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*Canada. Labour, Dept. of*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister—HON. W. A. GORDON

Deputy Minister—H. H. WARD

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VOLUME XXXII

FOR THE YEAR  
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ERRATA

- On page 142—The title of Table X *should read*: "Detailed list of strikes and lockouts in Canada, 1931" (not 1930).
- On page 162—In Table I, under "Ontario," the total number of pensioners on December 31, 1931, *should read* 41,228 (instead of 1,228).
- On page 379—In the first side-heading in column 2 for "Unemployment Insurance Act" *read* "Workmen's Compensation."

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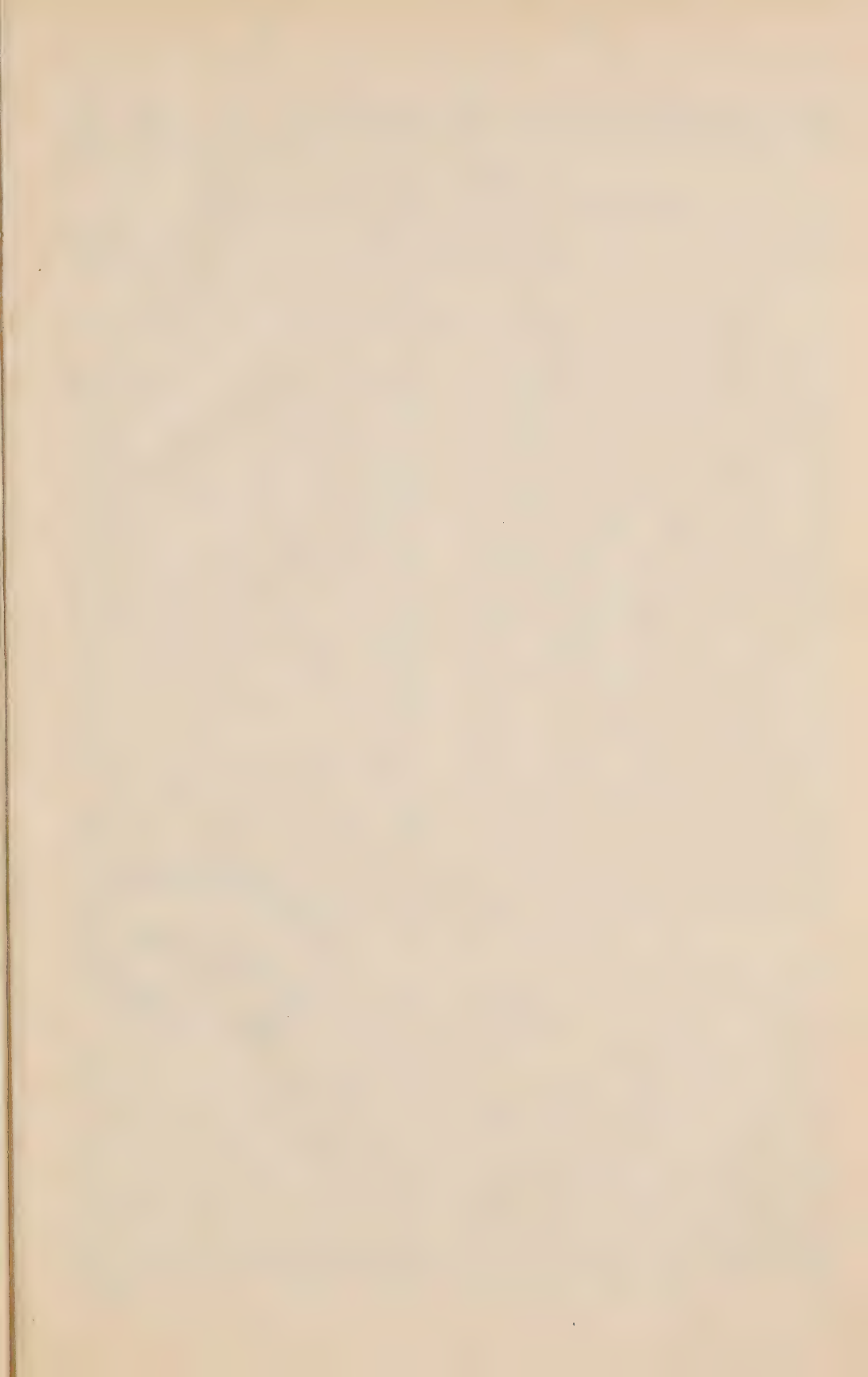
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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of December showed the reduction usual at this season; the losses, though smaller than on the same date in 1930, exceeded the average decline reported during the last ten years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 7,813 firms (each with at least 15 employees), employing an aggregate staff of 901,854 persons, as compared with 937,494 in the preceding month; the employment index stood at 99.1, compared with 103.0 on November 1, and 108.5, 119.1, 116.7, 108.1, 102.3, 96.5, 91.9, 96.9, 96.3 and 88.3 on Dec. 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. These indexes, which are based upon the average number of employees of the reporting firms in the calendar year 1926 as 100, are indicative of conditions in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of December, 1931, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 18.6, in comparison with percentages of 18.3 at the beginning of November and 13.8 at the beginning of December, 1930. The December percentage was based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,819 labour organizations, covering a membership of 189,031 persons.

Reports received during November, 1931, from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline from October in the volume of business transacted, as shown by the average daily placements effected, but recorded a gain when a comparison was made with the business effected during November a year ago. This was due to the various municipal and provincial relief works in progress throughout the Dominion. Vacancies in November, 1931, numbered 44, 113, applications 71,483, and there were 43,326 placements in regular and casual employment.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices

in sixty-nine cities was little changed at \$7.85 for the beginning of December as compared with \$7.82 for November; \$10.10 for December, 1930; \$11.83 for December, 1929; \$11.31 for December, 1928; \$11.17 for December, 1927; \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.56 for December, 1925; \$10.58 for December, 1924; \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11 for December, 1921; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for December, 1918; and \$7.96 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was slightly lower at 70.3 for December as compared with 70.6 for November; 77.7 for December, 1930; 96 for December, 1929; 94.6 for December, 1928; 97.2 for December, 1927; and 97.9 for December, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in December was less than in the preceding month but was much greater than the corresponding loss in November last year. Fourteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,268 workers and resulting in the loss of 14,927 working days. Corresponding figures for November, 1931, were: 11 disputes, 1,660 workers and 22,489 working days; and for December, 1930, 8 disputes, 723 workers, and 8,661 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During December the Department received majority and minority reports from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with the dispute involving the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and its employees. A new application from other employees of the same company was received towards the close of the month. Applications for the establishments of Boards from two groups of employees of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company were received, but settlements in both cases were effected by the agency of the Department's Conciliation Officers. The text of the



reports mentioned above, and full details of recent proceedings under the Act, are given on page 15.

### **Wages, hours of labour, and prices in Canada, 1931**

Two supplements to this issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, 1930 and 1931 are now ready, and will shortly be forwarded to subscribers.

The first deals with Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1930 and 1931, including the following classes of labour; (1) building, metal, printing, electric railways, civic employment, and longshoremen; (2) mining, lumbering, electric power, telephone; and (3) factory labour in various industries. The second supplement deals with the movement of wholesale and retail prices and changes in the cost of living in Canada and various other countries in 1931 and in recent years.

### **Immigration and colonization policy of Canada**

The Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, writing in the *Commercial and Financial Review* of 1931,

published as a supplement to the *Montreal Gazette*, January 2, describes the work of his department during the past year:

"Thousands of Canadian families," he writes, "have turned from dependence upon industry in the cities to the assurance of a subsistence on the land. Whilst owing to existing economic conditions, which are world-wide, limitations upon immigration have been necessary, the change in regulations to produce this do not apply to the British Isles, the British Dominions or the United States, although in these countries the policy of no solicitation has been rigidly adopted. Every immigrant, regardless of country of origin, must establish, before admission is granted, that he will not directly or indirectly contribute to unemployment in this country. As the result of this policy the number of immigrants entering Canada has declined sharply, the actual decrease being 77 per cent.

"Despite the fact that the immigration figures disclose a marked decline, a close survey shows that we are receiving a very good class of immigrant. One of the vital factors of an immigration policy is to insure that immigrants admitted are of such a type and character as will successfully fit into the social and economic life of their new homeland and quickly become assimilated into its national fabric. Canada requires a sturdy self-reliant class of immigrant. If these facts are lost sight of and other less vital considerations predominate, the foundation is being laid for troubles

in the future. The experience of the past year has disclosed the fact that a good class of British emigration is coming to Canada without governmental or other assistance, and it is expected that there will be a greater flow of British people to Canada as conditions improve. Farmers from the United States, having substantial capital and experience under conditions such as are found in Canada, are also being admitted. The Department, in co-operation with the railways, has carried on an active campaign to place Canadians in productive work on the land. The activities of these organizations have resulted up to the present in the placing in farm employment of 12,682 single men, and the settlement on farms of 6,040 families without any expenditure of public funds in the form of financial assistance; the total placement of men, women and children as a result of this campaign is over 42,000.

"Immigration, even under present conditions, does not stand still. Immigration policies must be progressive and adapted to changing conditions both in Canada and in the world at large. With the return of better times Canada looks forward to furnishing increasing opportunities for the best type of peoples. The objective of the Department of Immigration and Colonization is to follow the course which will result in the greatest permanent good to Canada."

### **Manufactures in Canada in 1931**

The Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, writing in the same publication on the

"Economic Position of Canada as 1931 closed," makes the following comments on conditions in the manufacturing industries during the year:

"The manufacturers of Canada have certainly had their difficulties to face in 1931, as the result of the declining prices of their products. Generally speaking, they have had to reduce the scale of their operations and the number of their employees. Thus, on the basis of the monthly reports of some 4,000 of the larger manufacturers regarding the number of their employees, we have been able to deduce that the average index number of employment in all manufacturing industries in the first eleven months of 1931 has been 95.9 as compared with 109.7 in the same period of 1930, indicating a reduction of about 12½ per cent in working forces as compared with the previous year. Among the manufacturing industries which have best stood the strain of the depression without seriously reducing their working forces has been the leather and boot and shoe industry, where the index number of employment is

practically the same as in 1930. The textile industry, too, shows the comparatively small reduction of 3.75 per cent in employment. The chemical industries, again, show a reduction of less than three per cent in the number of their employees. The electric current industry, too, shows a comparatively small falling off of about three per cent in the number of its employees as compared with 1930, though the electric apparatus industry shows approximately the same reduction of one-eighth as the grand total of manufacturing industries. Summing up, it may be stated that if the activity of the manufacturing industries of Canada is measured by the number of their employees, these industries were operated in 1931 on a basis about half way between their operations in 1925 and their operations in 1926. Of course, the situation with regard to production is really considerably more favourable than this, on account of the labour-saving machinery installed in our factories in recent years, but the saving of labour thus effected does not lend itself to statistical measurement."

#### **Social insurance conventions at Geneva**

As is noted in the "International Labour Organization" section of this issue, the subject of Invalidity, Old Age and Widows' and Orphans' Insurance forms the second item in the agenda for this year's conference. A report on the subject recently issued at Geneva points out that a convention on this subject would complete the cycle of general conventions on social insurance. The decisions taken with regard to the victims of industrial accidents or occupational diseases, particularly at the 1925 Session, were followed in 1927 by two draft conventions on sickness insurance for workers in industry, commerce and agriculture.

The conception of social insurance as a "corollary to the wages system," it is stated, forced itself upon the International Labour Organization at the Conference of 1925, when a resolution was adopted which defined the position of social insurance in the economic and social system (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925, page 708). That resolution stated: "A system of labour regulation, if true to the principle of social justice, must secure the effective protection of the workers against risks endangering their livelihood or that of their families. . . . This protection can best be attained by means of the establishment of a system of social insurance granting clearly defined rights to the beneficiaries." The same Conference took the first step towards translating this aspiration into practice by requesting the Governing Body to place on the agenda of

early Sessions of the Conference first of all the question of sickness insurance, and then the question of invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance. The request was repeated at the Tenth Session in 1927, and the Governing Body acceded to it as soon as the general progress of the work of the Organization permitted.

#### **First report of Quebec Social Insurance Commission**

The first report of the Commission on Social Insurance in the Province of Quebec (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 516; November, 1930, page 1236) was presented in the Legislature on January 12 by the Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour for the province. The recommendations contained in this report will be given in a future issue. Briefly the Commissioners in their first report recommend allowances to needy mothers of one or more children; the formation of a provincial bureau for the protection of children; the encouragement of recreational facilities in all schools and institutions; the raising of the age for children leaving children's homes to 16 years; subsidies by the government to institutions to develop and perfect their system of placing children in employment, etc.

#### **Labour Code of the Province of Quebec**

A revised edition has been published of the "Code of Labour and Industrial Laws of the Province of Quebec," including the labour legislation enacted in 1931. This publication is the work of Mr. Gustave Franco, now chairman of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission of the Province, and gives in convenient form the text of all provincial laws and regulations, as well as certain outstanding Dominion measures, which effect labour in the Province. The new provincial laws of the past year include the new Labour Department Act, establishing a separate Labour Department for the Province; and the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1931, which established a Board for the Province. Prominence is given to the Scaffolding Inspection Act, illustrations being added for the purpose of showing the proper methods to be followed in the construction of scaffolding.

Among the Acts of the Dominion that are included in the Code are the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Old Age Pensions Act (with regulations thereunder), the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930; the Alien Labour Act; The Vocational Education Act, 1931; The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and other measures.



### National unemployment fund in Spain

A decree of the Spanish Government, dated September 30, 1931, contained administrative regulations in virtue of the Decree of May 25, 1931, establishing a National Unemployment Fund in Spain. The board of management of the National Unemployment Fund will act as an advisory body to the Government on all questions concerning unemployment and the organization of placing, undertaking all the necessary study and research work for this purpose. The subsidies granted from the Fund to organizations insuring their members against unemployment have been fixed at 50 per cent of the benefits granted. These organizations must pay in every month to the Solidarity Fund, set up by the Decree of May 25 to meet any increase in unemployment, 5 per cent of the unemployment insurance contributions collected by them during the preceding month. As a general rule the resources of the Solidarity Fund are intended to be used only for the transport and occupational rehabilitation of the unemployed. The National Unemployment Fund will guarantee the payment to other social insurance institutions of the compulsory contributions to be made by employers and workers on behalf of the unemployed. No claim to benefit will be recognized in the case of unemployed workers who leave their situation without valid reason, who have left the country, or who have refused employment for which they were fitted.

These regulations came into force on January 1, 1932.

### British unemployment statistics

Recent amendments in the British Unemployment Insurance scheme, by which certain classes of workers are excluded from participation, must now be taken into account in connection with the study of the periodical statistics of unemployment in Great Britain. The effect of the changes are analysed in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, December, 1931. The amendments made in the Act last year, it is stated, affected chiefly seasonal workers and married women, but also concerned the few persons who habitually worked for less than a full week. Further, by an order made under the recent National Economy Act, 1931, an applicant for "transitional payments" is required to prove that he is in need of such payments. It is estimated that by November 23, 1931, approximately 55,000 persons (including 4,000 men and 51,000 women) whose claims have been disallowed, had ceased to register at Employment Exchanges, although

apparently they had not obtained employment. Between October 19 and November 23 the numbers on the registers of Employment Exchanges fell by 122,763, or approximately 123,000. This decline in unemployment is analysed as follows:—

Effect of new conditions for the receipt of benefit and transitional payments. 55,000  
Improvement in employment..... 68,000

### Inquiry in Alberta on Workmen's Compensation

The Special Committee appointed by the Alberta Legislature at its last session to examine the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the recess (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 389), held their first meeting in December. The Hon. R. G. Reid, Minister of Lands and Mines and Provincial Treasurer, is the chairman of the committee, with Mr. R. Addison clerk of the Legislative Assembly as secretary. The members include five employers, five labour representatives and five members of the Legislature.

The purpose of the investigation is to ascertain what, if any, revision of the Act is desirable.

### Value of vocational rehabilitation in industry

The annual report of the United States Federal Board for Vocational Education, recently issued, gives an account of the Board's success in the work of "rehabilitating," in a new field of industry, workers whose injuries preclude them from following their original occupations. Vocational rehabilitation in the 44 States in which such activities have been set up is carried on under the supervision of the State department of education. The function of the Federal Board for Vocational Education is to co-operate with the States in their rehabilitation programs. Vocational rehabilitation as defined by the Board is the fitting of a disabled person for remunerative employment through vocational guidance, assistance in removing a handicap, vocational training for an occupation, placement in a job, or through a combination of these services.

The report states that workers who have been re-trained for a new occupation are frequently able to earn higher wages than they had earned before their disablement. The extent of the benefits to disabled men and women are shown in the statement that whereas, prior to rehabilitation, 69 per cent of 1,000 disabled persons included in the survey were earning no wage, immediately after rehabilitation 73 per cent of them were earning over \$15 a week. It appears, further, that

during the years intervening between rehabilitation and a "follow-up" survey made by the Board, the proportion of those rehabilitated who were earning \$15 a week or more had increased to 80 per cent.

The average cost of rehabilitating disabled persons during the four-year period covered by the Board's survey was \$291 for each person. The State and Federal Governments, therefore, expended for rehabilitating the 1,000 cases included in the survey \$291,000. The total earning power of the group prior to rehabilitation was \$332,132 a year, as compared with \$1,035,780 immediately after rehabilitation, and \$1,243,301 at the time of the "follow-up."

### Examples of technological displacement of labour

In a pamphlet entitled "Employment Regulation in the U.S.A.," recently published by the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, the

following conspicuous examples of technological displacement of labour are cited:—

"A brickmaking machine can produce 40,000 bricks a day. A day's output for one man using hand methods is approximately 450 bricks. A cigar-making machine can produce a daily output of cigars equal to the volume of production of 15 men making cigars by hand. A huge steam shovel can excavate a quantity of earth which would require two hundred unskilled workers to perform the same task. One operator tending a razor blade making machine can produce 32,000 blades in the same time required by 500 men using hand methods. A mechanical conveyor for shiploading operated by four men performs work equivalent to that formerly requiring 100 men using hand trucks. One male and two female employees operating two automobile tire manufacturing machines can produce twenty times as many tires per day as were formerly made manually by a single worker. The use of automatic and semi-automatic electric light bulb-making machinery has increased the productivity per individual worker by 3,000 per cent. One man operating a bottle-making machine can produce as many bottles as 18 men using hand methods."

### Growth of co-operation in Great Britain

The *Review of International Cooperation*, in commenting on the annual statistics of the British Co-operative Union, describes

the progress made during recent years in the number of members of affiliated organizations as indicating the "co-operative conquest of Britain." In 1901, it is stated, the members

of the retail consumers' societies numbered 1,785,072 out of a total population of 41·5 millions. In 1930 they numbered 6,402,966 out of a total population of 49 millions. In one generation, therefore, the co-operative membership has risen from less than one-twentieth to almost one-seventh of the population. Most of this increase has taken place within the last fifteen years and is divided between two distinct periods. The first of these began in 1915, when for the first time the annual increase reached 200,000, and continued until 1920, in which year the annual increase reached the peak figure of 373,375. This was the period of rational food supplies and rapidly climbing prices. There followed four years of comparatively little progress. In 1922 there was actually a decline in the total membership, the only one ever recorded. By 1925, however, the annual increase was once again in excess of 200,000, and this marked the beginning of the second period of rapid advance which is not yet ended. During the last six years a million and a half have been added to the membership, the increase in 1930 being 233,972. The peak year of the period was 1927, when the annual increase reached the record figure of 392,310. Since then each successive year has seen a smaller net addition.

When the geographical distribution of these increases is examined, it appears that England and Wales have tended to overtake Scotland. The proportion of consumer co-operators to population in Scotland still remains the highest of the three countries, and works out at 15·4 per cent. In the county of Clackmannan the percentage of co-operators to population is 41·7, and in the industrial counties of the Forth and Clyde basins every fifth person is a co-operator. In England the percentage for the whole country is 14·4. As might be expected the counties with the largest total co-operative membership are Lancashire, with a total of almost a million, Yorkshire, with 873,000, and London with 730,181. A generation ago London, in common with certain other of the great cities, was charted as a co-operative "desert." In these three counties, however, the percentage of co-operators to population is still under 20, and in respect of co-operative "density" they are easily surpassed by Northamptonshire which has 107,000 co-operators in a total population of 361,000. This is an area in which consumers' co-operation appeared early, and in which the co-operators have since very successfully combined store-keeping with production on co-partnership principles.



### **Handbook of Labour Statistics of United States**

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour has published the 1931 edition of the "Handbook of Labour Statistics," being the third volume in this series (Bulletin No. 541, Miscellaneous series, 924 pages). The volume not only includes information in regard to those subjects that are directly covered by the activities of the Bureau of Labour Statistics and other official agencies, but also incorporates material supplied from non-official sources. The introduction points out that some of the former hindrances to the collection of satisfactory labour statistics have recently been overcome through the increasing co-operation of employers, workers, and the various public and private bodies. The scope of the new volume is indicated by the titles of the chapters, which are as follows:— Arbitration and conciliation; Child labour; Co-operation; Cost of living; Employment offices; Employment statistics; Hawaii—labour conditions; Housing; Immigration and emigration; Industrial accidents; Industrial health; Insurance and benefit plans; Labour organizations; Medical services and costs; Minimum wage; Negroes: industrial and social condition; Old-age pensions and relief; Older worker in industry; Philippine Islands—labour conditions; Porto Rico—labour conditions; Prices, wholesale and retail; Productivity of labour; Sickness and death statistics; Small loans; Strikes and lockouts; Turnover of labour; Unemployment and insurance relief; Wages and hours of labour; Women in industry; Workmen's compensation.

### **Unemployment relief in South Africa**

The Government of the Union of South Africa recently adopted measures for dealing with the prevailing unemployment, by which persons of European origin and Cape coloured persons are mainly affected, the native workers being found to be suffering to a less degree. The relief policy follows the lines of certain recommendations that had been submitted by a conference of municipalities in the Union, as follows: (1) That it is possible and desirable for municipalities to increase the number of "civilized" labourers in their regular employ. It is considered that municipalities should aim at a figure of 20 per cent of their total unskilled labour force being "civilized" labour; (2) That the minimum rate of pay for unskilled "civilized" labourers should be fixed at 6s. a day; (3) That the Government subsidize municipalities employing such labour in their regular employ for a period of three years on the basis of 50

per cent for the first year, 35 per cent for the second year and 20 per cent for the third year of the difference between the cost of "non-civilized" labour and the minimum wage of 6s. a day; (4) In order to discourage migration from rural to urban areas no employee should be engaged for employment on subsidized works unless he has attained at least two years' continuous residence in the municipal area in which work is being performed and has been in continuous employment for at least six months during such period. Such six months shall not include employment on railway work or relief works.

### **Unemployment and hours of work**

The Governing Body of the International Labour Organization, at its recent 55th session, adopted a proposal submitted by the French Government representative, authorizing the director to call together the Unemployment Committee before the end of the year, in order that it might be informed as to the development of the work begun and consider the question of securing a better arrangement of hours of work by means of international agreements, either on a general basis or for individual industries.

It is stated that one result of the persistent economic depression has been a growth of interest in the subject of hours of work. In the countries most severely stricken by unemployment, many employers have voluntarily reduced working hours in order to be able to provide work for a larger number of workpeople. The possibilities offered by such a step as a means of easing the present situation are attracting attention in almost all directions, and public authorities are considering whether it is not for them to take action, in some cases for a "redistribution of work" by the means indicated above as an emergency measure to cope with the present crisis, and in other cases for a permanent shortening of the working day or week. So far four Governments—those of Germany, the Free City of Danzig, Poland and Czechoslovakia—have taken such action.

The action of the International Federation of Trade Unions to promote the adoption of shorter working hours is noted elsewhere in this issue.

### **United States participation in League of Nations and I.L.O.**

A recent pamphlet (No. 274), published at Worcester, Mass., by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, describes the measure of the co-operation of the United States with the League of Nations and with

the International Labour Organization. "The United States," it is stated, "could not continue to ignore an organization of fifty or more nations, meeting to carry on the world's affairs. A method of correspondence and collaboration had to be worked out. Gradually a form of cooperation has been evolved which has made it possible for the United States to play an increasing rôle in the League of Nations, and which, at the same time, does not involve the United States in the work of the Assembly and Council. . .

"America's present relationship with the League may be said to have the following principal characteristics; regular correspondence, through the appointed diplomatic channels; official Government participation in the projects which seem to be in harmony with the traditional interests of the country; Government representations through 'unofficial' delegates in certain other projects of the League; the participation of private American citizens in practically all, except the political, activities of the League; financial contributions by the United States delegates; and gifts by American individuals and organizations."

"The United States," the pamphlet states elsewhere, "is not participating directly with the greater part of the work of the International Labour Organization. Official government co-operation has been confined to the Organizing Committee at the Peace Conference, the calling of the Washington Conference, and two technical committees on Anthrax and Silicosis, and the submission of data and statistics. Unofficial observers have attended three sessions of the International Labour Conference; private individuals have taken part in the work of several technical committees; and private funds have supported important research activities of the International Labour Organization. In spite of the fact that more correspondence and inquiries come in from the United States than from any other country except England and France, comparatively little is known in the United States about the International Labour Organization. The government, employers, and workers of the United States have had no part in the regular meetings of the General Conference and Governing Board, or in the preparation of the Draft Conventions and the Recommendations drawn up by these bodies. As an industrial country, however, the United States is bound to follow with more and more interest the work of an organization which is attempting to bring about concerted action on labour standards, and which already has the support of all important industrial countries except the United States and Russia."

### **Proposed Child Labour amendment to United States Constitution**

Reference is made on another page of this issue to the ratification by Colorado of the proposed "child labour" amendment to the United States Constitution (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 446; August, 1924, page 630). The proposed constitutional amendment is as follows:—

Section 1.—The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labour of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section 2.—The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the congress.

Before the amendment can become effective it must be ratified by three-fourths of the States. Six states have now adopted the amendment: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Montana, Wisconsin and Colorado.

Six States have taken no definite action—Alabama, Illinois, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island.

The proposed amendment has been ratified by one House of the Legislature in New Mexico, and Nevada. It has been rejected by both Houses in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia. The amendment was rejected by one House in Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Wyoming. A vote was indefinitely postponed by one House in Iowa.

During the month of December a total of 3,286 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 22 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 261 were reported including 1 fatal case; and 541 Crown, 7 of which were fatal, were reported during the month making in all 4,088, of which 30 were fatal.

The International Federation of Trade Unions recently issued a study of the arrangements made by trade unions in various countries to provide holiday accommodation and facilities for travel for their members. Holiday homes belong either to the entire trade-union organization concerned, or to individual unions, and are intended to enable workers to enjoy the privilege of visiting other countries. Union travel bureaus are maintained in Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland.



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of December was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:

There was no demand for farm help in the Province of Nova Scotia, but fair catches of fish were reported. Owing to the scarcity of snow, logging operations were quiet. A few farmers, however, were cutting pit timber in the vicinity of New Glasgow, while some of the small operators there were cutting pulpwood. Coal mines at Coalburn operated five days per week, those at Stellarton and Westville, four days and the Vale mine at Thorburn, three days. Elsewhere, conditions were more unfavourable, the majority of mines being open only one or two days per week. Manufacturers reported business somewhat slow after the Christmas rush, although bakeries, foundries and machine shops were fairly busy. Woodworking factories and saw mills were quiet and some idleness occurred in the iron and steel industries. Building construction in Halifax continued, with a number of mechanics and unskilled workers employed. Bridge and wharf extension was being carried on at New Glasgow. Sewer and other relief work was also provided in each of these cities. Transportation, both passenger and freight, was heavy during the holiday season. Trade for the most part, was good and at Halifax, in many cases, better than that of last year. There was an added call for charworkers for the preparation of homes for Christmas but the demand for and supply of domestics was fair only.

There were few orders listed for farm help in the Province of New Brunswick, and city markets were somewhat handicapped owing to a heavy fall of snow which rendered the roads impassable for the transportation of farm produce. No activity was reported in logging. Adverse weather conditions also seriously affected the fishing industry, nets and rigging along the Miramichi Bay being carried away by the ice. At Saint John, however, a good supply of cod, haddock and lobsters was landed, but halibut was scarce. Manufacturers of confectionery and foodstuffs were busy although extra hands were laid off after the Christmas rush. Woodworking plants were quiet. Other industries, including refineries, were working on short time. The pulp mill at Fraser having closed, with no orders for shipments of stock on hand, about sixty men

were laid off. Little building construction was under way, but relief work was being provided for the unemployed. Passenger and freight traffic over the railways was very heavy. Highway traffic, however, was entirely held up owing to heavy snow storms. Waterfront workers were fairly busy. Practically all retail stores reported an excellent Christmas business. Wholesale houses were somewhat quiet, with collections fair. There was the usual demand for domestic workers.

Due to seasonal conditions, few orders for farm help were received in the Province of Quebec. Logging showed some improvement at Amos, Rouyn and Sherbrooke, but elsewhere the situation remained quiet. No activity was reported in mining. Scarcity of orders from manufacturing concerns was in evidence. In Montreal, boot and shoe factories, textiles and clothing showed a decline. In Quebec City, factories were operating at only fifty per cent of their usual capacity. Three Rivers also registered a decline. Sherbrooke proved the only exception to the prevailing slackness, as several plants there were employing night shifts. The situation in building construction showed little improvement, Quebec City and Sherbrooke being the only cities to report operations in that line of activity. Cessation of paving and sewer work in Montreal again decreased the number of workers employed by that city, and outside of road construction as relief work, there was no activity to report in Three Rivers. During the holiday season the demand for domestics increased considerably and a number of placements was made.

Practically no demand for farm help existed in the Province of Ontario, although applicants were available who were willing to do this work. Logging remained inactive, with few if any, calls for men. While the mines were working to full capacity in most cases, very few men were being added to the staffs. Due to the holiday season, factories in many instances closed down for several days, but despite this slowing up of work, indications continued to point to some improvement. At Brantford, agricultural implement plants were still adding to their staffs and others were engaging old hands. Two new factories were opening in Woodstock. In St. Catharines some plants were busy, and more men were being taken on at Sarnia. Shoe factories and textile plants in London were a little busier, and news printing production at Fort William had received fresh impetus on the resumption

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1931			1930		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
Trade, external aggregate.... \$		105,340,793	102,466,571	123,390,702	150,917,096	162,656,283
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		46,911,012	45,932,572	60,337,934	76,325,063	78,358,351
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$		57,486,950	55,537,917	66,819,668	73,060,871	82,781,428
Customs duty collected..... \$		9,074,824	9,077,219	10,784,997	12,653,706	12,622,380
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,841,832,827	2,586,858,058	3,012,223,835	2,973,627,955	3,617,506,967
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		145,533,281	152,928,936	148,017,056	159,233,300	160,032,748
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,395,829,124	1,462,308,101	1,425,845,166	1,438,611,843	1,431,864,326
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. \$		1,102,493,179	1,140,734,029	1,149,175,118	1,183,723,359	1,229,508,736
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	64.8	71.9	64.6	103.1	100.6	111.3
Preferred stocks.....	63.0	66.5	63.9	82.5	81.9	83.4
(1) Index of interest rates.....	103.6	105.4	103.3	93.9	93.9	93.9
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	70.3	70.6	70.4	77.8	79.8	81.0
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	17.76	17.81	17.86	20.46	20.60	20.68
(2) Business failures, number.....		275	253	295	246	218
(2) Business failures, liabilities. \$		6,299,775	3,124,466	6,994,011	3,110,539	2,847,466
(2) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	99.1	103.0	103.9	108.5	112.9	116.2
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	18.6	18.3	18.1	13.8	10.8	9.4
Immigration.....			2,056	2,090	3,267	4,445
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	168,715	222,639	236,992	186,650	238,966	271,494
(5) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$		15,290,993	16,018,766		17,169,986	20,887,053
(7) Operating expenses..... \$				14,656,926	15,257,439	17,036,691
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		13,560,582	13,501,048	16,324,469	14,893,308	17,273,181
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,785,957	8,848,623	12,162,949	9,907,554	10,658,974
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....				2,238,632,341	2,633,162,904	3,095,975,368
Building permits..... \$		7,992,815	8,713,402	15,440,281	11,791,478	12,756,402
(9) Contracts awarded..... \$	22,419,000	24,642,200	23,789,200	24,542,300	39,310,500	33,332,100
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	13,862	14,292	11,562	38,293	46,360	40,079
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	20,969	28,337	30,926	56,101	71,740	65,431
Ferro alloys..... tons	1,814	1,911	1,912	3,530	3,087	5,174
Coal..... tons		1,263,087	1,638,456	1,274,857	1,315,420	1,630,013
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		93,140,000	97,340,100	69,390,000	74,970,000	94,379,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		2,761,000	3,509,000	3,016,000	4,766,000	4,349,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		15,451,000	7,589,000	12,343,900	15,786,000	12,716,600
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		323,000	442,000	794,000	841,000	537,000
Timber sealed in British Columbia..... bd.ft.			176,883,319	167,325,995	159,239,447	115,077,778
Flour production..... bbls.			1,693,925	1,170,025	1,739,375	1,868,575
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		121,791,000	96,185,000	67,077,000	108,555,000	99,688,000
Footwear production..... pairs			1,554,144	1,064,192	1,124,798	1,552,392
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		46,244,000	45,980,000	49,751,000	50,514,000	50,792,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		38,615,000	35,722,000	49,578,000	46,382,000	45,325,000
Newsprint..... tons		175,640	184,250	184,760	201,700	213,820
Automobiles, passenger.....		886	761	4,225	3,527	3,206
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		117.3	118.4	129.5	136.5	148.6
Industrial production.....		125.0	130.5	137.7	155.5	156.1
Manufacturing.....		117.7	121.9	127.8	139.7	149.0

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(3) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(2) Figures for four weeks ending December 26, 1931, and corresponding previous periods

(2) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending November 7, and October 10, 1931, and December, 31, November 29, and November 1, 1930.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.



of operations by the Abitibi Company. As far as the automobile industry was concerned, however, conditions did not show the improvement expected; thus Oshawa and Windsor were not so busy in this respect. Little or no activity was recorded in building construction apart from unemployment relief works of various kinds, chief of which were several highway projects well under way, including the Trans-Canada highway, the Dorset-Coboconk road, the continuation of King's Highway No. 7, from Madoc to Perth, as well as road work in the Muskoka and in the Rainy River Districts, all of which entailed the employment of some ten or twelve thousand men gathered from all sections of the Province. Conditions in the women's household section showed little change, the demand for domestics and casual workers remaining good, with a shortage of experienced housemaids and housekeepers with which to meet the continually growing demand for this class of help.

A number of men in the Province of Manitoba accepted employment under the Government Farm Relief Plan. Only a few log cutters were asked for, and there was no call for miners. Greater quietness prevailed in the building industry, and fewer men were also required as replacements on the relief assignments for highway construction and for Riding Mountain National Park. Merchants reported a fair trade in small purchases, though the volume was not up to that of previous years. Several wholesale lines were active and collections were fair. Due to the holiday season, there was a good demand at Winnipeg for day workers, but requirements for general domestic help were not so great.

Fewer farm hands were registered in the province of Saskatchewan and the orders listed, for the most part, were those reported under the Farm Relief scheme. Logging was quiet. There were no calls for building labourers and such positions as were offered were mostly of a casual nature. Relief camps were open and where men could not be sent to these, direct relief was supplied by the city. There was no difficulty in filling orders for day workers, and hotel and restaurant help in the women's domestic section, but there was a number of unfilled orders for domestics and housekeepers under the Government Relief scheme, and a few vacancies where board only was offered.

The demand for farm help in the province of Alberta was less than usual, with no difficulty experienced in filling orders where wages were offered. There was still a fair call for men in the logging industry, but although many contracts had been let, few men would

be required before the new year. Little activity was shown by the mines at Drumheller and Lethbridge and those which were open were running part time only. At Edmonton, however, the situation was brighter, as most mines were busy, with a fair demand for men. Manufacturing was slack, with no call for additional help. Quietness also prevailed in the building and construction group, relief work being the only kind available for general labour. Further reductions in staffs were also reported by the railroads. Wholesale trade was fair and retail trade showed improvement. Placements in the women's domestic section were somewhat higher but applicants were greatly in excess of vacancies.

There was no demand for farm help in the province of British Columbia. Little change was recorded in logging, with practically no movement of labour. Coal mines were running on short time and metal mining was quiet. Planing mills were engaged in cutting railway ties and several small lumber mills were sawing steadily, as were shingle mills, but other manufacturing industries showed no improvement. Unfavourable weather hampered construction work at Nanaimo, but at Nelson all local tradesmen were employed. A few residences were being built at Penticton and carpenters were busy on inside building repairs and bridge erection at Revelstoke. In localities where the usual work was not available, relief camps had been opened or the unemployed provided for in other ways. The drydock and shipyard at Prince Rupert was quiet, but longshoremen found extra work on a fish shipment from Ketchikan. At Vancouver there was sufficient employment to care for only a small portion of waterfront workers. Trade, though fairly good, was in most cases somewhat below that of last year. The women's domestic section was quiet, except for extra calls over the holiday for casual workers.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

The seasonal losses reported at the beginning of December, 1931, were on a smaller scale than on the same date in 1930, though they exceeded the average decline recorded during the last ten years. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,813 firms employing 901,854 persons, compared with 937,494 in the preceding month; the index (average, 1926=100), stood at 99.1 compared with 103.0 on November, 1931, and with 108.5, 119.1, 116.7, 108.1, 102.3, 96.5, 91.9, 96.9, 96.3 and 88.3 on December 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively.

All provinces except Ontario registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in

the Prairie Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces, the seasonal reductions in employment occurred chiefly in construction, although mining and transportation were also slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing logging and trade showed improvement. In Quebec, construction reported declines, while important gains were indicated in manufacturing, logging, shipping and trade; most of the improvement in factory employment was due to the reopening of large railway car shops closed for some weeks. In Ontario, employment showed a moderate increase; retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal increases, and considerable improvement was shown in iron and steel and pulp and paper factories, while the extension of unemployment relief undertakings provided work on the highways for a large number of extra persons. Other branches of manufacturing, transportation and building and railway construction reported large losses. In the Prairie Provinces there was also a further reduction in employment; retail trade and coal mining were seasonally more active, and large gains were also noted in manufacturing, chiefly due to the reopening of railway car shops. Construction, transportation and communications, on the other hand, registered declines, the losses in highway construction being especially pronounced. In British Columbia, manufacturing was dull, as were construction and transportation. On the other hand, coal mining and logging recorded heightened activity.

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities showed improvement as compared with November, while lessened activity was reported in Quebec city, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In Montreal, manufacturing showed heightened employment, largely due to the reopening of important railway car shops closed for some weeks, although tobacco and musical instrument factories also reported improvement; retail trade was seasonally active and employment increased about the port in preparation for the winter shutdown. On the other hand, construction registered considerable losses. In Quebec there was a decrease, chiefly in construction, transportation, and manufacturing, while trade showed seasonal improvement. In Toronto, retail trade recorded improvement and work on the roads and in printing establishments also increased, but textile, lumber and building material plants, transportation and building construction were slacker. In Ottawa, curtailment was indicated, chiefly in construction and manufacturing, while trade afforded more employment. In Hamilton, a decline was reported in

manufacturing and construction. In Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, there was an increase, mainly in iron and steel plants. In Winnipeg, a small reduction was reported in manufacturing, while other groups also showed only slight changes. In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation and construction showed curtailment.

Contrary to the downward movement ordinarily shown in manufacturing on December 1 in the record of the past ten years, there was an increase in activity on the date under review; this was largely due to the reopening of important railway car shops closed down in September. Tobacco, non-ferrous metal, musical instrument and printing and publishing plants also recorded heightened activity. On the other hand, losses were reported in other manufacturing establishments. Logging and trade registered marked seasonal improvement, but mining, communications, transportation, services and construction and maintenance showed reductions, those in the last named being very extensive.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of December, 1931.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS.

There was a further though nominal increase in the volume of unemployment reported at the close of November by the 1,819 local

trade unions from which returns were tabulated, with a membership aggregate of 189,031 persons. Of these 35,206 were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 18.6, in contrast with 18.3 per cent of idleness in October. Important losses in activity, however, were shown from November last year when 13.8 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Some employment revival was indicated during November with the re-opening of the railway car shops which had remained closed, or practically so, since September, but this improvement was slightly more than offset by the recessions indicated in other trades which were chiefly of a seasonal nature. In Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan the most noteworthy falling off in activity from October was apparent, the coal mines of the former province employing fewer workers, while in Saskatchewan steam railway operation showed some curtailment, partly due to a drop in the grain movement. Minor contractions of employment were reflected among New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia unions. On the contrary, a favourable employment balance was noted in Quebec and Alberta, principally due to renewed activity in railway car shops during the month. Nova



Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia unions all reported substantial employment recessions from November a year ago, practically all trades participating in this downward employment movement, while declines in activity of more moderate proportions were indicated in the remaining provinces.

Appearing on another page of this issue will be found a more detailed article, with tabular statements on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of November, 1931.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of November, 1931, the references of persons to employment made by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 45,042, while the placements effected totalled 43,326. Of the latter, the placements, in regular employment were 14,417 of men and 3,048 of women, a total of 17,465, while the placements in casual work were 25,861. Applications for work reported by the offices numbered 71,483, of which 60,467 were of men and 11,016 of women workers. Employers notified the Service during the month of 37,666 vacancies for men and 6,447 for women, at total of 44,113. A decline is recorded in all transactions when the figures are compared with those of the preceding month, but a marked gain is registered over those recorded during the corresponding period a year ago, the reports for October, 1931, showing 56,901 vacancies offered, 85,685 applications made, and 55,789 placements effected, while in November, 1930, there were recorded 36,503 vacancies, 68,862 applications for work, and 35,557 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of November, 1931, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during November, 1931, was \$7,992,815 as compared with \$8,713,402 in the preceding month, and with \$11,821,292 in November, 1930.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that the total value of contracts awarded for construction in Canada during 1931, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, amounted to \$315,482,000. This is a decrease of 30.9 per cent from the 1930 total of \$456,999,600. Ontario led all the provinces with \$125,452,300, or 39.8 per cent of the Dominion total; Quebec was second with \$106,125,700, or 33.6 per cent. The decline for Ontario was 28.5 per cent, and for Quebec 31.4 per

cent from the 1930 figures. The largest declines were in the Prairie Provinces and the smallest in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The value of construction awards throughout the Dominion during December is estimated at \$11,257,300. Of this total, \$4,338,000 was for engineering purposes; \$3,708,900 was for residential buildings; \$2,628,000 was for business buildings; \$1,430,000 was for sewers and water mains; and \$582,400 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during December by provinces was as follows: Ontario, \$4,223,400; Quebec, \$3,969,700; British Columbia, \$1,095,700; Alberta, \$726,500; Manitoba, \$564,900; New Brunswick, \$429,500; Nova Scotia, \$180,600; Saskatchewan, \$54,000; Prince Edward Island, \$13,000.

#### Production and Trade

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 9.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in a review of the business situation in Canada during 1931, says "One of the chief reactionary factors influencing the social economy of Canada in the current period is the reduction in the purchasing power of the farmer. This has been caused by the moderate crop yields of the last three years and the very low prices obtained for agricultural products. An index of crop production, expressed as a percentage of the average from 1915 to 1924 equalling 100, stood at 89.7 in 1931 compared with 114.3 in 1930 and 91.6 in 1929. The output in 1931 was less than in any year since 1919 notwithstanding the considerable expansion in the acreage devoted to the sixteen principal field crops in question. . . .

"An excellent barometer of activity in the group engaged in the production of plant and equipment is the output of iron and steel. The uses of iron and steel are fairly general in the production and renewal of railway and industrial equipment, explaining the strategic position occupied by the industry in reflecting cyclical fluctuations. For the eleven months ended November last, the cumulative production of pig iron in Canada was 406,176 long tons as against 708,155 tons and 1,007,612 tons made during the same months of 1930 and 1929 respectively. For the eleven months ended November 30, 1931, the cumulative production of steel amounted to 652,118 tons

as against 948,022 tons during the same period of 1930 and 1,297,273 tons in the first eleven months of 1929. In appraising the significance of this curtailment, it should be realized that in 1929 the industry, primarily engaged in the production of capital equipment, was more actively employed than in any other peacetime period. . . .

"There are many factors which have promoted the development of Canada into a manufacturing country, and cheap hydro-electric power has played a very important part in not only the purely manufacturing phase of this growth but also in the development of other resources in which Canada is so richly endowed. It has also made possible the establishment of many industries which are dependent on large quantities of low-priced power for successful operation. The total development of 6,125,012 horse-power was exceeded only by one other country, viz., the United States with 14,885,000 horse-power for 1930, but on a per capita basis Canada has an average of 0.62 horse-power as against 0.12 horse-power in the United States. Norway with a higher average installation of 0.67 horse-power per capita had a smaller total development than Canada. . . . During the past year, turbines with a total capacity of over 400,000 horse-power have been completed and put into operation and at present plants with a combined capacity of 1,500,000 horse-power are under construction. . . .

"Owing to the extreme fluctuation in the industries engaged in the production of plant and equipment, the part played by such industries in the causation of the business cycle may very well be over-emphasized. Close analysis discloses that the industries producing consumption goods are normally the first to recover after a depression, and it is to such industries that the economist must look, at the present stage for an indication of possible developments. It is only after the consumption goods industries have expanded to the point of maximum capacity attained during the preceding period of superactivity, that the pronounced expansion of the instrumental industries occurs.

"The boot and shoe industry furnishes an example of revival in 1931 after reaching a low level of operations in the preceding year. The depressed conditions of 1930 resulted in a considerable decline in the available supply of leather footwear. The Canadian public either postponed purchases or retail stocks were depleted appreciably. The replacement demand resulting from the postponement, led to a more active production during the year under review. If this development were dupli-

cated in a wide variety of industries engaged in the production of goods for direct consumption the hopes which are entertained in some quarters, as to the early termination of the depression would be entirely justified. The production of leather footwear during the ten months ended October 31, 1931, amounted to 15,286,000 pairs, compared with a total of 14,898,000 pairs in the corresponding period of 1930. The relatively greater activity of the textile industry is indicated by the increased imports of raw cotton and raw wool required for further manufacture in Canada. Imports of raw cotton in the first nine months of 1931 were 60,335,000 pounds compared with 59,639,000 pounds in the same period of 1930. Raw wool imported by the woollen manufacturers of Canada amounted to 9,687,000 pounds in the first nine months of 1931 compared with 7,289,000 pounds in the same period of the preceding year, a gain of about 33 per cent. The larger purchases of raw material for textile mills and factories indicate preparations for a higher rate of operations in some of Canada's important industries.

"Many firms have taken advantage of the opportunity presented during the last two years in reconditioning their plants leading to possibilities of efficient operation. With the advent of more prosperous times Canadian industry is ready to make greater record of achievement than ever before."

*Coal.*—Canadian mines produced 1,263,087 tons of coal in November, a decline of 22.96 per cent from the average for the month during the past five years of 1,639,441 tons. November's output included 712,224 tons of bituminous coal, 503,054 tons of lignite coal, and 47,809 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Nova Scotia produced 363,577 tons, New Brunswick, 13,471 tons, Saskatchewan, 123,652 tons, Alberta 589,917 tons, and British Columbia, 173,470 tons. Imports of coal, into Canada reached a total of 1,414,082 tons as compared with the 1926-1930 average for November of 1,739,337 tons. Receipts of anthracite totalled 303,956 tons and consisted of 213,750 tons from the United States, 85,614 tons from Great Britain, and 4,592 tons from the French East Indies. Importations of bituminous coal included 1,095,040 tons from the United States and 14,526 tons from Great Britain. In addition to these imports, 560 tons of United States lignite were cleared through British Columbia ports.

A decline of 75.3 per cent was recorded in the exports of Canadian coal in November when external shipments amounted to 21,922 tons as against the November 1926-1930 average of 88,907 tons. The United States, New-



foundland, Argentina, Australia, St. Pierre and Norway provided the principal market for the November exportations. Canada's coal supply in November amounted to 2,655,247 tons, a falling-off of 19.3 per cent from the 1926-1930 average for the month of 3,289,871 tons. The current month's available supply included 303,956 tons of anthracite coal, 1,802,439 tons of bituminous coal, 47,809 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 501,043 tons of lignite coal. The United States supplied 49.31 per cent of the coal made available for consumption during the month, Canada 46.75 per cent, Great Britain 3.77 per cent, and the French East Indies 0.17 per cent.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian Trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in November, 1931, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$46,911,012 as compared with \$45,932,572 in the preceding month and with \$76,325,063 in November, 1930. The chief imports in November, 1931, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, \$9,626,183; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$8,089,325; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$5,985,139.

The merchandise exported during November, 1931, amounted to \$57,486,950 as compared with \$55,537,917 in the preceding month, and with \$73,060,871 in November, 1930. The chief exports in November, 1931, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$24,653,671; Wood, wood products and paper, \$14,837,538; Animals and animal products, \$5,871,489.

#### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in December, 1931, showed a substantial decline from the preceding month, a similar decline appearing in the number of workers involved, owing largely to the cessation toward the end of November of two strikes of sawmill workers on the Pacific Coast which had involved approximately one thousand workers during that month. In comparison with the figures for December, 1930, almost twice as many strikes and lockouts were recorded, a corresponding increase appearing in the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred. There were in existence during the month fourteen disputes, involving 1,268 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 14,927 working days, as compared with eleven disputes, involving 1,660 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 22,489 working days in November. In December, 1930, there were on record eight disputes, involving 723 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 8,661 working days. At the end of the

month there were on record six disputes, involving approximately 475 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the union.

#### Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was little changed at the beginning of December at \$7.85, as compared with \$7.82 for November; \$10.10 for December, 1930; \$11.83 for December, 1929; \$11.31 for December, 1928; \$11.17 for December, 1927; \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.56 for December, 1925; \$10.58 for December, 1924; \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11 for December, 1921; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for December, 1918; and \$7.96 for December, 1914. The advance was due mainly to a seasonal rise in the price of eggs, although the prices of milk, butter, flour and rolled oats were also slightly higher. The prices of beef, veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, bread, beans and prunes were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged \$17.76 at the beginning of December as compared with \$17.81 for November; \$20.46 for December, 1930; \$22.11 for December, 1929; \$21.56 for December, 1928; \$21.37 for December, 1927; \$21.40 for December, 1926; \$21.87 for December, 1925; \$20.90 for December, 1924; \$21.21 for December, 1923; \$20.97 for December, 1922; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$25.67 for December, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.64 for December, 1918; and \$14.26 for December, 1914. In fuel, anthracite coal was slightly higher while wood and coal oil were down in the average. Rent was down somewhat, lower quotations having been reported from several cities in Ontario.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was slightly lower for December at 70.3 as compared with 70.6 for November; 77.7 for December, 1930; 96.0 for December, 1929; 94.6 for December, 1928; 97.2 for December, 1927; and 97.9 for December, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups were lower and six were higher. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group and the Animals and their Products group declined, the former due to lower prices for wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax and flour, which more than offset higher prices for bran, shorts, hay and potatoes, and the latter due to lower

prices for hides, hogs, lambs, cured meats and eggs, which more than offset higher prices for steers, calves and butter. The groups which advanced were: the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, owing mainly to higher quotations for raw cotton and raw silk; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of higher prices for spruce lumber and pulp; the Iron and its Products group, because of advanced quotations for hot rolled and an-

nealed steel sheets, steel tank plates and automobile body plates; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, mainly because of higher quotations for electrolytic copper, copper sheets, copper wire bars, lead and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to higher prices for coal and kerosene; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, mainly because of higher quotations for dyeing and tanning materials.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**D**URING the month of December the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into a dispute affecting the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors, busmen, mechanical department employees, trackmen and gas work employees, members of the Street Railway Employees' Units of the One Big Union.

### Applications Received

The Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company on December 9 submitted two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation as follows: (1) Relating to a dispute with its telegraphers, members of Quebec Division No. 115 of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Sixteen employees were stated to be directly affected by this dispute, which arose in connection with a proposed wage reduction averaging 7 per cent and a revision of working conditions to take effect on December 1, 1931. (2) Relating to a dispute with its maintenance-of-way employees, being members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. This dispute also was caused by the company's proposal to put into effect on December 1 a revision of rates of pay and working conditions, the proposed reduction in wages being 2 cents per hour, or approximately 5 per cent. The number of employees stated to be directly affected was 27. Messrs. M. S. Campbell and E. McG. Quirk, Conciliation Officers of the Department, conferred with the management of the company and with representatives of the employees concerned and, as a result of their mediation, a settlement was effected in each case.

An application was received at the close of December from certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being members of

Locals Nos. 1037 and 435 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The cause of the dispute was stated to be a wage reduction of 10 per cent proposed by the company, the employees directly affected, 67 in number, being foremen, linemen, cablemen, station maintenance wiremen, metermen, lamp trimmers, troublemen, and helpers for each of the above classes.

### Other Proceedings under the Act

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established on December 28 to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers and station employees and various subsidiary groups, namely, freight handlers, West St. John; sub-foremen and freight checkers, West St. John; gang foremen, checkers, coopers, sealers and porters, Montreal wharf; shop clerks, Angus; stores department employees; pursers and freight clerks, B.C. lake and river steamers; freight shed and baggage room staffs, Victoria, B.C., Coast Steamship Service; freight shed and baggage room staffs, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway; waterfront freight handlers, Vancouver; stores employees, B.C. Coast Service, Victoria, B.C. The dispute related to a 10 per cent wage reduction proposed by the company, 5,000 employees being directly affected. The application in this matter was received from the company during November. Shortly afterwards the employees entered a protest with respect to the inclusion in the application of certain groups of employees stated to be covered by separate agreements and whose wages had not yet been made the subject of discussion with the railways. This point was taken up by the Department with the representatives of the employing company and of the employees concerned, between whom a conference was arranged, in which Messrs. M. S. Campbell and E. McG. Quirk, Conciliation Officers of the Department of



Labour, participated. As a result of the discussion the employees withdrew their protest with respect to the form of the company's application. The board members appointed on the nomination of the company and employees respectively were Mr. Errol M. McDougall, K.C., and Professor J. T. Culliton, both of Montreal. A chairman had not been named at the time of going to press.

The December issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* contained at page 1293 the text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway and subsidiary railways on the one hand, and their locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen and hostlers, conductors, trainmen and yardmen, and telegraphers, assistant agents and linemen, on the other hand. The board recommended a 10 per cent reduction in the basic rates of pay of the employees concerned to be put into effect as from November 15, 1931. Dr. Hemmeon, the board member nominated by the employees, dissented from this recommendation. The board's findings were accepted by the employing companies, who stated that they were prepared to negotiate with the representatives of the classes of employees mentioned, looking to the revision of the existing agreements in accordance with the board's recommendation. Pending such discussion the railways put the 10 per cent wage reduction into effect, retroactive to November 15. On December 3 the employees wrote the Department protesting against the retroactive feature of the wage cut, claiming such action to be in violation of section 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and requesting an opinion on this point. Also the employees on December 12 served a notice on the railways with respect to wages earned subsequent to November 15, stating that payment on the basis of the board's award would be received and accepted by the employees only on account and as a partial payment.

The employees' protest was referred for consideration to the Department of Justice, which expressed the following opinion on the point raised:—

Referring to your letter of the 8th instant and the conversations which you have had with officers of this Department with regard to the further dispute which has arisen between the railways and certain classes of their employees over the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation to the effect that wage reductions should take effect from November 15, I have given this matter very careful consideration and have noted the arguments of both sides which you have submitted.

Section 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act provides that no change shall be made in the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours until a board has dealt with the matter and a copy of its report has been delivered to the parties affected.

Section 27 provides that the board may make a recommendation as to the date from which the proposed change in conditions should commence.

It is a fundamental rule of English law that the provisions of a statute should not be construed so as to have a retroactive operation unless its language is such as to plainly require such a construction. In interpreting statutes the general scope and purview of an Act must be kept in mind and it seems to me that there is no doubt that the Act governing this matter was enacted as a conciliatory measure in an endeavour to minimize the danger of industrial unrest in the country. Parliament evidently considered that the public interest required the enactment of section 58 and no doubt they had in mind the general rule that every enactment is to be construed as prospective unless it is necessary to the operation of the Act that retrospective effect be given to it. Furthermore if an enactment is expressed in language which is fairly capable of either interpretation it ought to be construed as prospective only.

Section 27 of the Act can be given its full effect by construing it prospectively, and I do not think that the section clearly indicates that Parliament intended that a board should interfere with vested rights so as to deprive the men of any rights which they had prior to a decision or finding of a board.

At the close of the month direct negotiations had been entered into between representatives of the railways and of the various classes of employees concerned looking to an amicable settlement.

### **Report of Board in Dispute Between Winnipeg Electric Company and Motormen, Conductors, Busmen, Mechanical Department Employees, Trackmen and Gas Work Employees**

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on October 24 to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors, busmen, mechanical department employees, trackmen and gas work employees, members of the Street Railway Employees' Units of the One Big Union, presented its re-

port to the Minister of Labour during December. The dispute arose in connection with notification received by the Employees' Committee from the company on September 30 of a 10 per cent wage reduction which the company purposed putting into effect as from November 1. The number of employees directly affected was stated to be 775, and indirectly

325. The personnel of the board was as follows: Mr. W. J. Christie, of Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the board, Messrs. Ernest T. Leech, K.C., and R. B. Russell, both of Winnipeg, nominees of the company and employees, respectively.

After the board had been functioning for some days a protest was received in the Department from the employees claiming that section 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which provides that the relations of the parties are to remain unchanged pending proceedings before a board, had been violated by the company, which had put the winter schedule into effect and thereby increased the working hours from seven to eight per day. Inquiry showed the seven-hour day in effect at the time to be a temporary arrangement to which the company agreed at the men's request in order to insure employment for a number of men who otherwise would have been laid off when the summer schedule had been put into operation. Inasmuch as the subject matter before the board related to wages only, and the change made in the working hours was merely a reversion to normal conditions, the Department's view, which was supported by the Department of Justice, was that the changed condition of employment was not of a character contrary to the spirit of the statute.

A few days later the Department received telegrams from Mr. A. Hume, Secretary of the committee representing the employees, and from Mr. R. B. Russell, the men's nominee on the board, protesting the eligibility of the chairman, claiming that he had a direct pecuniary interest in the matter in dispute through being a shareholder of the company and that he was therefore disqualified to act as board member. On this point the chairman submitted a statutory declaration indicating that, while he acted as a joint trustee in regard to certain shares of stock in the Winnipeg Electric Company owned by a person resident in England, he personally did not then own and never had owned any shares or bonds in the company. The situation was carefully considered and Messrs. Hume and Russell were notified that the departmental view was that the chairman was not disqualified as having a direct pecuniary interest in the issue of the dispute.

On December 3 a further telegram was received from Mr. Russell, claiming that the two other board members had signed and despatched the board report without his knowing its contents and being supplied with a copy of the same. On this point the chair-

man has placed on record in the Department a statement indicating that the report was discussed on December 3 by the board with all members present and that Mr. Russell refused to sign the board's award. At this meeting the three members agreed that there was no necessity for having any further board meetings, and the chairman told Mr. Russell that he would forward him a copy of the report during the following morning in order that he would have the report before him when drafting his minority report. The report was accordingly mailed to the Department, and subsequently that evening Mr. Russell requested another board meeting, which was held on the morning of the 4th. A copy of the report was submitted to Mr. Russell for signature, which, if he would sign it, would take the place of the report already forwarded to the Department. Mr. Russell, however, again refused to sign the report.

The report of the board, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Leech, the member nominated by the Winnipeg Electric Company, upheld the company's request for a 10 per cent wage cut. Mr. Russell submitted a minority report dissenting from the board's findings. The company indicated its willingness to accept the board's award, which was, however, rejected by the employees, and direct negotiations looking to a settlement were under way at the close of the month.

The texts of the majority and minority reports are given below.

### Report of Board

300 Paris Bldg.,

Winnipeg, Man., December 3, 1931.

Hon. Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ontario,  
Canada.

DEAR SIR,—A Board of Conciliation was appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, c. 20, s. 1, to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees. The personnel of the Board is:

Mr. Robert Boyd Russell, representing the employees.

Mr. Ernest T. Leech, K.C., representing the company.

Mr. William John Christie, Chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour.

The Company notified certain of its employees that their wages would be reduced 10 per cent to take effect on the 1st of November, 1931.

The first meeting of the Board of Conciliation was held on the 5th of November, 1931, and the Board held a total of fourteen



meetings. There was a total of thirty-nine exhibits submitted for the consideration of the Board, as well as verbal explanations to a number of the exhibits.

A notice was posted on the different boards used for this purpose that salaries of executives and other employees receiving \$3,000 or more per annum, and also the fees of Directors, were reduced 10 per cent from the 1st of October, 1931, and at the same time notice was given to all other employees of the Company that in view of economic conditions, and the continued serious decline in the revenues of the various utilities, effective November 1, 1931, wages and salaries of all employees and officials, not already dealt with, would likewise be reduced 10 per cent until further notice. The notice also contained the following explanatory paragraph:—

"Although the cost of living has declined to an extent which will compensate for this reduction, this step is nevertheless taken reluctantly, and only after the Company had exhausted every other means of making revenue meet expenses, including application to the authorities for relief from taxation, etc."

In addition to this notice being posted on the various bulletin boards where it could be seen by the employees themselves, a similar notice was sent to Mr. Alexander Hume, as Secretary of the Committee representing three groups of railway utility employees, viz:—

1. Motormen, conductors and busmen.
2. Mechanical Department employees.
3. Track Department employees.

Notice was also sent to representatives of the gas and other departments.

Subsequently there were two meetings held with the representatives of the Company and the employees. The first of these meetings was held October 9, 1931, and the second meeting was held on October 13, 1931. After these meetings the employees asked for a Board of Conciliation which resulted in this Board being appointed.

Exhibit No. 2 given by the Company shows that the gross earnings for the year ending September 30, 1931, were \$3,201,890. Of this amount \$1,603,140 was expended for wages and salaries, and after providing for other expenses such as material, insurance, taxes, injury damages, etc., there remained \$151,234 to pay interest on bonds which amounted to \$337,095, which left a deficit of \$185,861. There was also the railway's proportion of dividends on Preferred Stock which amounted to \$132,650. After adding this it left a deficit of \$318,511. There is, in addition to this, the Common Stockholders whom the Company claim, and which the Board find to be correct, have invested large amounts in the

railroad property, and who have for some time received no dividends.

The Company showed in Exhibit No. 5 that their passenger revenue has decreased monthly comparing the months in 1929 to 1930, and there is also a comparative monthly decrease from 1930 to October, 1931.

The Company claim that they have been able to make a considerable saving by altering cars so that they can operate one man cars instead of two man cars, but they have increased the wages of men operating one man cars, 05½ cents an hour. This was started some years ago.

Exhibits were shown as to the difference in the cost of living from 1929 compared to the 1st of November, 1931, and the difference shown is 20.8 per cent less in 1931. This was accepted by both parties. It was claimed by the Company that considering the decrease of 20 per cent in the cost of living, the employees can keep up the same standard of living as they did in 1929, and after deducting their living expenses from their wages, can show a better earning capacity with a reduction of 10 per cent in wages in November, 1931, than they could with the increased cost of living, 20.8 per cent, that they had to pay in November, 1929.

It was understood that the Company had the privilege of only employing at different times of the year the number of men they actually require, and any decrease made was taken from the junior employees. The claim put in by the employees was that in the spring of 1930 the Company made a decrease in the number of their employees, and that the men asked the Company if the senior men could temporarily work on a seven hour day, and this would give the men that they could not accommodate with work a chance to keep employed until such time as the Company would be in a position to increase the number of its employees.

Exhibit No. 1 gives the following wages per hour for motormen, conductors, and busmen:—

	Daily except Sunday		Sundays only	
	One-man car operators and busmen	Two-man car operators	One-man car operators and busmen	Two-man car operators
	cents per hour	cents per hour	cents per hour	cents per hour
First 6 months...	55½	50	60½	55
Second 6 months...	58½	53	63½	58
Second year.....	62½	57	67½	62
Third year and thereafter.....	65½	60	70½	65

The following are the wages paid the trackmen on and before the 31st day of October, 1931:—

	cents per hour
Leading trackmen.....	65
assistants.....	50
Electric welders.....	70
assistants.....	55
Acetylene welders.....	65
assistants.....	50
Electric switch and diamond repairmen, handy- men and emergency men.....	55
Grinder men.....	55
assistants.....	50
Flat car motormen.....	55
apprentices or part time.....	50
Compressor men.....	50
Derrick men.....	50
Ordinary labourers, first 4 months.....	35
After probationary period of 4 months to end of first year.....	38
Second year.....	40
Third year and thereafter except as hereinafter provided.....	42
Labourers with 60 months or more service in the track department.....	45

Exhibit No. 30 shows the wages paid the gas employees on and before the 31st day of October, 1931:—

	cents per hour
Heaters.....	64
Producer operators.....	64
Pusher operators.....	64
Door lifter operators.....	62
Quenching car operators.....	62
Handy man, pipe fitter, tinsmith.....	60
Yard men, coke wheelers and labour employed in coal cars and purifying house or any part of the gas works.....	45
Boiler washer.....	54
Boilermen.....	55

Exhibit No. 8 shows the wages paid from the year 1916 to the year 1931. In the year 1916 the wages paid for a junior man working the first six months were 25 cents an hour, and in 1931 the wages are 50 cents an hour for the same junior class. For a man who had been working for three years in 1916 the wages were 34 cents an hour and for a man who has been working three years in 1931, the wages are 60 cents an hour for men operating two man cars.

The company claim that the increase in wages from time to time was caused by the employees making application for increases on account of the higher cost of living during different periods between 1916 and 1931, and the advances were generally made on that account.

The employees claim that by only working a seven hour day from last spring up to the present time, and at the same wages per hour as they were receiving for an eight hour day, the senior employees made sacrifices in order to make work for more men, and they claim that this should be taken into consideration by the Board. While the Board appreciates the generosity of the senior men, at the same time the company had to pay the same price for the work done as if fewer men did it in eight hour shifts.

The company claim that this depression that started some time ago has been increasing

from week to week, has very materially reduced the earnings of the railroad, and with the losses that they are making, they find that it is practically impossible to finance to make up these losses.

The Board heard the evidence given by the representatives of the motormen, conductors, busmen, mechanical and track department, as well as the gas department, all of whom thought that the scale of wages should not be reduced.

The statement submitted by the company in connection with the gas department showed that after paying all wages, expenses, depreciation, and interest on bonds, they made a small loss, but the percentage of loss compared with the investment, was not nearly as great as the Street Railway Department loss.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 people out of employment in Winnipeg at the present time, and in addition to this there are a large number working a reduced number of days in the month, and this number do not require to use the street cars to go to and from their work. Without counting on the number working on reduced days in the month, if you estimate that 60 per cent of the 10,000 unemployed do not ride daily on the street cars, this would be a loss in the fares of 6,000 passengers daily, at say 14.2 cents a day for each passenger going to and from his work once a day, which would be a loss of \$852 a day less the cost of handling that many passengers, which would be very small.

The majority of the Board have carefully considered the position of the employees of the company having their wages reduced 10 per cent, and they believe that the men would not be in any worse financial position by taking the 10 per cent reduction in wages than they were in 1929 when the cost of living was 20 per cent higher than it is in 1931.

For example we will take the position of the senior employee receiving 65½ cents an hour for an eight hour day's work. This would give him an earning of \$5.24 a day, and if he works 26 days a month, it would show that he had a monthly income of \$136.24, and if he spent all of this \$136.24 on living he would not save anything, but with the reduction of 20 per cent in the cost of living, he could live at the same standard of living for \$109 a month as he could at \$136.24 a month in 1929, and if his salary was reduced 10 per cent, it would give him a monthly earning of \$122.62, which would show that he could save \$13.62 a month in November, 1931, compared with saving nothing in 1929, or if he was receiving \$136.24 a month, and was living at \$100 a month, this would show a saving of \$36.24, and if his living expenses were 20 per cent less he could



live at \$80 a month on the same standard of living as cost him \$100 a month in 1929, and with his salary reduced 10 per cent to \$122.62, this would show that he would make a net saving of \$42.62 a month.

The majority of the Board have taken into consideration the position of the bond holders and preferred stock holders of the Winnipeg Electric Company. A number of these are people who have part or all their life savings invested in these bonds and preferred stocks, and they believe that these people should be protected as well as the employees, and by reading the above you see that the employees show a larger net earning increase in 1931 compared to their net earnings in 1929, after taking a wage reduction of 10 per cent, and making allowance for the decreased cost of living in 1931.

The decision of the majority of the Board is that a 10 per cent cut in the wages of the employees be made as requested in the notice given by the company to the employees, this reduction to date from the 1st of December, 1931. The length of time for this decrease of 10 per cent to continue may depend upon the cost of living in the future, whether it increases or decreases, as well as the future net earnings of the company, which appeals to us as a reasonable future adjustment.

In the evidence taken before the Board, complaints were made by the company and employees of the very unfair competition of taxi cab companies who employ drivers to work very long hours at a remuneration of 13 cents to 15 cents an hour, and by having men work at that low wage it gives the owners of the taxi cabs an opportunity of cutting fares to compete with the Winnipeg Electric Company, and, therefore, deprives the company of a lot of passenger traffic that otherwise would go to them. These taxi cab companies do not pay for the upkeep of the roads, the removal of snow from the tracks, or pay the taxes that the Winnipeg Electric Company have to pay on their gross earnings, and in stormy weather when the railroads have to clear the roadways, the taxi cabs use the cleaned streets for carrying passengers. This unfair competition has a direct bearing on the question before the Board, and if allowed to continue will have a very prejudicial effect upon the earnings of the company. The details of this are fully given in the report of the Municipal and Public Utilities Board of Manitoba dated July 10th, 1931. The Board would appreciate the City Council investigating and rectifying this unfair competition with the Winnipeg Electric Company.

There were exhibits placed before the Board as to the question of the taxes paid by the

Company, as well as the cost of the construction of certain portions of the roads, and the cost of clearing snow. These amount to a total of \$406,078, which is nearly 13 per cent of the gross revenue of the Company. This appears to the Board to be a very heavy tax, and they would appreciate the City Council taking this matter up to see if any relief could be given to the Company by way of tax reduction.

During the taking of the evidence and the investigating into the matter in dispute, the Board appreciate the very friendly feelings that existed between the Company and its employees. Mr. R. B. Russell, one of the members of the Board, does not agree to the findings of the majority of the Board, and his report will probably follow.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. J. CHRISTIE,  
*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) ERNEST F. LEECH,  
*Member of the Board.*

### Minority Report

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a Dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its Employees, being Motormen, Conductors, and Busmen, Mechanical Department, Track Department, and Gas Works Department Employees, members of the Street Railway Employees' Units of the One Big Union.*

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In presenting my report as the representative of the Employees in the above dispute, it will be necessary for me to first of all record my objection and protest at the unfair and, to my mind, unlawful actions of the other two members of the Board in signing and forwarding to you a report containing misstatements of facts, which report was signed and despatched without me knowing its contents and without me being supplied with a copy upon which I could prepare and forward my report in the event of my being in disagreement with same, and which report was signed and despatched in violation of Section forty-nine of the Act.

In order that the grounds upon which I register my protest may be fully understood it is necessary to recite the following facts:

At the private sitting of the Board held Tuesday, December 1, at which all three members were present, when it became apparent that all efforts to bring about a settlement through conciliation had failed, the Board

members then discussed the possibility of bringing in an unanimous report, and after a lengthy discussion of the entire situation it was finally agreed that the Chairman would draft a report to be presented at the next meeting for the endorsement or otherwise of the Board members. This next meeting, it was arranged, would be held Thursday, December 3.

When the Board met on Thursday, December 3, with all three members of the Board in attendance, the Chairman, Mr. Christie, reported he had been served by the Employees with a formal protest contesting his eligibility to act as Chairman, which protest read as follows:—

Room 10, Jordan Block,  
305 Fort Street,  
Winnipeg, Man.  
December 2, 1931.

*In the Matter of the Industrial Disputes Act and in the Matter of the Street Railway Employees' Units, embracing the Motormen, Conductors, and Busmen, Mechanical Department, Track Department, and Gas Department, and the Winnipeg Electric Company.*

To the Chairman and Members of the Board:

Whereas in the process of the hearing of the above dispute before you the Employees found that the spirit and letter of the Industrial Disputes Act *re* Section Fifty-eight, wherein it provides that the relation of the parties will remain unchanged pending the proceedings before the Board, was violated by the Company;

And whereas the attitude of the Chairman regarding this violation gave the Employees cause for serious anxiety and suspicion;

And whereas on investigation it was found that the Chairman of the Board was not qualified to act owing to his having a direct interest in the matter in dispute, as provided in Section Twelve of the Act, through being a shareholder of the Company;

And whereas we have searched the list of Winnipeg Electric Company shareholders kept by the Registrar in the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, as provided for by the Companies' Act, and found the Chairman, W. J. Christie, being the owner of preferred stock;

We hereby record our formal protest against the constitution of the Board in so far as the Chairman, Mr. W. J. Christie, is concerned.

Dated at Winnipeg this 2nd day of December, A.D. 1931.

(Sgd.) ED ARMSTRONG,  
A. HUME.

The Chairman, Mr. Christie, also reported that the Company officials had that day given him a copy of the telegram the Employees had forwarded to the Minister of Labour, wherein they challenged the Chairman's qualifications to act, and wherein they called upon the Minister of Labour to declare the chairmanship of the Board vacant, and further called upon the Minister to pro-

ceed to fill the vacancy as provided in the Act. This telegram read as follows:—

December 2, 1931.

Hon. G. D. ROBERTSON,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

*Re Industrial Disputes Board dealing with the dispute between Winnipeg Electric Company and the Employees being Motormen, Conductors, Busmen, Mechanical Department, Track Department, Gas Works Department, stop. The following protest has to-day been served by the Employees to the members of the Board stop.*

Whereas in the process of the hearing of the above dispute before you the Employees found that the spirit and letter of the Industrial Disputes Act *re* Section Fifty-Eight, wherein it provides that the relation of the parties will remain unchanged pending the proceedings before the Board, was violated by the Company stop.

And whereas the attitude of the Chairman regarding this violation gave the Employees cause for serious anxiety and suspicion stop.

And whereas on investigation it was found that the chairman of the Board was not qualified to act owing to his having a direct interest in the matter in dispute, as provided in Section Twelve of the Act, through being a shareholder of the Company stop.

And whereas we have searched the list of Winnipeg Electric Company shareholders kept by the Registrar in the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, as provided for by the Companies' Act, and found the chairman W. J. Christie being the owner of preferred stock stop.

We hereby record our formal protest against the constitution of the Board insofar as the chairman, Mr. W. J. Christie, is concerned stop.

We ask you to declare the chairmanship vacant and to proceed to fill the vacancy as provided in the Act stop.

Situation serious stop Wire reply.

A. HUME,  
Jordan Block, Fort St.,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba."

The Chairman explained that when he received this copy of the Employees' telegram from the Company he had wired the Minister assuring him that he never did and did not now own shares in the Winnipeg Electric, and the shares which appeared in his name and in the name of another party were held by them for a man in England, and that he (Mr. Christie) was prepared to forward to the Minister an affidavit to this effect.

Realizing that the power lay with the Minister to administer the Act the Board members agreed to proceed with our deliberations until such time as the Minister of Labour declared the Chairman unqualified to act, whereupon Mr. Christie read the draft of the report he had drawn up.

As the representative of the Employees, I pointed out the draft contained many mis-statements of facts and failed to deal with the



dispute as it affected the various classifications of Employees. I also objected on the ground that the draft committed the Employees and their representative to agreement with things upon which they had NOT agreed, and I contended the whole report should be redrafted.

After a lengthy argument it was finally decided that the Chairman would redraft the report, taking note of the objections raised by me as the representative of the Employees, and that a copy of same would be presented to me in order that I could have the opportunity of agreeing or disagreeing with any portion or all of the report, and if in disagreement with any portion or all of the report I would be able to prepare my minority report and submit it to the Minister along with the report of the Board—all of which, however, was contingent upon the Minister's ruling as to the eligibility of the Chairman to act as such.

The meeting adjourned on this understanding, and that same evening I got in touch with Mr. Christie, the Chairman, and asked him when I could secure a copy of his redrafted report. He advised me then that he had redrafted the report, had taken it over to Mr. Leech, the representative of the Company, and that they had both signed it in my absence and mailed it to you.

I expressed surprise at this hasty action and pointed out it was in violation of Section Forty-nine of the Act, and requested Mr. Christie to call another meeting of the Board next morning in order that I could register my formal protest to the Board and procure a copy of the report which the Chairman and the other member of the Board had signed without my being notified to be present, as provided in Section Forty-nine. I also advised Mr. Christie that I would take the matter up with the Minister of Labour, which I did, as per the following wire:—

December 3, 1931.

To Hon. G. D. ROBERTSON,  
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Meeting of board held this afternoon at which chairman in spite of employees formal protest as to his qualifications to act submitted draft report containing many misstatements of facts which I protested stop Board agreed report should be redrafted stop To-night phoned chairman to find when I could get redraft and was informed he had taken his report to employers representative both signing same in my absence and said report has been mailed without my knowing its contents stop This meeting held contrary to section forty-nine of Act stop Protest you accepting report as it is illegal for above reasons stop Have protested action to chairman he has agreed to call meeting Friday at ten-thirty to give me opportunity to see contents of a report which has already been for-

warded to you stop Only reason I can see for chairman's action in rushing report without me knowing its contents is to override men's challenge of his qualifications to act as chairman which still awaits your decision stop Wire instructions and standing of chairman at once as I intend to register my protest at meeting in the morning re action taken by chairman.

ROBERT BOYD RUSSELL,  
54 Adelaide Street, Winnipeg.

Mr. Christie, after consultation over the phone with Mr. Leech, agreed to call another meeting of the Board next morning, December 4, at 10.30 o'clock. At this meeting I registered my protest before the Board as I had done personally to Mr. Christie, the Chairman, the previous evening, and demanded a copy of the report he had forwarded you in violation of Section Forty-nine, which copy he gave me, and upon which I herewith proceed to present my minority report in the event that you accept their report as being a majority report of the Board.

In dissenting from the opinions and decisions of the other two members of the Board as contained in their report, a copy of which, as I have above stated, I only received after same had been forwarded to you without my knowledge, it is necessary for me to do what the other two members have failed to do, namely, review the case as presented by both sides.

At the first public meeting of the Board held Friday, November 6, Mr. Dahl, representing the Company, in opening his case stated the Company had deferred taking this action to reduce wages until they had reached a point where they felt they could not get relief in any other way from their serious financial difficulties, and as a last resort, and with the greatest reluctance they had been compelled to give notice to the men of a 10 per cent cut in wages to become effective November 1.

Proceeding, Mr. Dahl stated the Company had two reasons for asking for this reduction: first, the inability to pay the present wages under the existing financial conditions; second, the marked decrease in the cost of living.

Dealing with the financial position of the Company Mr. Dahl claimed this was their main reason for seeking reductions at this time, and he therefore presented a financial statement of the Company for the year ending September, 1931, marked Exhibit No. 2, which is dealt with by the other two Board members in their report. In reference to this those Board members have misstated the facts, which I protested at the meeting of the Board on December 3, arising out of which the Chairman promised to rectify this in his redraft, but which he has failed to do in the report I have now before me.

In their report the other two Board members say: *"There is in addition to this the common stockholders whom the Company claim, and which the Board find to be correct, have invested large amounts in the railroad property and who have for some time received no dividends."* This is a deliberate misstatement of fact. The Board had NO evidence presented before it to show that common stockholders have invested large amounts in the railroad property; yet, in spite of Mr. Christie promising to correct this, he has failed to do so.

The majority members of the Board also claim that Exhibit No. 5 presented by the Company showed their passenger revenue as decreased monthly comparing the months in 1929 to 1930, and a further reduction when comparing the months up until October, 1931, against the same months of 1930. But they entirely overlooked the evidence presented by the Employees in their Exhibit dealing with this matter.

In Exhibit No. 18 presented by the Employees it shows that in the month of November, 1930, 737 Motormen, Conductors and Busmen were employed on an eight-hour day, whereas in November, 1931, only 640 Motormen, Conductors and Busmen were employed on a seven-hour day. Thus it will be seen that in this one year alone the Company employed 97 less Motormen, Conductors and Busmen, and that the men employed were only working a seven-hour day whereas the year previous they worked an eight-hour day.

From this it is obvious that the reduction in expenses procured at the expense of the Employees more than took care of the decrease in revenue that the Company had sustained, yet the other two Board members make no reference to this when dealing with the matter.

In their report the Chairman and the representative of the Company state: *"The Company claim that they have been able to make a considerable saving by altering cars, so that they can operate one-man cars instead of two-men cars, but they have increased the wages of men operating one-man cars 5½ cents an hour. This was started some years ago."*

The above is an entirely misleading statement. The Company did not claim they had been "able to make a considerable saving, etc.," and it is entirely deceptive to say: *"But they have increased the wages of men operating one-man cars 5½ cents an hour."*

It was clearly explained to the other two Board members that when the one-man car was introduced over the protest of the men in order to get men to do the work which was formerly done by two men the Company was

forced to pay an additional amount of 5½ cents per hour, which is the practice of every electric railroad where one-man cars operate.

I protested this statement of the Chairman's, and he promised to correct same, but all he has done is to add the words: *"This was started some years ago,"* which does not explain the situation at all and would make it appear that the Company had given the one-man car operators an increase in wages.

I must also register my protest against the misstatement of facts as contained in the next paragraph of the majority award, wherein the Chairman and the Company representative state: *"Exhibits were shown as to the difference in the cost of living from 1929 compared to the 1st of November, 1931, and the difference shown is 20.8 per cent less in 1931. This was accepted by both parties."*

This was NOT accepted by both parties, as will be seen from the following taken from Page 6 of Exhibit No. 16, being the Employees' reply to the Company's claim; it reads:—

*"The Company has submitted to this Board Exhibits wherein they claim that the cost of living for Winnipeg dropped 20.8 per cent between November, 1929, and September, 1931. But it is very obvious that in using the month of November, 1929, as against September, 1931, it was for the purpose of trying to show a greater decline in the GAZETTE index because September, 1929, shows the cost of living lower than November of 1929. Why does the Company not use September of 1929 against September of 1931? However, that by the way. Our contention is that the only comparison to be made is from last year when, as we have already stated, the Donovan Board claimed that 'our wages were fair and reasonable.'"*

In spite of the fact that I, as the representative of the Employees, drew this misstatement of fact to the attention of the other two Board members and they promised that same would be rectified in the redraft, they have failed to correct it, and have forwarded, as I have previously pointed out and protested, their report to you containing this misstatement without giving me the opportunity of seeing same.

The next statement of the majority members of the Board which I must point out as a misrepresentation of fact is where they say: *"The Company claimed that the increase in wages from time to time was caused by the employees making application for increases on account of the higher cost of living during different periods between 1916 and 1931, and the advances were generally made on that account."*

But the two Board members fail to show that the men protested this contention of the Company's, and pointed out that only last year the men sought increases in their wages



and holidays with pay and that no attempt was made to base it on the higher cost of living, but strictly on the relative wage of the men, in other words, in relation to what they receive in wages for the work they perform.

I must also register my protest to the statement made by the majority members of the Board wherein they say: "*It is estimated that there are ten thousand people out of employment in Winnipeg at the present time.*" Here again is a misstatement of facts. There are over ten thousand persons alone receiving relief from the City of Winnipeg, regardless of the thousands more who are unemployed and receiving no relief. My reason for drawing this point to the Minister's attention is the fact that it is only another instance, in my opinion, of the loose way in which the other two Board members have dealt with this whole matter.

Towards the end of the Board's sittings, which were held in public, the Company presented their final brief, being a summary of their arguments and rebuttals, which was marked Exhibit No. 27; and the men also presented a final brief summing up the Employees' arguments, which is known as Exhibit No. 35. Herein both parties summarized their contentions as to why and why not the 10 per cent reduction should or should not go into effect.

In the summary of the Company's case in Exhibit No. 27 appears the following: "Generally speaking the Company's statements to the Board are in support of three propositions; first, the Company's financial position is such that it is unable to continue paying the present wage scales; second, the cost of living has been reduced more than 10 per cent so that a decrease of 10 per cent in the nominal wages or salaries of its employees will not involve any decrease in the real wages and consequently the reduction will not adversely affect the employees' standard of living; third, in asking its employees to accept a decrease in wages the Company is simply doing what a number of industries have already done and are doing practically in every country in the world, the general trend of wages all over the world being downwards."

Then the Company in its brief, which is Exhibit 27, goes on to elaborate the three points upon which they claim they are entitled to reduce the men's wages, and dealing with the reduction in receipts have the following to say: "It goes without saying that the decrease in receipts is due to a decrease in traffic, and naturally the decrease in traffic has made it possible to curtail service, with the result that to some extent it has been possible to offset the decrease in passenger receipts by

decrease in operating expenses. Furthermore, the Company has been obliged because of the diminution in revenue to put into effect economies wherever possible, and this has included the extension of the one-man operation."

Here we see the admission by the Company of the men's contention that all economies effected have been at the expense of the Employees by reducing their numbers and by further extending the one-man car service, thereby having one man do the work formerly done by two men with the man only receiving 5½ cents per hour more for the displacement of his fellow worker.

In this same brief, in dealing with the contention of the Employees that in reducing their hours in order to employ more men they have accepted a 12½ per cent reduction in wages which equals the reduction in the cost of living which has taken place and which the LABOUR GAZETTE shows as 13 per cent, the Company has the following to say:—

"The men in their arguments have placed considerable stress on the fact that during the summer they have been working on a seven-hour day, and rather urged the point that in going to the seven-hour day they have already accepted the equivalent of a 12½ per cent decrease. No doubt it was a nice thing for the men to go to a seven-hour day last spring in order to keep in employment a number of trainmen who otherwise would have been out of work. They cannot be criticized for this action, but so far as the Company is concerned no saving in operating expenses resulted from this change, and consequently this change did not in any way serve or help the railway utility improve or cope with its problem of decreasing revenue. Only a decrease in the rate per hour will accomplish this. *We wish to make it clear, and have already stressed the point, that the financial condition of the railway is such that we are obliged to reduce operating costs, and it is for this reason that we have asked the men to accept a 10 per cent decrease in wages.*"

Here is a straight admission by the Company that it was their financial position that caused them to seek this cut, and not the decrease in the cost of living. Yet the majority members of the Board base their whole contention in recommending this reduction on the lower cost of living, to which I cannot subscribe.

In rebuttal to those final arguments submitted by the Company the Employees, in Exhibit No. 35, have the following to say:—

"In summing up our case we hope the Board will realize the importance of the various points we have made, which are as follows:—

1st. We desire this Board to note that the Company has failed to offset our evidence that

the employees in reducing their hours of labour in order to give employment in these abnormal times to a larger number of men, have in so doing voluntarily reduced their daily or weekly wages by 12½ per cent, which, as we have shown very clearly in our main brief, takes care of the 13 per cent decrease in the cost of living which the Labour Gazette shows has taken place since last year when the Donovan Board declared 'Our Wages were Fair and Reasonable.'

2nd. We submit that the Company has failed to disprove our contention that prices will rise, thus offsetting the present lopsided reduction in the cost of living which is largely accounted for by the fall in the prices of farm products, because:

(a) We cannot produce vegetables in Canada during the winter and will therefore have to import same from the U.S.A., where at present the Canadian dollar is at a discount of from 10 per cent to 12 per cent, on top of which must be added the tariff duties imposed by our Government on such imports;

(b) The upward trend in the price of wheat will reflect itself very quickly on the prices of all other commodities.

3rd. We contend the Company has failed to even attack let alone upset our contention that to-day 640 motormen, conductors, and busmen, working seven hours per day in order to give employment to a greater number of men, are not only doing the work formerly done by 994 men on an eight-hour day in the year 1927, but are also operating more vehicle miles; and that as a result of this, as pointed out on page 11 of Exhibit No. 15, using the figures presented by the Company before the Public Utilities Commission, *The Company has Saved in Wages alone, through the Introduction of the One-man car, the sum of \$2,073,573.*

4th. We contend this Board should pay particular attention to the claim we make in our original brief, Exhibit No. 16, wherein we point out that in no other line of industry, where the employees have shared the work available amongst the larger number of men and in this way reduced their daily or weekly wages, as we have done, rather than throw a greater number of men out of employment, was there any attempt being made by employers of labour to reduce wages.

In this connection let us remind the Board members that the Company tabled an Exhibit, marked No. 13, which has proven our contention. In this Exhibit No. 13 the Company admits that neither the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railway, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Service Stations Ltd., nor the Howard Smith Paper Company, whose employees have reduced their wages as we have done by sharing the work amongst the greater number, have made any attempt to reduce wages.

5th. We would remind the Board of the large contribution the employees have already been called upon to make through loss of gross wages by the introduction of the one-man car, which has left only a small number of men to not only carry on the work formerly done by two men operating a car, but at the same time operate more vehicle miles amidst greater density of traffic, thus reducing our relative wages, as brought out in pages 9, 10, 11 and 12 of our main brief, known as Exhibit No. 16.

6th. We also rely upon the Board members agreeing with us in our contention that our present wages should not be reduced on the ground that the Company, in presenting their case, admit that they only make this attack upon our wages because they have up until now been unable to secure relief from the unjust tax placed upon their gross earnings, and other municipal and provincial taxes, plus unfair paving charges and unfair taxi competition.

We feel confident the Board members will agree with us that this is a vicious principle to apply. It means, in other words, that the innocent should be slaughtered for the sins of the guilty! Why not place the penalty where it rightly belongs, instead of attempting to further reduce our already meagre standard of living?

7th. We submit—and we hope this Board will not overlook the point we made at page 14 of Exhibit No. 16—that if the Company needs financial relief they should get same from either increased fares, which will spread the burden over the whole car-riding public, or by relief from unjust taxation and unjust competition from taxis, which will spread the burden over the whole community, where in our opinion it rightly belongs, instead of attempting to make a reduction of 10 per cent in our wages on top of the 12½ per cent cut we have already sustained by each employee working shorter hours, which has given employment to over 100 men and thereby kept these men and their families from becoming public charges.

8th. We would also like to again draw to the Board members' attention the argument set forth on page 2 of Exhibit No. 17, wherein we contend that no person in these very trying times would seriously consider the Company's proposal that, in order to make up for this 10 per cent cut in our wages the Company proposes should be made, we should go back to an eight-hour day and thereby deprive large numbers of employees and former employees from sharing with us the amount of work available.

We would further point out in this connection that the argument advanced by the Company that it would not mean any reduction in the present staff does not give a true picture of the situation, because there are at the present time hundreds of former employees temporarily out of employment who have been living in expectation of getting back to work now that the winter schedules will be going into effect, but who will be denied this work if the Company's proposal to lengthen our present hours of labour is agreed to by the present employees.

9th. We contend that the street railway business is not competitive—outside of the parasitical competition of the taxi cab, and we hope this Board will recommend to the City Council, the Minimum Wage Board, and the Public Utilities Commission that they take the necessary action to remedy same—and because of this we contend the wages being paid on other street railways either in Canada or the United States have no bearing upon our case.

But, before leaving this phase of the question, let us again remind the Board that none of the street railway systems in Canada are attempting, like our Company, to reduce the wages of their employees.

10th. We hope the Board will not overlook the fact that insofar as the Track Department Employees are concerned, as we have pointed



out on pages 4, 5 and 6, of Exhibit No. 16, these men—who are the lowest paid and who have also accepted reduced hours as have the motormen and Mechanical Department employees, in order to keep more men in employment—are all married men who at the present time are only earning from \$12.65 to \$17.55 per week—and even lower than this, if it should rain or holidays intervene. These employees cannot be asked to accept the proposed reduction of 10 per cent for, as will be seen in Exhibit No. 16, at the present time they earn less than what an unemployed married man receives on city relief.

11th. In connection with the employees of the Mechanical Department, we hope the Board will realize, as we have pointed out in Exhibit No. 25, that the proposed reduction would reduce our hourly wages from 6 cents to 20 cents per hour below the same class of labour in the steam railroad shops.

12th. In conclusion, let us again say that having already reduced our wages by 12½ per cent, and the Company having failed to prove that the cost of living has decreased any more than this since the Board of last year declared 'Our wages to be fair and reasonable,' and further, having been awarded the right to holidays with pay on principle by the Board of last year, we contend that instead of the Company seeking to reduce our wages they should be devising ways and means of putting our holidays with pay into effect.

*We base our contention on these grounds alone, aside from our other equally important reasons, as outlined in this and our main brief, and apart entirely from the fact that we never have and do not now agree that our wages should be governed by the cost of living, but rather in relation to the service we render, or in other words, as we have pointed out, in relation to what we produce with what we receive, namely, our relative wage.*

There is just one other matter we think the Board members should have brought to their attention, and that is page 25 of the Public Utilities Commission's report, filed by the Company as Exhibit No. 4, where they say: 'It is not proposed that wages or personnel should be reduced.' Here we see that the Public Utilities Commission, which is close to the public on this question, realizes it would be wrong to reduce wages at this time, and we hope we have been able to show to the Board members that the proposed reduction in our wages will only make the situation worse, and that they will find in our favour and against the Company."

I think that the evidence and conclusions appearing in the Employees' final brief are justification for me dissenting from the other two Board members. The Company has based the whole of its case on its present financial difficulties, and the men have shown that they should seek relief not by attacking their wages but from the sources which are responsible for its financial difficulties, and I am in hearty accord with the contention

of the men that the wages of the Employees should not be reduced by 10 per cent at this time.

In connection with the Gas Workers' claims it was agreed before the Board that all of the arguments presented by the Company and submitted by the Employees of the Transportation, Mechanical and Track Departments would apply, but the Company was unable, in presenting the financial condition of the Gas Department, to show the same serious decline in revenue. Even the Chairman and the representative of the Company in their report recognize this where they state: "The statements submitted by the Company in connection with the Gas Department showed that after paying all wages, expenses, depreciation, and interest on bonds, they made a small loss, but the percentage of loss compared with the investment was not nearly as great as the Street Railway Department loss."

There is one point here I must stress, and that is that the Company's claim in regard to the other Employees was based almost solely on their financial inability to pay the present scale of wages, but in the year 1929 and in all years previous to that the Gas Department not only earned sufficient to meet their bond interest, and preferred stock dividends, but had thousands of dollars available for dividends on common stock. Yet all during those periods the Company struggled strenuously against giving those Gas Works Employees any increase in wages or better working conditions. However, immediately they experience a little financial reverse during the present abnormal year they at once claim the right to reduce the Employees' wages in this Department also by 10 per cent.

In the years 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929 alone the Gas Works Department, after meeting all bonded indebtedness and paying dividends on their preferred stock, had the sum of \$267,735 to distribute amongst their common stockholders. These figures are taken from Exhibit No. 33 presented by the Company.

In view of this fact alone I cannot agree with the other two Board members that the Gas Works Employees' already low wages should be reduced at this time.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) R. B. RUSSELL,

Representing the Employees,  
this 11th Day of December, 1931.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1931

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during December was fourteen as compared with eleven the preceding month. The number of workers involved and the time loss, however, showed a decline, owing largely to the cessation toward the end of November of two strikes of sawmill workers on the Pacific Coast which had involved approximately one thousand workers during that month. In comparison with the figures for December, 1930, almost twice as many strikes and lockouts were recorded, a corresponding increase appearing in the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Dec., 1931..	14	1,268	14,927
*Nov., 1931..	11	1,660	22,489
Dec., 1930..	8	723	8,661

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Six disputes, involving approximately 480 workers, were carried over from November, and eight disputes commenced during December. Of the fourteen disputes in progress during the month, eight were recorded as terminated, four being in favour of the employers concerned, two in favour of the workers involved, one resulting in a compromise and the result of one being recorded as indefinite. At the end of December, therefore, there were six disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; motion picture projectionists, Edmonton, Alta.; lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C.; lumber workers, Nipigon district, Ont.; coal miners, Robb, Alta.; and compositors, Saskatoon, Sask.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; sawmill workers, Barnett, B.C., September 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q., August 27, 1931, one employer; and cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta., September 29, 1931, one employer, the last three being added this month. The dispute of cloakmakers employed by one firm in Winnipeg, Man., commencing October 27, 1931, and added to this list last month, is reported to have terminated early in December, and has consequently been removed from the list.

A strike of twenty-five men's clothing factory workers in one establishment in Montreal from November 17, 1931, to November 27, was reported to the Department too late to be included in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The strikers demanded the restoration of certain working conditions which had been changed and the reinstatement of a shop steward who had been discharged. These demands were conceded.

A cessation of work for four days by carpenters and bricklayers employed on the construction of two buildings in Hamilton at the beginning of December, owing to changes in wages proposed by the contractors, has been reported in the press. It appears that negotiations between the contractors' association and the various building trades unions regarding reductions in wages were in progress and that work on these two buildings was suspended pending the result of such negotiations, which resulted in the following changes: bricklayers reduced from \$1.25 per hour to \$1.10, carpenters from \$1 per hour to 90 cents, tilesetters from \$1.15 per hour to \$1, sheet metal workers from \$1 per hour to 90 cents, roofers from 75 cents per hour to 65 cents and plasterers from \$1.25 per hour to \$1.12½.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement:—

CLOAKMAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In this dispute, an alleged lockout commencing Novem-



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1931

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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## (a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to December.

<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	200	5,200	Alleged lockout; commenced Nov. 19, 1931; for union wages and working conditions; untermi- nated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	125	250	Commenced Nov. 26, 1931; against alleged viola- tion of agreement; terminated Dec. 3, 1931; in favour of workers.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Photo-engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man.	100	2,000	Commenced May 4, 1931; for union agreement; working conditions no longer affected by end of December; in favour of employer.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Recreational—</i>			
Motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q.	44	500	Alleged lockout; commenced Aug. 27, 1931; <i>re</i> union wages and working conditions; working conditions no longer affected by end of December; in favour of employer.
Motion picture projectionists and musicians, Edmonton, Alta.	7	190	Commenced Nov. 14, 1931; for payment of wages in arrears; untermi- nated.
<i>Business—</i>			
Cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta.	5	135	Commenced Sept. 29, 1931; for union wages and working conditions; working conditions no longer affected by end of December; in favour of employer.

## (b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during December, 1931.

<b>LOGGING—</b>			
Lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C.	36	850	Commenced Dec. 3, 1931; for increase in wages; untermi- nated.
Lumber workers, Nipigon dis- trict, Ont.	100	1,000	Commenced Dec. 4, 1931; for increase in wages; terminated Dec. 16, 1931; in favour of workers.
Lumber workers, Nipigon dis- trict, Ont.	100	400	Commenced Dec. 28, 1931; for increase in wages; untermi- nated.
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>			
Fishermen, North Sydney, N.S.	240	2,500	Commenced Dec. 3, 1931; for restoration of pre- vious season's prices of fish; terminated Dec. 15, 1931; compromise.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners, Wayne, Alta.....	165	330	Commenced Dec. 7, 1931; against alleged violation of agreement; terminated Dec. 9, 1931; indefinite.
Coal miners, Robb, Alta.....	90	900	Commenced Dec. 12, 1931; against discharge of worker and alleged violation of agreement; un- terminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Compositors (news and job), Saskatoon, Sask.	44	660	Alleged lockout; commenced Dec. 14, 1931; against decrease in wages; untermi- nated.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Public Administration—</i>			
Unemployment relief workers, Dominion, N.S.	12	12	Commenced Dec. 10, 1931; for increase in piece rates; terminated Dec. 11, 1931; in favour of employer.

ber 19, 1931, in two establishments in Toronto, and arising out of a question of union wages and working conditions, the union reported that during December two hundred workers were still involved.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—As stated in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, this dispute, commencing November 26, 1931, in one establishment in Montreal, in protest against an alleged violation of agreement by sending work to non-union shops, was terminated early in December, the strikers returning to work when the employer agreed to abide by the terms of the agreement.

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS, TORONTO AND LONDON, ONT., MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, P.Q., AND WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Conditions in this dispute which began May 4, 1931, the workers demanding a union agreement, were unchanged at the end of December, the union considering that the strike was unterminated at the end of the month, although the employer claimed to have replaced the strikers shortly after the commencement of the dispute; but as working conditions were no longer affected the strike has been added to the list of such disputes carried elsewhere in this article.

**MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—This dispute, which commenced August 27, 1931, when a company operating 19 theatres in Montreal refused to renew the union agreement and discharged some employees, has been added to the list of disputes where employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated.

**MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, EDMONTON, ALTA.**—In connection with this dispute, involving one theatre in Edmonton since November 14, 1931, it is stated that operators in the union theatres in Edmonton have voluntarily gone on the 5-day week in order that the motion picture projectionists on strike may secure some work as substitutes. At the end of December no termination had been reported, but the workers had been replaced. Two musicians were also involved.

**COOKS & WAITERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.**—This dispute commenced on September 29, 1931, in one restaurant in Edmonton, the workers demanding union wages and working conditions. At the end of December as working conditions were no longer affected, the dispute has been added to the list of strikes and lockouts which the union has declared unterminated although the employer claims to have replaced all the strikers.

**LUMBER WORKERS (FALLERS AND BUCKERS), CAMPBELL RIVER, B.C.**—On December 3, 1931, some thirty-six loggers employed by one company operating near Campbell River, B.C., went on strike, demanding an increase of 10 cents per thousand or \$4.50 per day. The strikers, members of the Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, were instructed by their officials to return to Vancouver. Certain other lumber companies in the same district were paying a slightly higher wage but the difference was stated to be offset by working conditions so that the men on strike had been receiving rates equivalent to those in other camps in the district. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**LUMBER WORKERS, NIPIGON DISTRICT, ONT.**—(December 4, 1931, and December 28, 1931). The first of these disputes commenced early in December, when members of the Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union employed by one firm operating in the Nipigon district went on strike to enforce their demand for an increase of 50 cents per double cord to \$3. During the strike both the mounted and provincial police were stationed in the vicinity of the camp and at certain railway stations, as the strikers were picketing those places, and also the employment offices at Port Arthur and Fort William and the pickets were reported to be threatening and molesting workmen. After about ten days the employer agreed to pay the rate demanded and work was resumed. Toward the end of the month, however, the union again called its members in these camps out on strike, demanding a further increase. Picketing was again resorted to in an effort to prevent workers being brought to the camps to replace the strikers and the employer reported that it might be necessary to close down the camps. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated.

**FISHERMEN, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.**—Fishermen ceased work on December 3, 1931, demanding an increase in the rate per fish paid by the dealers which was lower than that paid during the previous season. It appears that the trouble was due to conditions in connection with the storage of the fish, which were said to prevent the most efficient marketing. As the result of the intervention of the municipal authorities and the Board of Trade it was agreed prices for fish would be increased slightly, an arrangement being made as to the disposal of the fish from the various boats. Work was therefore resumed on December 15, 1931, and negotiations were continued as to further changes in marketing.



**COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALTA.**—This dispute commenced on December 7, 1931, members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada employed by one company operating near Wayne, Alta., going on strike in protest against the dismissal of an employee and certain conditions alleged to be in violation of the agreement between the company and the union. The officials negotiated with the pit committee with the result that on December 9 work was resumed under the same conditions as before the strike, pending further negotiations. Pickets had been stationed about the mine and police were also present but no disturbances were reported during the dispute.

**COAL MINERS, ROBB, ALTA.**—On December 12, 1931, about ninety workers, members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, employed by one company operating collieries at Robb, Alberta, ceased work to enforce their demand for the reinstatement of one of their members who had been discharged for misconduct. It is also reported that complaints as to certain working conditions were lodged, the chief being in regard to the payment for safety lamps which was alleged to be in violation of the agreement in force until March 31, 1932. The company is stated to have offered to postpone the charging for lamps until the expiration of the agreement and then put the case before a board of conciliation. The strikers, however, refused to consider this and stationed pickets about the mine, and at the end of the month the dispute was unterminated.

**COMPOSITORS (NEWS AND JOB), SASKATOON, SASK.**—This dispute, alleged by the workers to be a lockout, commenced on December 14, 1931, about forty-four workers being involved. The agreement between the Typographical Union and the newspaper involved in the dispute had terminated on November 30, 1931, and the employer had proposed a decrease in wages of ten per cent in the new agreement, other classes employed in the plant having previously accepted a similar decrease. Negotiations carried on between the parties for several weeks previously had not resulted in a settlement, the compositors' offer to compromise on the reduction being refused by the employer. The employer replaced the workers with non-union men. Arbitration was then discussed but not agreed to, and at the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKERS, DOMINION, N.S.**—This dispute commenced on December 10, 1931, when twelve out of the fifty men employed to dig sewers under the unemployment relief agreement went on strike, demanding an increase in piece rates of payment on account of frozen earth. The strikers were informed by the authorities that they could return to work at the rate in force if they wished, but that no increase would be granted; and the next day the men returned with no change in conditions.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1931, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other countries, 1930. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in November was 33 and 3 were in progress from the previous month, making a total of 36 disputes in progress during the month, involv-

ing 9,200 workpeople, with a time loss of 42,000 working days for the month. Of the 33 disputes beginning in November, 7 were over proposed reductions in wages, 9 on other wages questions, 2 on questions as to working hours, 7 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on other questions of working arrangements and 4 on questions of trade union principle. Settlements were reached in 26 disputes, of which 7 were in favour of workpeople, 9 in favour of employers and 10 ended in compromises; in the case of two other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

### Australia

During the second quarter of 1931, the number of disputes reported was 29, involving 99 establishments, directly affecting 8,079 workers, and resulting in a total time loss of 35,218 working days. The estimated loss in wages for the period was £35,628.

### New Zealand

The number of disputes reported for the first nine months of 1931 was 23, involving 35 firms and 5,215 workers. The time loss for this period was 42,067 working days and the approximate loss in wages £38,078.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in October was 49 and 62 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 34,241, with a time loss of 1,146,071 working days.

The strike of about 2,000 longshoremen at Boston, Massachusetts, which began on October 7 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1931, page 1183), was not terminated until December 6. The strikers withdrew their demand for higher rates of pay for overtime than was agreed to for New York and the employers agreed to discharge the non-union strikebreakers.

A strike of 2,500 longshoremen at Galveston, Houston, Corpus Christi and Texas City, ports of the state of Texas, began on October 1, against a reduction in wages of 20 cents per hour. The strike was settled on October 21, when an agreement was reached providing for a reduction of 15 cents per hour.

## CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARDS IN SPAIN

THE Minister of Labour and Social Welfare of the Spanish Republic lately introduced legislation to provide for establishing joint trade boards or "juries" for arbitration and conciliation. This will be of three types, covering respectively (1) industrial employment (2) rural property, and (3) agricultural production and industries. The different occupations are classified by groups, and each group will have a joint trade board, which may, if necessary, be subdivided into sections for its better working.

The joint boards will consist of six employers and six workers with an equal number of substitutes; but if the board is composed of several sections each section will consist of only four employers and four workers with an equal number of substitutes, unless a special permit is obtained from the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare. The employers are elected by employers' trade organizations, being those formed in accordance with the law and by the will of the members, and companies ordinarily employing not less than 100 workers, or not less than 50 workers in the case of mines or isolated industries or intellectual professions. The workers are elected by workers' organizations, which the Bill defines as those formed in accordance with the law, whose membership is composed exclusively of home workers or industrial workers, and whose aim is the defence of their occupational interests. In agriculture, employers' associations are those formed by persons engaged in farming on their own account for the purpose of protecting their interests and companies employing over 50 workers on their farms, while workers' associations are those formed by agricultural workers who are paid for their work for not less than 100 days in the year.

The employers and workers on the joint boards are elected by the employers' and workers' associations in each industry, trade, service or group of occupations registered in a list compiled by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare. The president and vice-president will be elected by the unanimous vote of the employer and worker members. If they fail to agree, the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare will select a president from among three candidates nominated by the employers, the workers, and the delegate of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare respectively. The secretaries will be appointed by the Ministry and candidates must be prepared to pass an examination.

The Bill defines the functions of the joint boards as being to fix the general conditions of employment, wages, minimum duration of contracts, and regulation of holidays in each trade or occupation, and also the housing conditions of the workers in agriculture; to settle questions referred to them concerning the payment of overtime and any differences that may arise with respect to obligations under contracts of employment, unless the sum involved in the dispute is under 2,500 pesetas; to avert disputes between capital and labour by trying to establish an agreement; to watch over the enforcement of social legislation; to draw up a register; and to propose to the Government any technical measures considered useful.

The decisions of the joint boards must be taken by an absolute majority of the employers and workers at a first sitting and by a majority of the members present at a second. The president has not the right to vote unless a majority is not reached at the second sitting. He is entitled, however, to propose compromises with a view to settling differences and to obtain any information he considers neces-



sary from the employers and workers on the board.

An appeal is allowed against the decisions of the joint boards. This appeal must be submitted to the provincial inspector of factories and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare within twenty-four hours of the decision. Individual appeals may be submitted to the Ministry within ten days. If no protest or lawful objection has been made against the decision of the board, the agreement comes into force on the expiration of this time limit. When the time limit has expired, the factory inspector must transmit the decision to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare which, after consulting the Labour Council, takes a decision that is enforceable without possibility of appeal.

The joint boards or sections may designate from among their members factory inspectors with the same powers as the officers of the Factory Inspection Service. The reports of the offences and contraventions they note are sent to the joint board concerned, which may impose penalties by the same procedure as that fixed for the general inspection service.

Any difference to which an industrial dispute may give rise, and any decision of the workers to declare a strike or of the employers to stop their undertaking must be communicated to the joint board, which will consider how to establish agreement between the parties. If this formality is not observed,

the following time limits are fixed before the strike or lockout may be declared: eight days if the strike or lockout entails deprivation of light or a suspension of railway traffic or if it results in leaving sick persons and hospitals without assistance; one day in the case of a stoppage of tramways or if the strike or lockout will deprive the population of a town of its food supply; 48 hours in all other cases.

The Bill prescribes the procedure to be followed by the joint boards in their efforts to prevent or settle disputes. Leaders or promoters of a strike and employers who infringe the provisions of the Bill relating to the time limit for the declaration of a stoppage and the obligation to communicate their differences to the joint board, are liable to a fine and even imprisonment. Similarly, trade associations failing to comply with the law are liable to the penalties laid down in the Trade Associations Act. The Bill provides for the dissolution of the joint boards if the agreements they establish are likely to produce an illegal situation or disturbance of public order; and the members are liable to administrative penalties for misconduct or acts likely to injure the trade interests entrusted to them.

The term of office of the members of a joint board is three years and they are re-eligible by the same procedure as when they were first appointed.

### Wage Rates in United States in 1931

Union wage rates per hour in time-work trades in the United States were slightly higher, on the average, on May 15, 1931, than on the same date in 1930, and were higher than in any preceding year. The survey of union scales of wages and hours of labour by the Bureau of Labour Statistics shows that, for all trades covered, the average rate was \$1.254 in 1931 as compared with \$1.25 in 1930, an increase of 0.4 per cent. Of the 69 individual time-work trades covered by the survey, 45 showed increases in rates, 23 showed decreases, and one remained unchanged. Average full-time working hours per week declined from 43.9 in 1930 to 43.6 in 1931. Figured on a weekly basis, union wage rates in time-work trades have not increased to the same extent that hourly rates have, because of reductions in working hours.

Average hourly wages in two departments of the iron and steel industry—blast furnaces

and Bessemer converters—showed an increase on March 31, 1931, over the rates paid in March, 1929, according to the latest biennial survey made by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of wages in that industry. The rates for blast furnaces was 55.1 cents in 1931 and 52.8 in 1929, and in Bessemer converters, 66.4 cents in 1931 and 64.3 in 1929. A slight reduction was shown for open-hearth furnaces, in which the rate on March 31, 1931, was 70.3 cents as compared with 71.4 cents in March, 1929. Average weekly earnings in both blast furnaces, and open-hearth furnaces were lower in 1931 than in 1929, while in Bessemer converters they were higher. Reductions took place in average full-time hours per week in all three departments between 1929 and 1931; in blast furnaces, from 60.7 to 57.2; in Bessemer converters, from 53.7 to 53.3; in open-hearth furnaces, from 57.7 to 53.8. (*Monthly Labour Review*, November, 1930).

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK

### Minimum Number of Employees for Various Occupations Coming Under the Act

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick recently announced changes in Regulations 1 and 2 under the Act. Regulation 1, as amended, re-groups the industries under the Act in a new classification, the occupations covered now being divided into five classes instead of seven as formerly.

Regulation 2 (with regulations 16, 17 and 21, which are amendments to Regulation 2) is repealed, and the following regulation is substituted therefor:—

#### REGULATION 2

Where not more workmen than the number set opposite to the names of an industry mentioned in the schedules below are usually employed therein, such industry is hereby excluded from the scope of Part 1 of the Act, and is withdrawn from the class in Regulation 1 in which it would otherwise be included; subject, however, to any conditions attached to such industry or to any conditions contained in the schedules and subject to the other regulations of the Board, so far as applicable.

Fishing . . . . . 50

Mining, including prospecting or developing work . . . . . 5

"Any ship, tug, dredge, boat or any other vessel, owned, managed or controlled in the Province of New Brunswick that is engaged in any business that takes it without the boundaries of the Province . . . 500 men."

Provided, however, that this Regulation does not apply to any ship, tug, dredge, boat or any other vessel that may be owned, managed, or controlled by His Majesty the King as represented by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in the person of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and under the control or management of the agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries having jurisdiction over the Province of New Brunswick.

Hand laundries . . . . . 25

Any boat or vessel, owned, managed or controlled in the Province of New Brunswick engaged in carrying freight, cargo or passengers from one part of the Province to another part of the Province . . . . . 5

Aerial flying, testing, demonstrating; carrying of passengers or freight, either by aeroplane or other means of aerial transportation, including the carrying on or work in connection with an aerodrome and all work incidental thereto . . . . . 200

(LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 858). The benefits that have already resulted from the Act during the short period of its operation are enumerated in the *Glace Bay Gazette*, December 24, as follows:—

"The great improvement noticeable in the health, appearance and general attitude toward life on the part of many mothers who are beneficiaries under this Act; cheerfulness and hopefulness have replaced discouragement and despondency, which in some cases bordered on despair. A similar improvement is seen in the health and appearance of the children, in their more regular attendance, and corresponding progress, at school; this is doubtless due to more nourishing food and better clothing. The third, and perhaps the most important aspect of all, is that of the re-establishment of homes which had been broken up prior to the adoption of this Act; in many of these cases the children had been separated from each other, and their mother, for some years; in a great many instances the mother had been forced to be out of her home all day, trying to earn the needed, support for herself and children, thus making it impossible for her to give them the care and supervision which they needed."

The Saskatchewan Power Commission has issued new Regulations under the Electrical Licensing Act, governing examinations for journeymen; electricians' fees, etc.; supply houses; contractors; licenses, permits, and identification cards, with rules for their duration, renewal, suspension and cancellation; inspectors and assistant inspectors; standards of inspection; service of notices and orders; dangerous equipment, etc.

The Province of Quebec Safety League has undertaken a special campaign for reducing accidents of every kind during the coming year. In the sphere of industrial accidents an Engineers' Institute is being established with a view of obtaining co-operation in formulating safety codes; of investigating engineering problems involved in accident prevention; of studying accident prevention in specific industries; of organizing regional safety conferences; and of promoting accident prevention in engineering colleges.

While details of the new organization are ready they will be submitted later to the members of the league.

### Mothers' Allowances in Nova Scotia

By an Order in Council issued at Halifax on December 17, 1931, the Hon. John Doull, attorney general of Nova Scotia, was designated as the minister in charge of the administration of the Mothers' Allowances Act



## CHILD PROTECTION AND MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE annual report of the Bureau of Child Protection of Saskatchewan, including the report of the Old Age Pensions Branch, has been published recently, both reports being for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1931. The information as to old age pensions is given elsewhere in the LABOUR GAZETTE, in the regular quarterly reports on this subject.

Mothers' Allowances in Saskatchewan are administered by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Child Protection, who is appointed under the Children's Protection Act. Under the provisions of the Mothers' Allowance Act of 1922 (now incorporated in the Child Welfare Act) the Legislature makes an annual grant, expended in monthly payments, in order to provide support or partial support for the dependent children under sixteen years of any woman who by reason of poverty is unable to take proper care of her child or children. The commissioner has authority in regard to all applications for allowances, subject to the Minister in charge of the Act.

The report points out that in Saskatchewan the Bureau takes care of child welfare work that is usually looked after by private and voluntary agencies in the older provinces and in most of the United States. As a result the Department has to assume an immense amount of child welfare work that in older provinces is looked after privately. Suggestions for broadening the scope of the present legislation are made in the report as follows:—

"Hundreds of homes are being kept together through the Mothers' Allowances and the Bureau is using its staff to assist in keeping families together in every possible case. In some jurisdictions they have private child caring agencies and family welfare associations working in very close co-ordination and it would appear that the scope of this department may in the future have to be broadened out a little to include child and family welfare. One recommendation along this line would be to drop the name of Mothers' Allowances and call them Children's Allowances and make provision for payment of such allowances to fathers in certain cases where mothers have died or become incapacitated. During the last year there have been a great many cases where fathers have asked for assistance under such circumstances and nothing could be done for them except perhaps to remove the children. We always hesitate to remove children merely for reasons of poverty. We have had to exert very heavy pressure on the municipalities during the year to see that such families received help. Now that many of the municipalities

are in very distressing circumstances it is going to be difficult for them to extend such help.

"Another suggestion that would allow us to help needy families, where the mothers' allowance is not appropriate, would be to provide for temporary guardianship. A child could be committed as a ward for say a year, and the parent could be paid a little for keeping it, and after the period stated it would automatically revert to the parents."

Since the Child Welfare Department has been in operation in the province 3,945 children have been made permanent wards either by surrender by the parents or through court orders. This number does not include those made wards of children's aid societies in the province. The total number of wards as at April 30, 1931, including those of Children's Aid Societies was 1,524, and there are 1,030 children in foster homes which are regularly inspected. During the year there were 336 wards discharged and the number of commitments totalled 295.

*Mothers' Allowances.*—The report of the Mothers' Allowance branch outlines the work performed during the year. As in former years the amount expended shows the same steady increase, which, it is pointed out, was to be expected owing to the general economic situation. However, a study of the statistics since January, 1928, indicates that the amount expended per child has remained consistent.

"In checking over the applications for allowance," the report states, "it is very noticeable that many mothers are receiving the allowance on account of their husbands being convicted for a term of seven months for making or selling intoxicating liquor. During the year no less than 95 applications were received and the sum of \$19,500 was expended to support the families of men who were also receiving their board and lodging at the expense of the Government."

The number of widows receiving allowances as at April, 1931, was 1,633; the number of dependants, 494; the number of guardians, 56, total number of children under sixteen years of age, 6,590. During the fiscal year ended April, 1931, the total amount paid in allowances was \$544,250; the average paid per recipient was \$22.34; and the average paid per child was \$7.63.

Other phases of the Bureau's work include: juvenile offenders, mental defectives, legal adoption of children, children of unmarried parents, blind and deaf children, and the activities of Children's Aid Societies.

## CHILD LABOUR LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1931

**T**HE National Child Labour Committee (New York) recently issued summaries of legislation enacted, and of legislation defeated, by the legislatures of the various States of the American Union during 1931. The legislation enacted was briefly as follows:—

**Alabama.**—The school-leaving age of children receiving permits to work on leaving school was raised from 14 to 16 years, but permits may be issued to children over 14 for work outside school hours provided that their work is satisfactory. The workmen's Compensation Act was amended to provide for payment of double rates of compensation to minors who are illegally employed.

**Colorado.**—The Federal Child Labour Amendment was ratified (The proposed amendment was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE at the time of its passage by the United States House and Senate, May, 1924, page 446; August, 1924, page 630).

**Connecticut.**—The school attendance law, which requires work permits for all children between 14 and 16 years of age, was extended to cover work of all kinds.

**Delaware.**—The minimum age for employment in canneries was raised from 12 to 14 years.

**Maine.**—Employment in or about motion picture projection booths was prohibited for children under 16 years. The act governing hours of work was modified so as to allow children under 16 years of age to work 54 hours in laundries. Formerly laundries were on the 8-hour day list for children under 16.

**Massachusetts.**—The apprenticeship law was amended to prohibit the full-time employment of any woman or child in any establishment for no other compensation than instruction in a particular trade or line of employment.

**Michigan.**—The workmen's compensation law was amended to extend the provision for additional compensation in case of illegal employment to all minors under 18. Formerly only minors between 16 and 18 were eligible.

**Nebraska.**—The law governing night work was weakened by an amendment allowing women and girls over 16 years to work until 1230 a.m. instead of 10 p.m.

**New Jersey.**—The educational requirements for children leaving school for work

were raised. (A commission is engaged in examining the problem of migratory children in this State).

**New Mexico.**—Provision was made for checking violation of the Child Labour Law.

**New York.**—An amendment to the 48-hour law for women and girls over 16 years employed in mercantile establishments reduces the amount of overtime allowed from 78 hours to 25 hours a year, with extra provision for inventory taking and for Christmas week. Except during Christmas week, no working day is to exceed 10 hours and no week, 54 hours.

**North Carolina.**—Children under 16 are prohibited from employment in running elevators, around exposed electric wires, in the manufacture, preparation or use of any poisonous substance or gas or explosive, or in the oiling or cleaning in motion of such machinery as the State Child Welfare Commission shall designate as hazardous. The 8-hour day and 48-hour week are extended to all children under 16 in the occupations covered by the child labour law with the exception of boys over 14 in certain cases of poverty.

Working hours for women and girls over 16 in factories, manufacturing establishments and mills are restricted to 11 hours a day and 55 hours a week. All restrictions on hours for men and boys over 16 are removed, also for such boys between 14 and 16 years as are exempted from the 48-hour law. Girls between 16 and 18 years are prohibited from working after 9 p.m. and before 6 a.m. in factories, mills, canneries, workshops or manufacturing establishments. Boys between 14 and 16 are allowed to distribute newspapers and magazines over fixed routes after 5 a.m. and before 8 p.m. but not for more than 4 hours a day or 24 hours a week. Under the former law, which still applies to boys between 12 and 14, street work was prohibited after 7 p.m. and before 6 a.m., but the number of working hours in addition to school attendance was not limited.

**Oregon.**—An apprenticeship commission was established with regulations for apprenticeship of boys over 16 years for periods of not less than two months; apprentices are required to attend school or training courses at least four hours a week.

**Pennsylvania.**—A new law controls the employment of migratory children.



Double compensation must be paid in respect to children illegally employed and who meet with accidents.

*Rhode Island.*—A 48-hour week was established and night work prohibited after 10 p.m. for women and girls over 16 years, but the maximum working day of 10 hours was not reduced. The law governing the employment of children in theatres was weakened by an amendment allowing resident children of any age to appear in dancing, musical or theatrical performances on any day when schools are not in session except Sunday if accompanied by a parent or guardian, on permit from the mayor. (The former law prohibited the appearance of resident children under 16 years of age, at any time).

*South Dakota.*—Provision was made for enforcing the existing laws relating to the employment of women and children.

*Texas.*—Minors, whether legally or illegally employed are entitled to the benefits

of the workmen's compensation law and in computing their compensation consideration may be given to any increase in earnings which might have been expected under normal conditions. Formerly minors illegally employed were excluded from the benefits of the Act.

*Vermont.*—Penalties for those who cause a child not to attend school were raised. Vocational school pupils over 14 years of age may be legally employed as part of their training. The commissioner of industries was authorized to refuse to grant work permits on grounds of physical unfitness.

*Wisconsin.*—In the case of young workers permanently disabled, weekly earnings shall be on the basis of the earnings which such an employee, if not disabled, would probably have earned at the age of 27 years. Formerly probably earnings at 21 years was the basis.

### Labour Legislation of Venezuela

Labour Legislation of Venezuela is the subject of the third of a series of bulletins on labour legislation in the Latin American countries, now in course of publication by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics (Bulletin No. 549). On July 23, 1923, Venezuela enacted a labour law dealing with workmen's compensation, wages, employment of women and children, hours of labour, settlement of labour disputes, and employers' and workers' organizations. The law covers all public or private enterprises and establishments, irrespective of their nature, which exist at the present time in the Republic or which may be established in the future, including mining and industrial enterprises, agricultural and stock-raising undertakings, and mercantile establishments.

Under the workmen's compensation provisions owners of enterprises employing 25 wage earners or more, who are not expressly exempted, are required to pay the wage earners, salaried employees, and apprentices in their employ compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases arising out of and in the course of employment, irrespective of any fault or negligence on the part of the workers, employees, or apprentices. The following classes are among those exempted; occasional workers; home workers, employers receiving more than 600 bolivars (a bolivar represents about 20 cents in Canadian currency); fishermen and farm and forest work-

ers. (Employees in industries that are recognized as specially hazardous are covered by special legislation). The scale of compensation is based upon the earnings of the injured employee at the time of his death.

In regard to wages, the fixing of the amount is left to be arranged between employers and workers without interference. Wages must be paid in legal currency either daily or weekly at the latest, unless an agreement has been made for longer periods. No other form of payment is permitted. In no case may wages be paid in places of recreation, taverns, saloons, or grocery stores.

No children under 14 years of age are to be allowed to work in industrial establishments or mining enterprises. The working day of minors over 14 and under 18 years of age shall not exceed 6 hours and shall be divided into periods of three hours with an interval of at least an hour, during which they may leave the place of employment to eat or to rest.

Women and minors may be employed only between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Young persons between 14 and 18 may not be employed in mines, foundries, or in work in which their lives are endangered or in which their normal physical development is hindered or retarded. Women are prohibited from working underground in mines. No wage earner or salaried employee may work longer than nine hours a day in the enterprises or establishments sub-

ject to this law. Work which requires longer time must be performed by employees or workmen other than those who have worked for nine hours. Every agreement which provides for a longer workday is void. However, workers who are employed by the job or by the piece are permitted to devote more than nine hours daily to the work assigned to them if they so desire, but they need not be required to perform in one day work which normally requires more than nine hours' work to complete.

The hours of labour underground in mines are as follows: "The working day shall not exceed eight hours and shall be divided into three shifts of 8 hours each, or 4 shifts of 6 hours each, according to circumstances. The hours of shifts to begin and stop shall be fixed by the regulations governing mining enterprises. A sufficient number of miners, foremen, and superintendents shall be employed in each shift."

The governors of the States and of the Federal District or the Federal Territories are

to act as arbitrators to settle differences as regards working days, maximum length thereof, workmen's compensation, and wages, provided such disputes are voluntarily submitted to them by the employers and workers and when a shutdown of one or more industries is anticipated. The decision of the arbitrator may be appealed by either of the parties to the Minister of Interior Relations, whose decision shall be final. If the parties fail to agree to submit the question to arbitration, either one has a right to appeal to the courts.

The Venezuelan labour law provides that organizations of employers and workers shall not affiliate with foreign organizations, nor shall they send delegates to international congress, without the previous consent of the Federal Executive.

Provision is made for the establishment of a labour bank, with a capital of six million bolivars, its main purpose being to enable workers to acquire their own homes.

## BRITISH ENQUIRY ON HOURS OF SHOP ASSISTANTS

IN 1930 the British House of Commons appointed a Select Committee to consider and report upon proposals for limiting the hours of shop assistants and improving the conditions of their employment. This committee presented its report in December, 1931. It was found that the only direct statutory limitation on the working hours of these employees was the provision, originally made in the Shop Hours Regulation Act, 1886, and now embodied in the Shops Act, 1912, limiting the hours of young persons under 18 employed in shops to 74 a week, inclusive of meal-times. Other Acts, however, regulate the closing time of shops, either generally or in particular trades, and thereby indirectly limit to some extent the hours of shop assistants; they also require that meal intervals (half an hour for tea, and three quarters of an hour for lunch if taken on the premises, or one hour if it is not) should be allowed, and require the provision of seats for female shop assistants. The employment of children of school age, between 12 and 14, is often regulated by local by-laws; such children are usually employed for the delivery of newspapers and milk in the morning and evening.

The Report also deals with the present position in foreign countries and in the British Dominions.

The Report then deals, in detail, with the present hours of employment in the distributive trades in this country, distinguishing

normal hours of work; overtime; juvenile employment; and the hours worked by women. Details are given of the long hours worked in many shops; a working week of over 60 hours was found to be quite common. The probable effects of a 48-hour week on wages, employment, and prices are considered; also its effects on the organisation of work in shops, and the methods of its application to various kinds of trade. Another section of the Report deals with the health and welfare of shop assistants, under such headings as statistics of mortality, and general condition of health; provision of seats; heating, lighting, and ventilation; meal intervals, etc.

### Recommendations

The general conclusions reached by the Committee are summarized in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* as follows:—

The normal hours of employment of all shop assistants (with a few exceptions, stated in the Report) should be limited to 48 per week; "hours of employment" being defined as the time during which the employee is at the disposal of the employer, excluding the statutory intervals for meals.

In trades where there is a reasonable demand for hours in excess of 48 per week, a fixed amount of overtime should be allowed throughout the trade; this overtime should be paid for at not less than time-and-a-quarter. The prim-



any decision as to the trades in which overtime should be allowed, and its amount, should be placed in the hands of the Local and National Advisory Boards referred to below.

Each local authority responsible for the administration of the Shops Act should appoint a Local Advisory Board, consisting of equal numbers of representatives of employers and employed, under a chairman appointed by the local authority. The duties of Local Advisory Boards should be to make recommendations to local authorities on all matters connected with the administration of shops legislation, or upon any matters of a local character affecting the distributive trades.

The Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland should set up a National Advisory Board in each country, consisting of equal numbers of employers and employed. The duties of the National Advisory Boards should be:—(a) to advise and make recommendations to the Secretary of State on any matters connected with the administration of the Shops Acts, or affecting shops or shop assistants, and any matters referred to them by Local Advisory Boards; (b) to endeavour to promote uniformity of conditions, so far as may be practicable, in areas of similar type; (c) to advise the Secretary of State on pro-

visional Orders of local authorities in all cases where there is disagreement between the local representatives of employers and employed.

Provisions similar to those in the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which deal with conditions relating to health and welfare, and powers of inspectors, should be extended to shops and warehouses. Also, to overcome the prevailing encouragement of disuse of the seats provided for assistants, notices should be posted in every shop stating that the seats are intended to be used whenever possible.

The Committee insist strongly on the need for strict enforcement of the Early Closing Acts, also of the provisions regarding the statutory meal times of shop assistants, and half-holiday regulations. They believe, indeed, that the time has come for a still further limitation of the hours during which shops may be open; and they would like to see the Shops Act, 1912, amended so as to enable local authorities to make closing orders for an earlier hour than 7 p.m. They support the movement for the enforced Sunday closing of shops, and consider that a stricter statutory regulation of street trading is necessary. Legislation for special groups of workers, such as juveniles, errand boys and girls, etc., is, in their opinion, desirable in some cases.

### Estimate of Mineral Production of Canada in 1931

**O**WING to the drastic reduction in metal prices and on account of a lessened demand for non-metallic minerals and structural materials, the total value of the mineral production of Canada in 1931 amounted to \$227,769,000 as against \$279,873,578, in 1930, according to a report just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Gold production, however, stimulated by lower commodity prices and the present exchange situation, increased 27·5 per cent over 1930 and assisted materially in offsetting the loss occasioned by the general drop in metal prices. Metals as a group were valued at \$116,431,000 as against \$142,743,764 in 1930. Fuels, consisting of coal, natural gas, and crude petroleum totalled \$55,531,000 a decline of 18 per cent from the previous year. Other non-metallics including asbestos, gypsum, salt, feldspar, magnesite, sodium sulphate and many minor minerals were valued at \$10,958,000 as compared with \$15,217,864 in 1930. Structural materials such as cement, lime, stone, sand and gravel, and the various clay products totalled \$44,849,000, a decrease of 16·5 per cent from the preceding twelve months.

Canada's sixteen leading mineral products representing 98 per cent of the total mineral production in 1931 were as follows: gold, \$55,395,000; coal, \$41,320,000; copper, \$23,772,000; sand and gravel and stone, \$17,470,000; cement, \$15,722,000; nickel, \$14,697,000; natural gas, \$9,645,000; clay products, \$8,626,000; lead, \$7,241,000; zinc, \$6,019,000; silver, \$5,984,000; asbestos, \$4,611,000; petroleum, \$4,566,000; lime, \$3,031,000; salt, \$2,315,000; gypsum, \$2,018,000.

The American Federation of Labour announces that opposition will be offered to the passage of a measure now before the United States Congress which would define "vagrants" as being "persons over the age of seventeen years who have not sufficient means to maintain themselves or their families, who live idle and without employment, and who are able to work and refuse to work." The Federation claims that while such a law might be of use in the war against bootleggers and gamblers, it might also be used against strikers and unemployed persons, and was in conflict with the principle that accused persons are presumed to be innocent until they are proved guilty.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Accident Compensation for Relief Workers in British Columbia

The position of workmen employed in relief work in British Columbia in regard to compensation for industrial accidents was stated recently by the Hon. W. A. McKenzie, provincial Minister of Labour and chairman of the unemployment committee of the provincial cabinet. Such employees, he said, are covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province, and deductions are made from their subsistence allowances at the rate of 1 cent a day towards the cost of medical aid.

Mr. McKenzie pointed out further that the receipt of workmen's compensation benefits was not in itself a barrier to assistance in relief matters, and that each individual case was treated on its merits.

Under the act, the Workmen's Compensation Board has no authority to increase the payment of 62½ per cent of the allowance received by the worker in such cases. This, in the case of a man on relief work on a provincial undertaking, applies only on the \$2 a day subsistence allowance he receives for this work. When injured on relief work, the applicant will receive the usual ration of earnings lost, and in necessitous cases will also receive whatever further aid is necessary for himself and his family by means of direct relief.

Mr. McKenzie explained that the Government had set up no hard and fast rule in such cases, but treated each on its own merits. Similarly, where the allowance in respect to dependants of a wage-earner employed on relief work is found to be insufficient for the reasonable sustenance of his family, direct relief has also been resorted to to take care of the situation.

The Minister of Labour emphasized the point that such cases are liberally construed by the Government when the facts showed the proper allowances under all heads are not sufficient to meet the actual needs in the case. A man could be held to be destitute though in receipt of a compensation allowance, while his family remained in real need of the actual necessities of life. Such cases have been met and adjusted by direct relief payments.

### Value of Safety Work under Compensation Act

The importance of the work of accident prevention and first aid which is now in general use under the supervision of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British

Columbia was described in a recent address by Dr. C. H. Bastin, medical officer of the Provincial Board. The percentage of the incidence of accidents, he said, had been enormously reduced, and the causes of accidents had been eliminated to a marked degree, especially the mechanical causes, which had been largely removed by the requirement of safety devices, and by careful study of all accidents with a view to preventing the occurrence of similar accidents.

On the same occasion Mr. Percy Abell, manager of the British Columbia Safety League, paid a tribute to the Board's efforts on behalf of safety, and stated that less than half of the fatalities in the province occur in industrial undertakings.

### Health Unit in Saskatchewan

The duties of a public health nurse in a health unit were outlined in the *Canadian Public Health Journal*, October, 1931, in an article by Miss K. Rowley, Registered Nurse, of Health Unit No. 1, Saskatchewan. For the past two years Saskatchewan has had a full-time health unit, which covers a rural territory with a population of approximately 25,000 people. The unit does pre-natal work through home visits and a clinic, sends out literature on infant care, conducts child-welfare conferences, inspects the school children and conducts immunization clinics, gives instruction in home nursing, and does various other kinds of health work. As evidence of what it has accomplished in the past two years, the writer quotes figures showing that in 1930 the maternal mortality rate in the territory served by the unit was only 2.3 per 1,000 live births as compared with a rate of 6.2 for the Province as a whole, while the infant mortality rate was 60 as compared with 73.5 for the Province.

### Safety Trophy in Quebec

The Province of Quebec Safety League is offering for the second year a trophy to be awarded to the plant with the best safety record. Last year the trophy was won by the Steel Company of Canada. At the beginning of December, twenty firms had already entered the new competition. Mr. St. Clair Holland, in a recent address at Montreal, stated that the figures for the first month of the competition showed that several firms with over 100,000 man-hours had not had a single accident. The formula used for compiling the "accident-frequency" record, he said, consisted in multiplying the number of accidents by



one million and dividing this figure by the total number of man-hours worked. He noted the remarkable interest shown by the competing firms, everything possible being done to prevent and avoid accidents; the employees were being taught accident prevention, and safety was being preached and practised in every direction. It was also noted that the employees of a great number of firms in the competition were taking an interest in the contest, several heads of firms having reported to the league that their employees wanted more information and that there was a generally increased demand for safety posters.

#### **Sweepstake to Promote Industrial Safety**

The Alberni-Pacific Lumber Company, of Port Alberni, British Columbia, has adopted the following plan of accident prevention: Once a month a sum of \$75 is deposited by the company with a committee of day workers and \$50 with a similar committee on the night shift. The day side gets more because the staff is larger. If the day side ends the month with no accidents at all, one worker, first prize winner, gets \$45, a second \$20, and a third \$10. The night side divides its \$50 in proportion. The matter is decided by the method of drawing numbers from a box. If there is one accident on the day shift in the month, the prize money drops to \$50. If two accidents occur, only \$35 is available for prizes; if three the sweep is worth \$20; if more than three, there is nothing in the pool. The prizes on the night side are proportionately diminished according to number of accidents.

At least on one occasion the whole sum has been distributed. Once the chief first-aid man obtained the first prize. The scheme was originated by Mr. Ross Pendleton, manager of the mill, and is reported as having had a noticeable effect in reducing the average of accidents after several months operation.

#### **State Certificates for Outstanding Safety Records**

The Pennsylvania Department of Labour and Industry has presented certificates, suitable for framing, to industries which had outstanding safety records for the past year. A Certificate of Honour is given for a perfect safety record, and a Certificate of Merit for one over the average for the State as a whole. Both forms bear the embossed gold seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the signatures of the Secretary of Labour and Industry, and the Supervising Inspector in whose division the establishment is located. Provision is made for recording on the certi-

cate the name of the concern that receives the award. An additional line is provided so that these awards may be made to departments of large establishments in case the establishment as a whole may not be entitled to a certificate but a department is.

#### **Industrial Hygiene in Australia**

The Royal Commission on Health appointed by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia to inquire into and report upon public health as a matter for legislation and administration by the Commonwealth, in conjunction with the States where necessary, made the following recommendations in regard to industrial hygiene:—

(1) That the work of the Division of Industrial Hygiene in the Commonwealth Department of Health should be extended in the following directions: (a) The publication of Service Reports and information; (b) the collection of data on mortality and morbidity; (c) the encouragement of the organization of industrial welfare services, medical, dental, and nursing, among industrial companies or firms; (d) the encouragement of routine medical examination of employees; (e) the organization of uniform methods of records by industrial establishments; (f) assisting State Health Industrial Authorities and other bodies in investigations and inquiries into problems or difficulties in connection with Industrial Hygiene.

(2) That provision should be made at Universities for the teaching and training of medical practitioners in industrial medical work.

(3) That a physical survey of individuals engaged in various industries should be made for the purpose of establishing Australian standards of health, and that this should be carried out, under the control of the Commonwealth Department of Health, by a trained staff including an expert physiologist.

(4) That the periodical conferences between Commonwealth and State officials with representatives of Labour and Factory Departments should be continued for the purposes of insuring uniformity with respect to records and further action on various other subjects of industrial hygiene.

#### **Accidents in British Coal Mines**

A conference on safety in mines was held at Manchester early in December, when consideration was given to the opinion of mine inspectors, colliery owners, officials and workers. Similar conferences are being held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Sheffield and Cardiff.

Sir Henry Walker, Chief Inspector of Mines, who spoke on "Ways and Means for Increasing Safety in Mines," quoted statistics of deaths and accidents in mines in the Lancashire and North Wales coalfields, and pointed out the lessons which the facts suggested. During the four years 1927 to 1930 inclusive, he said, 81, 76, 83, and 78 per cent respectively of all fatal and serious accidents occurring underground in the mines of the area were due to causes other than explosions—mainly falls. Those percentages showed that, though there had been some improvement in regard to falls when the statistics were examined over a period of 30 years, yet when the recent combined death and injury rates were compared with the corresponding rates for the years 1901-1910 there was really very little ground for satisfaction regarding falls. As to accidents in connection with haulage, no progress at all towards greater safety had been made. The death and injury rate for explosions was only one-forty-sixth of the rate in respect of falls, but it was one-twenty-fifth of that in respect of haulage. Accidents in falls and haulage were to-day and always had been, responsible for the great majority of the casualties to life and limb. Even in the decade 1901-1910, which included the two great explosions in Lancashire, at the Maypole

and the Hulton collieries, the number killed by falls and haulage accidents was eight times the number killed by explosion (75 and 344), or over 3,300 in the 10 years. In the next two decades such accidents caused death and injury in cases 108 times and 50 times as numerous respectively as explosions did. It was the day-to-day accidents that caused by far the greater number of fatalities in coal mines.

Referring to recent disasters that had resulted from explosions of gas, he expressed the opinion that given proper attention to ventilation and stone-dusting, they might hope that disasters of that character, sweeping throughout the mine, were things of the past. But it was necessary to make absolutely certain that the incombustible dust used was of such a character that it would rise into the air as easily as coal dust—in other words, that the stone dust used would not cake by moisture. Working faces must be kept open. A heavy fall on the face or on the roadway might block the ventilation and so allow gas to accumulate. They must have adequate and proper support for the roof and sides, and such support was equally necessary to prevent accidents from falls and to provide the men with favourable conditions for carrying on haulage operations.

### Regulations Concerning the Safety of Labour in Mines in Quebec

By an order in Council of the Province of Quebec, dated December 4, 1931, the following new safety regulations were issued under the Mining Act, respecting the sanitary conditions and safety of works in mines. The regulations are made "in view of the numerous fatal accidents and other serious accidents which happen in open cast workings."

#### OPEN CAST WORKINGS

(1) The following regulations apply to what is known as open cast mining and quarrying operations and glory hole pit workings.

(2) The use of derrick as means for the conveying of men is prohibited, except in the case of accidents to persons and other serious emergencies.

(3) The operator shall build and maintain in good order travelways on pit faces for the workmen, and, where necessary, shall provide ladders or stairways. Ladders and stairways having a slope in excess of forty-five degrees (45°) from the horizontal shall have landings at every thirty (30) feet or less, unless otherwise authorized or prescribed in writing by the Inspector of Mines. Each stairway shall have handrails and shall be substantially constructed and maintained in good repair. In ladders, the rungs shall be regularly spaced at no more than twelve inches centre to centre, and shall not be in any case less than four inches from

the wall. Every ladder shall be extended three feet above each landing, unless strong handholds are provided.

The use of wire ropes on travelways, on pit faces is prohibited.

(4) Unless otherwise authorized in writing by the Inspector of Mines, the rock surfaces around the edge of all pit faces shall be stripped over a width of six feet of all unconsolidated material, such as: clay, earth, sand and gravel. Beyond this strip, the overburden shall be sloped to the natural angle of repose.

(5) No person shall be permitted to do any work near a pit-wall face until such wall has been examined by the foreman in charge of the crew. If found unsafe, he shall have removed all hazards before permitting any other work.

(6) It shall be the duty of each man engaged in work on the walls of a pit at such operations as: barring loose material, scaling and cleaning, to continually wear a life-line. This life-line shall be snubbed to a solid anchor above the working place, and be under the constant supervision of a snub-tender.

The operator of any open cast workings shall provide and maintain a sufficient number of life-lines for the use of all workmen, employed above the floor of the pit or quarry.

(7) When a load is being hoisted or lowered, the signal-man shall notify all persons in the vicinity to retire to a place of safety until it has cleared the danger zone.



(8) An effective block, automatic derail or a safety switch shall be provided at the top of each inclined plane to prevent cars from accidentally running down. At a safe point near the bottom, a sharp curve, a blind-end switch or an automatic or similarly effective derail shall be provided to stop the runaway cars.

(9) In sand and gravel and other workings in unconsolidated material, the method of mining by undercutting is forbidden. No vertical working face shall have a height of more than ten feet; where the thickness of material to be excavated exceeds ten feet, the work shall be done in benches or at an angle of safety. This

rule shall not apply to pits where the material is excavated and loaded solely by mechanical means.

(10) Unless otherwise authorized in writing by the Inspector of Mines, all open cast, working over one hundred feet in depth shall be worked in benches of not more than sixty-five feet in height; the width of a bench shall exceed the height of the face above. Nothing, however, in this regulation, shall be construed, to prohibit leaving, at the conclusion of operations, the wall rock at an angle of sixty degrees with the horizontal. This rule does not apply to pits where the material is excavated and loaded solely by mechanical means.

## NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

### Kiwanis Club and Vocational Guidance

The President of the Kiwanis Club at Sydney, Nova Scotia, announces that during the coming year vocational guidance will be added to the activities of their club as a phase of children's work. "It is an attempt," the president states, "to help the youths attending school in their search for a vocation suitable for them. Many youths, when leaving school, do not know what vocation they would like to follow, the result being that they accept the first position they can find, irrespective of the fact that they may not be interested in it, or they fail to see that the future prospects for advancement are very limited. We do not know just how much we can do to help them, but it is a field that has immense possibilities. The more experience we have in the work the greater will be the aid we can give to the youths."

### Premier of Saskatchewan Opens Trade School at Moose Jaw

Premier J. T. M. Anderson, Minister of Education for the Province of Saskatchewan on December 12, 1931, officially opened the new Technical High School at Moose Jaw. The formal opening was held in the auditorium of the new school. Governmental, educational and civic authorities were represented at the ceremony which was attended by almost 3,000 citizens. Premier Anderson, stressed the need of having agriculture included as one of the future main courses of study in connection with the technical schools of the province.

The cost of the erection of the school was approximately \$425,000.

### Hon. C. J. Arcand urges attendance of Unemployed at Technical Schools

The Hon. C. J. Arcand, Quebec's first Minister of Labour, when addressing a meeting recently held in the Montreal Reform Club, urged employers to co-operate with the Government in the measures adopted to reduce unemployment, and suggested that the unemployed, whenever possible, should go to the province's technical schools to specialize in a technical trade, which would better their position when prosperity returns.

The Minister cited the fact that in Germany to-day technical school attendance figures had risen in proportion to the increase in unemployment. This means he declared, that young Germany, refusing to be dismayed by temporary hardships, is seeking greater knowledge of trade, and looking forward to the future with courage.

### Apprenticeship Classes in Ontario

Mr. J. Clark Reilly, manager, Canadian Construction Association, recently addressed the Lions' Club, Ottawa, the subject of his address being the Apprenticeship Classes of the Technical Schools. "Before the war," he said, "the majority of the skilled workers in Canada were Old Country men, but since the war these workers ceased coming here in such numbers, and the leaders in industry realized that the youth of Canada must be trained. The apprentice classes now did that training even more efficiently than had been hoped for and steps were still being taken to improve the standard. Eight or nine trades might now be learned at the apprentice classes in Hamilton, Windsor, Toronto and Ottawa." Mr. Reilly pointed out that the expense of such classes was paid for by industry in the form of a special levy.

## Regulations Governing Trade Schools in Alberta

The provisions of the Trade Schools Regulation Act which was passed by the Legislature of Alberta at its last session were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1931, page 649. Regulations under the Act were recently published and became effective as from November 15, 1931. These regulations are as follows:—

1. No person who carries on, keeps, or operates a trade school within the meaning of the Act, shall publish or make use of any advertisement of any kind whatsoever unless such advertisement has been approved by the Minister.

2. No person who carries on, keeps, or operates a trade school shall advertise such school by means of radio broadcasting, unless such advertisement is in writing, and has been approved by the Minister, and nothing shall be added to or detracted from any such advertisement whilst the same is being broadcasted.

3. Every trade school shall be provided with sufficient equipment to the satisfaction of the Minister for the purpose of efficiently teaching any trade taught at such trade school.

4. Every person who carries on, keeps, or operates a trade school shall, before commencing to teach any trade, submit to the Minister for his approval an outline of the course of tuition for such trade, and shall not proceed to teach any trade until the course in respect of it has been approved, and shall not depart from the course approved by the Minister, without his consent in writing first had and obtained.

5. In the case of barbering, hairdressing, and beauty culture, the course of tuition shall not be less than six hours per day, thirty-six hours per week for twenty-six weeks, in a period of not more than thirty-five weeks; the course for tuition in electric and acetylene welding shall not be less than six hours per day, thirty-six hours per week for thirty-nine weeks in a period of not more than fifty-two weeks; and the course of tuition for automobile and tractor mechanics shall not be less than six hours per day, thirty-six hours per week for fifty-two weeks in a period of not more than sixty-five weeks.

6. No instructor shall be employed at any trade school unless he has been approved by the Minister, and such approval shall not be given unless the instructor satisfies the Minister that he has had at least four years' practical experience in the trade which he proposes to teach.

7. No person shall give instruction in any trade school in any trade unless he has been approved by the Minister, as a person fit to give instruction in such trade.

8. No trade shall be taught, and no instruction in any trade shall be given, in any trade school unless with the approval of the Minister in writing first had and obtained.

9. The fees to be payable on every application for registration under the Act shall be as follows: In case one trade only is to be taught, twenty-five dollars. If more than one trade is to be taught, twenty-five dollars in respect of one such trade and ten dollars in respect of each additional trade.

## REVISED ANNUITY PLAN OF IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

A SUMMARY of the employees' benefit plans of Imperial Oil Limited was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1925, page 347. In the December issue of the *Imperial Oil Review* the company announces important revisions in its Annuities and Benefits Plan for all employees both in the main organization and its subsidiaries. The basis of annuity payment in the revised plan, which becomes effective January 1, 1932, is as follows:

For employees in the service on December 31, 1931, and who remain in the service until retirement, the company will pay for each year of service prior to January 1, 1932, an annuity on the basis of two per cent of the average annual pay during the last five years of service as under the former plan. For all employees, as to service rendered after January 1, 1932, the company will pay for each year of service an annuity on the basis of one per cent of the average annual pay during the last five years of service. Employees are permitted to build this one per cent annuity up to two per cent by voluntary contributions of approximately one-half of the

expense required, the remainder being paid by the company.

The \$300 minimum provided for by the former plan for life allowances is retained, but will apply only to that portion of the annuity wholly paid for by the company.

Credits for which annuities will be paid are limited to 37½ years service as in the former plan. Employees are eligible to participate in building up supplemental annuities for themselves on or after January 1, 1932, if they have at least one year but less than 37½ years of service to their credit.

Employees who are in the service on December 31, 1931, and who enter the plan without delay get the benefit of a special contribution rate of three per cent of their earnings. If they do not enter the plan at once they will become subject to the rates of contribution fixed for employees who enter the service on and after January 1, 1932. These rates range from 3½ to 5 per cent of earnings, depending upon the age at which an employee begins participation. The rate of contribution by an employee remains the same during the



entire term of service unless he withdraws from the plan, in which case, if he joins it again, he will pay the rate called for by his age under the rules at the time of re-entry; or unless further actuarial studies show that the rates need to be either raised or lowered in order to bring them into harmony with the scale of annuity payments. If general changes of this kind are found necessary they will not be made oftener than once in five years and will not be retroactive.

Contributions will be made by deductions from the pay-roll upon voluntary authorization by employees.

The normal age for retirement is 65 years for a man and 50 years for a woman, and the normal service requirement is 20 years. In special circumstances, including permanent and total disability, employees with less than the normal age and service requirements may be granted regular or special annuities.

Provision is made that, in event of an employee either withdrawing from the plan or leaving the service, contributions will be repaid with interest at 3 per cent.

If an employee dies before becoming eligible for retirement, his contribution with compound interest at 3 per cent will be paid to his beneficiary or the estate.

## RECENT LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

### New Year's Message of President Tom Moore

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in a New Year's message on January 1, pointed out that the resources of Canada and the vigour and technical skill of its workers must bring the depression to an end ultimately. However, he continued, "drastic changes, especially in respect to reduction of working hours, are essential, if opportunity of employment is to be made available for all willing and capable of earning their own living. The increased productivity of machinery, mergers, and efficiency methods are bringing about constant reductions of staff and must be met to a considerable extent by reduced working hours. Wage rates and salaries must also be kept at the highest possible level in order to maintain purchasing power at the peak. Mass production can only be met successfully by mass consumption and as each country tends to become more self contained, shutting out to the greatest extent the products of other countries which can be grown or produced within its own borders, it becomes more and more essential to cultivate the home market and raise purchasing power to the highest possible level."

### Cigar Makers' International Union of America

On November 9, 1931, the Cigar Makers' International Union of America opened its twenty-seventh convention in Oriole Hall, Buffalo, N.Y., with over one hundred delegates in attendance.

President I. M. Ornburn, after reviewing briefly the activities of the union since taking office in January, 1927, stated that "the out-

standing paramount issue confronting labour and society as a whole, is to increase wages to a point that will enable consumption to balance with production." The president pointed out that the changed conditions brought about by the rapid introduction of improved machinery and methods of production and distribution have created a situation that challenges man's ingenuity, patriotism, and sense of justice. He referred to the establishing of the Cigar Makers' Co-operative Association, which has for its purpose the growing, packing, purchasing and selling of leaf tobacco and the manufacture and sale of all tobacco products, including labels, boxes, advertising matter, and everything pertaining to the manufacture and sale of tobacco products. The Samuel Gompers' label has been secured for the use of this association. The president also reviewed the steps taken to organized labour's national committee for the modification of the Volstead Act.

The delegates were informed that the International Union was in a sound financial condition, having \$160,665.36 of a balance in the general fund as at September 30, 1931.

A report was presented in connection with the trouble at Wheeling, W. Va., where it was alleged that communist agitators had succeeded in having stogie makers and strippers withdraw from the International Union. A telegram was read from Earl T. Huggins, of Wheeling, asking that he be granted the privilege of explaining the situation on the floor of the convention. This request was refused, and later the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the action of these communist agents, denying them the privilege of spreading their propaganda in the convention or in any local meeting of the

Cigar Makers' International Union, and requesting all trade unionists of America to refuse recognition to the dual organization, as by so doing "they are lending aid and support to the enemy of the working class."

A detailed account of the preliminary steps taken in connection with the organization of the Cigar Makers' Co-operative Association was presented to the convention, as well as a short account of the All-America Co-operative Movement, and of the Co-operative Alliance of the World, of which the former is an affiliate.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:—

Instructing the international executive board to present to the next convention a concrete plan providing for unemployment security;

Pledging support to the plans for the definite formation, operation and success of the Cigar Makers' Co-operative Association;

Authorizing the president to employ such means as are deemed best to defeat the proposed Sales Tax Act in Congress and in the State Legislatures;

Pledging moral and financial support to the movement for the modification of the Volstead Act;

Authorizing the withholding of the union label from any manufacturer who advertises in any manner derogatory to the members of the International Union;

Approving the United States Employment Service as now conducted, and advising the members to co-operate therewith, and calling upon Congress to provide ample funds for its continued operation.

Officers elected were: President, I. M. Ornburn, 604 Carpenters' Bldg., Washington, D.C.; First vice-president, F. A. Grube, New Haven, Conn.; Second vice-president, Manuel Gonzales, Tampa, Fla.; Third vice-president, A. Garipey, Montreal, Que.; Fourth vice-president, E. G. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fifth vice-president, R. E. Van Horn, Washington, D.C.; Sixth vice-president, James Sheehan, Milwaukee, Wis.; Seventh vice-president, William Brandt, St. Louis, Mo.

Delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labour are, I. M. Ornburn (president) and G. W. Perkins, (past president).

The 1933 convention will be held at Washington, D.C.

[Note.—Late in December, 1931, President Hoover appointed I. M. Ornburn a member of the United States Federal Tariff Commission.]

## A.F. of L. Invited to Join Movement for International Action

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions was held in Berlin in November under the presidency of Mr. W. M. Citrine (Great Britain), the economic situation being the principal subject of discussion. The committee discussed the possibility of international action with the object of establishing the forty-hour working week and also the program proposed by the Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Albert Thomas, to carry out large-scale international public works. Attention was also devoted to the activities of the Franco-German Economic Committee.

The Executive Committee decided to request the national centres affiliated to the International Federation to furnish information on the measures they have already accomplished with the object of combating the economic crisis and to institute the 40-hour working week. The national federations are also to be requested to exercise pressure on the various Governments to secure with the aid of Government representatives the discussion at Geneva of the question of the international establishment of the 40-hour working week, even if exceptional procedure should be necessary for this purpose. The Labour and Socialist International is to be requested to approach its affiliated national organization on the same lines.

The Executive Committee approved the proposal for the carrying out of international public works. It was reported that a committee consisting of economic and financial experts from the various countries was to be convened for the full discussion of various plans and the possibilities of financing them. The committee would also consider the money and credit crisis and the various solutions which have been proposed to meet it.

The Executive Committee unanimously emphasized the necessity for trade union unity of opinion and joint action with the object of surmounting the economic crisis. It therefore decided to telegraph immediately to the American Federation of Labour inviting it to participate in an International Trade Union Conference with the object of making preparations for joint trade action.

## Trade Union Organization in Soviet Russia

At the fifth plenary meeting of the General Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, held in January, 1931, it was decided to set up "production sections" in the principal trade unions. The president of the



General Council was instructed to organize the work of the sections, and accordingly on September 15, 1931, he issued an order embodying detailed provision on the subject. This Order stipulates that the right to form production sections shall be in the hands of the general meeting of each trade union, subject to ratification by the General Council of Trade Unions. The sections will include all trade unionists employed in the same branch of industry. Their main objects will be to develop the socialistic aspects of labour (socialistic competition, advance guards), and to support proposals put forward by the wage earners in connection with the organization and rationalisation of labour. They will also take part in the regulation of wages, by opposing all tendencies towards equalization and promoting the application of piece-rates. The improvement of the workers' social and cultural conditions also falls within the competence of the sections.

The supreme authority of the production sections of a given industrial branch is the All-Russian Production Conference which meets at least once a year. Similar conferences will also be convened at least twice a year in

the various Federal Republics, regions and districts. Production section offices will be attached to the Central Committees of trade unions and to the trade union committees in the Republics, regions and districts. These offices will comprise five to eleven members elected by the production conferences; persons elected must be confirmed in office by the chairman of the trade union organization to which the office is attached. As a rule, members of such offices will be appointed for the same period as the members of the corresponding trade union body, but an office personnel may be reorganized if the majority of the members have changed their trade or when at least two-thirds of the members of the union concerned demand it. The higher trade union authority may, moreover, require new elections to be held before the expiry of the period for which members of an office were elected.

The Central Committee of each trade union will draw up a list of trade union bodies to which production section offices are to be attached. As a rule such offices will not be attached to factory committees, except in the building industry.

## THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN CANADA IN 1930

THE annual report on the Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1930, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with Dominion and Provincial Fisheries Departments, shows that the production of the fisheries of Canada in that year, including fresh, domestically prepared or factory made products, reached a total value of \$47,804,216. A prefatory review of the early history of Canadian fisheries outlines the development of this industry in North America from about the year 1500, evidence being cited that cod fishing flourished on the banks of Newfoundland at a much earlier date. The report describes the Canadian fishing grounds as being the most extensive in the world, the quality of the products being also of the first rank. In the latter respect the report states: "It is an axiom among authorities that food fishes improve in proportion to the purity and coldness of the waters in which they are taken. Judged by this standard, the Canadian cod, halibut, mackerel, whitefish, and salmon are the peer of any in the world. It is possible, therefore, to state that by far the most valuable fisheries of the western hemisphere, if not of the globe, belong to Canada."

As previously stated, fisheries operations in the calendar year 1930 resulted in a produc-

tion that had a marketed value of \$47,804,216, or approximately \$5,714,000 less than in 1929. Landings were also smaller than in 1929 in each of the three divisions of the fisheries—Atlantic Coast Fisheries, Inland Fisheries, and Pacific Coast Fisheries, while for the Dominion as a whole the catch showed a decrease of approximately 53,000,000 pounds. This decrease is explained by the unsettled and depressed conditions prevailing in most of the markets where Canada's fisheries are sold. Price levels declined and the industry had to face very many adverse marketing conditions.

As compared with the returns for 1929 there were decreases in the marketed value of the fisheries production in all the provinces. The sea fisheries output for the year had a marketed value of \$41,451,977, but in the preceding year the total had been \$44,928,742. The inland fisheries production \$6,352,239, was smaller by over \$2,237,000 than it had been in 1929. British Columbia continued first among the provinces in point of value of fisheries output, and accounted for about forty-eight per cent of the production value for the Dominion, as compared with thirty-four per cent in the case of the Maritime provinces, seven per cent for Ontario, five per cent for Quebec, and four

per cent for the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon Territory combined.

*Capital Investment and Personnel.*—Notwithstanding that the fishing industry, in common with other industries, was seriously affected during the year by unfavourable general economic conditions, a substantial increase was made in the capital investment, which reached a new high level. In 1929 the investment amounted to \$62,579,444, but by the end of 1930 this sum had increased by over \$2,000,000 and the capital in the industry amounted in all to \$64,026,297. There was a decrease in 1930 of something more than \$700,000 in the investment in vessels and boats and gear used in the primary operations of catching and landing fish, which amounted to \$33,198,690, but this was more than offset by an increase in the money invested in canneries and fish curing establishments, which reached a total of \$30,827,607.

During the year the number of persons directly engaged in the industry was 79,558, or 892 less than in the preceding year. The personnel employed in the primary operations numbered 63,836 as compared with 64,083 in 1929. In fish canning and curing establishments 15,722 persons were at work, or 645 less than in the year before.

The employees in primary operations are classified in two groups—sea fisheries and inland fisheries and according to the method of fishing. In 1930 the number of employees in deep sea fishing were: on steam trawlers, 142; on vessels, 6,745; on boats, 40,508; on carrying smacks and scows, 649, while those engaged in fishing, not in boats, was 2,837. Similarly in inland fisheries the number engaged in 1930 were: 658 on vessels; 7,514 on boats; 20 on carrying smacks and scows; and 4,763 not in boats.

*Major Fisheries.*—Dealing with major fisheries, the report points to the exceptional success of the salmon fishery. In the sea fisheries of both coasts greatly increased landings of salmon were made—over 229,600,000 pounds in British Columbia and nearly 6,500,000 pounds in the Atlantic provinces. New records were established in catches; and in marketed value, despite the unfavourable world conditions, the production of the fishery showed a value increase of \$2,700,000 over the figures for the preceding year and reached a total of \$17,697,655. The lobster fishery, which is carried on in Atlantic coast waters only, was again second only to the salmon fishery in point of marketed value return. An increased catch was made, but the lobster industry, like all others, was affected by the unsatisfactory market conditions, and despite the gain in landings the marketed value of the production

was about \$481,000 less than in 1929, amounting to \$5,214,643. The cod fishery ranked third in point of value, with a marketed return of \$4,288,813, as compared with \$5,394,636 in the preceding year. There was a large decrease in the marketed value of the halibut catch, which was only \$2,871,455, as compared with \$4,832,296 in 1929. In the herring fishery there was a smaller return, or \$2,623,174, as against \$3,186,669. Whitefish, the most valuable of the inland fishes, brought in \$1,818,941, but that amount was less by over \$600,000 than the marketed value for 1929.

### Fish Canning and Curing Establishments

The fish canning and curing industry is found only in the provinces bordering on the sea, the lobster and sardine canneries and most of the clam canneries being on the Atlantic coast, while British Columbia had 60 of the 68 salmon canneries in operation during 1930. The number of plants engaged in the canning and curing of fish in 1930 was 699, a decrease from the preceding year of 31 and a decrease from the year 1928 of 14. The lobster canning industry had the largest number of plants with a total of 333, followed by fish curing establishments with 23 and sardine and other fish canneries with 10. The canneries are classified according to the principal kind of fish canned, while the plants which prepare fish in other ways, as salted, smoked, boneless, etc., are classified as fish curing establishments.

*Employees, Salaries and Wages.*—There were 15,722 persons employed in the fish canning and curing establishments in 1930, classified as follows: salaried employees, 591; wage-earners, 9,967; and contract and piece-workers, 5,164. The employees classified as contract workers are found in the salmon canneries of British Columbia, where a large part of the work is done under contract, the contractor engaging and paying his own help and being himself paid by the cannery operator according to the quantity of fish packed. About 75 per cent of the workers in British Columbia salmon canneries are engaged under this arrangement.

The total of 15,722 persons employed in canning and curing establishments was divided as follows: lobster canneries, 5,609; salmon canneries, 5,844; clam canneries, 299; sardine and other fish canneries, 395; fish curing establishments, 3,120; reduction plants, 455.

The total amount paid to all employees in establishments during the year 1930 was \$5,326,463, of which the wage-earners received \$3,383,902, the contract and piece-workers, \$1,023,609, and the salaried employees, \$918,952. The total amount shows a decrease of \$85,392 from the preceding year.



The total number of days in operation by all establishments in 1930 was 71,789, or an average of 102.7 days per establishment. An arrangement of the establishments in groups according to the number of days operated during the year places 289 in the group of those operating for periods of less than 60 days; 182 in the group of those operating from 60 to 119 days; 103 in the group of those operating from 120 to 179 days; 58 in the group of those operating from 180 to 239 days; and 67 in the group of plants operating for periods of 240 days and over. Comprised in the last group are 9 lobster canneries, 4 salmon canneries, 1 clam cannery, 3 sardine and other fish canneries, 46 fish curing establishments, and 4 reduction plants.

The months of highest employment for wage-earners in the industry as a whole were May (9,176) and June (9,410), while the months of lowest employment were February (1,582) and March (2,050). In the lobster canneries, May and June record the largest number of employees; in the salmon canneries, May to September; in the sardine canneries, April to November; while the clam canneries, fish curing establishments and reduction plants operate nearly the whole year. In many of the lobster and salmon canneries, fish curing operations are carried on previous to and after the close of the season for canning.

A compilation on the basis of hours of work of employees in canning and curing plants indicate that out of 699 establishments, 3,682 employees worked 8 hours or less per day; 3,605 worked 9 hours or less; 5,527 worked 10 hours, while 491 worked over 10 hours per day.

### Fishing Bounty

Under the authority of "An Act to encourage the Development of the Sea Fisheries and the Building of Fishing Vessels" the sum of \$160,000 is appropriated annually by the Governor in Council. It is distributed under the name of Fishing Bounty by the Department of Fisheries amongst fishermen and fishing vessel and boat owners on the Atlantic coast, under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

For the year 1930, payment was made on the following basis: To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, \$1 per registered ton, payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed \$80; to vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty \$7.50 each; to owners of boats measuring not less than 12 feet keel, \$1 per boat; to boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$6.65 each.

There were 10,308 bounty claims paid. The total amount paid in 1930 was \$159,773.55 allocated as follows: to 546 vessels and their crews, \$39,447.60; to 9,741 boats and their crews, \$120,325.95.

## Co-operation in Agriculture and Fisheries in Great Britain in 1930

**P**ARTICULARS of British agricultural and fishery co-operative societies in 1930 are reproduced in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, December, 1931, from returns prepared by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. The Societies are dealt with in three main groups: (1) Requirement Societies, whose principal function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture; (2) Produce Societies, which are chiefly concerned with the marketing of members' produce; and (3) Service Societies, which supply members with some service connected with the industry of agriculture, e.g. threshing. Some societies deal both in requirements and produce. Usually societies fall readily into one of the three groups, but in exceptional cases, where a society undertakes the sale of produce and the supply of requirements to nearly the same extent, the decision which places it in one category or another is necessarily somewhat arbitrary.

The total membership of all the agricultural and fishing societies was 291,000, which was

approximately the same in 1929. Their share and loan capital and reserves (including the net aggregate of balances of profit and loss carried forward) amounted to £3,676,000, as against £3,680,000 in 1929. In general, agricultural co-operation, which showed signs of expansion during the war and immediate post-war years, has declined in recent years. Since the peak year 1920 there has been a decrease of 36 per cent in the number of trading societies and a reduction of 22 per cent in membership. Many agricultural and fishing societies, unable to obtain further working capital or credit, have found it necessary to wind up; in addition a number of industrial co-operative trading societies, after suffering heavy losses, have closed their auxiliary farming departments. In the Service societies there was up to 1923 a rapid growth of small holdings and allotments societies, but since that year there has been a reduction of nearly 15 per cent in the number of those societies, and of 18 per cent in the acreage under cultivation.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Suggested Unemployment Palliatives

The Unemployment Committee of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, consisting of four members chosen from each group (Governments, employers and workers) in the Governing Body, held a meeting in Geneva from 7-9 December, in order to discuss the unemployment situation, with special reference to the possibility of arriving at a better distribution of working hours by international agreements. The Committee approved a draft resolution for consideration by the Governing Body at its next Session.

The proposed resolution recognizes that the crisis can only be met by the adoption of economic, financial and political measures, and that such measures lie outside the scope of the work of the Organization. Several lines of action, however, are suggested for increasing employment, and the committee urged that the international action which has been undertaken with regard to public works should be hastened.

The committee considered that in present circumstances it was more than ever desirable that the international Conventions on hours of work, and in particular the Washington Convention on the eight-hour day, should be ratified, and that in any case, pending ratification, their principles should be, or continue to be, universally applied, so as to constitute a solid framework for all the arrangements contemplated.

Overtime work, it was suggested, should be abolished: in exceptional cases in which such action was impossible owing to technical difficulties, seasonal requirements, or the necessity to comply with a time limit in executing orders subject to a penalty for non-fulfilment, it should be reduced to a strict minimum.

The Committee recommended that whenever the technical conditions and the composition of the staff allowed, the hours of work of each worker should be diminished in preference to discharging workers. This diminution might be brought about by reducing either the number of hours per day, or, preferably, the number of days per week. It might also be achieved by a periodical rotation of workers over a period of weeks. The Committee drew attention to the measures taken in certain countries to facilitate this practice by using unemployment benefits, to be paid during the period of idleness. In spite of serious difficulties, which, however, it would seem possible to overcome, and subject to

technical, commercial and financial possibilities, the principle of diminishing temporarily the hours of work of each worker should be adopted in those undertakings which are working at normal capacity, so as to make it possible to engage unemployed workers in those undertakings. It appeared to the Committee that under the conditions of the present crisis the best results had been obtained by reducing the weekly working period to a figure approximately to 40 hours, distributed over the week by different methods, but preferably distributed equally over five days when the technical conditions allowed.

The Committee had a mandate at this session only to study arrangements of hours of work during the crisis. It took note, however, of the desires of the workers' organizations in favour of the 40-hour week, and also of the opinion formulated by certain industrial employers that when prosperity had been re-established a permanent reduction of hours of work might be possible in those industries in which technical progress had been considerable.

### Report on Invalidity, Old Age and Widows' and Orphans' Insurance

The International Labour Office has issued a report on the subject of invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance, which forms the second item on the agenda of the Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, to be held this year. The first item, it will be recalled, is the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies, and the third is the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations. While the last-mentioned item has already been considered on first discussion, and will be again considered next year on the second and decisive stage, the other questions have not yet passed through the initial stage of the double-discussion procedure. In accordance, therefore, with the rules of the Conference, the Office has prepared a preliminary report relating to each of the two items, in which it sets out the law and practice bearing on the subject in the different countries, and defines as completely as possible the points on which it is thought the Governments should be consulted before the second stage of the discussion. It will be for the Conference itself to decide, after a general discussion on the basis of each report, whether the matter is suitable to form the subject of a Draft Convention or Recommendation, and, if so,



on what detailed aspects of it the views of Governments should be elicited by a questionnaire in preparation for the final discussion.

The report on invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance contains a comparative analysis of existing legislation relating to this branch of social insurance, whether compulsory or optional, comprehensive or restricted in scope, contributory or non-contributory in character. In turn, each of the principle aspects of such insurance—its scope, the risks covered and benefits granted, the financial resources, the financial organization, the administrative organization, the procedure for the settlement of disputes, the position of foreigners, and the provision for the maintenance of migrants' rights—is dealt with, the law and practice governing the national systems of a large number of countries being concisely described, and the points of resemblance and of difference being clearly indicated.

In all, as many as fifty varied and complex insurance schemes are analysed, and from the analysis are drawn a number of general conceptions and fundamental principles for the guidance of the Conference in considering the possibility of the treatment of the subject from the international standpoint.

### **New Zealand and the Convention on Marking of Weight on Heavy Packages**

The Prime Minister of New Zealand recently informed the International Labour Office that ratification of the Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels\* would involve considerable expenditure in many New Zealand ports upon the provision of weighing appliances. Under present financial conditions the New Zealand Government was not prepared to impose such expenditure on harbour authorities. The New Zealand Government had therefore, he stated, deferred consideration of the question. The letter added that no difficulty would arise concerning the major portion of New Zealand's outward cargo, wool, hemp, mutton, beef, butter, cheese, etc.

### **Australia and the Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention**

The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia recently informed the International Labour Office, in accordance with Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles, that the local conditions in Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru were such as to render inapplicable to them the provisions of the Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery, which the Commonwealth Government has ratified, and that it was therefore not proposed at present to extend the application of the Convention to those territories.

\* The text of this Draft Convention was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1929, page 766.

### **Control of Lumber Production in Wisconsin**

The State of Wisconsin recently concluded an agreement with the lumbermen of the State by which the latter agreed to maintain production of a fixed percentage of capacity in all their plants so as to avoid complete shut-downs. The *Monthly Labour Review*, of the United States Department of Labour, states that a committee, made up of seven representatives of the lumbermen and of five persons appointed with the approval of the States department of agriculture and markets, will superintend the carrying-out of the contract in such a way as to increase the production evenly throughout the industry if the demand warrants it. The agreement provides that for the period July 1, 1931, to July 1, 1932, the production of each plant will be set at 28 per cent of the annual average for 3-year period, 1927-1929, which were years of large production. In presenting the contract with the

lumbermen to the executive council, the governor stated that the agreement was a joint effort to stop the complete shutting down of plants and to create order out of the present disorganized methods of marketing and production.

The following Canadians are noted as serving on the various committees of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions: Executive—Geo. A. Kingston, Ontario; Statistics—Geo. A. Kingston, Ontario, and O. E. Sharpe, Quebec; Medical—Dr. D. E. Bell, Ontario, and Dr. M. D. Morrison, Nova Scotia; Safety and Safety Codes—R. B. Morley, Ontario; Rehabilitation—Fred W. Armstrong, Nova Scotia. The next convention of the organization is to be held at Columbus, Ohio, September 26-30, 1932.

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF ACT, 1931

### Employment Afforded

**D**ETAILS of employment afforded under the Dominion Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, up to December 31, 1931, as reported by the Provinces and Departments of the Dominion Government are shown in the following tabulation. Undertakings were started at various dates, but in no case previous to August 18, 1931.

#### REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AFFORDED UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF ACT, 1931

Province, etc.	Number given employment to December 31	Man-Days (8 hrs.) worked to December 31
Prince Edward Island.....	1,086	6,611
Nova Scotia.....	30,137	334,397
New Brunswick.....	28,000	385,028
Quebec.....	24,152	253,574
Ontario.....	56,000	550,000
Manitoba.....	37,586	313,367
Saskatchewan.....	8,433	260,053
Alberta.....	32,214	390,913
British Columbia.....	31,894	868,712
<sup>2</sup> Federal Departments.....	15,128	236,075
Total.....	264,630	3,593,730

<sup>1</sup> Prince Edward Island figures are up to October 31, 1931. November and December reports not received.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for Federal Departments are incomplete.

In connection with sending men to employment at Government relief camps, arrangements have been made with the railway companies by which workers are sent to the camps free of transportation charge, the cost of transportation, based on a special rate, being divided equally between the Dominion Government and the Province concerned. Provision is made for return of men from camps at special rate payable by the worker. To December 31, approximately 6,863 men had taken advantage of this special rate.

The text of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1931, page 901, and the Regulations under the Act on page 904 in the same issue.

### Unemployment Relief Act, 1930

During the past year employment continued to be provided under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act, which was enacted at the special session of the Parliament of Canada in September, 1930, up to December 31, 1931. The number of individuals who obtained employment under this Act was 334,224, and the number of "man-days" work given reached a total of 7,410,404. (The provisions of the Act of 1930 were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1930, page 1053.)

## COLONIZATION PLANS TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

**T**HE Policy of encouraging colonization within Canada, instituted in September, 1930, by the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration of Canada (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1931, page 626) and conducted in the form of a co-ordinated effort by the Department of Immigration and Colonization and the railway companies, has resulted in the return to the land of approximately 42,882 people, according to a statement made public early in December.

Detailed returns to November 30, 1931, show that a total of 6,040 families and 12,682 single men had been placed on farms since October 1, 1930, the former as settlers and the single men as farm labourers. This was done without direct financial aid to those assisted, the Department and the railways through their colonization systems finding the opportunities, bringing them before those who are in a position to take advantage of them, and facilitating their removal to their new homes. The object of this co-ordinated effort is to

encourage families and individuals who are unemployed or facing the prospect of unemployment, and who have agricultural experience, to return to the land before their funds become exhausted. The Department and the railways advise and direct them with respect to suitable locations, and with regard to the methods they should employ in order to minimize the possibility of failure. These organizations are continuing to devote their energies to this work in the knowledge that each person, and particularly each family, satisfactorily placed on the land on a self-supporting basis, is permanently removed from the ranks of the unemployed.

"It is gratifying that this policy of colonization has met with a tangible measure of success without resort to financial advances by the Government," the Hon. Mr. Gordon said: "experience has demonstrated that to start inexperienced people on a farm with heavy overhead indebtedness is too often the first step toward ultimate failure."



During the period from October 1, 1930, to November 30, 1931, the Department alone placed 948 families on the land and 5,502 single men in farm employment. During the same year the Canadian National Railways placed 2,860 families and 2,969 single men, while the Canadian Pacific Railway placed 2,232 families and 4,211 single men, making a total of 6,040 families and 12,682 single men. On the basis of five members to each family the report estimates 42,882 persons were placed on the land in this period.

Early in December the government of Manitoba submitted to the Dominion Government a further plan which called for joint contributions of 50 per cent from the Dominion, 25 per cent from the province and 25 per cent from the municipalities concerned, this plan to be carried out under the supervision of the federal Department of Immigration and Colonization with the co-operation of the Canadian National Railways colonization department, the Canadian National Land Settlement Association, the Canadian Pacific Railway immigration and colonization department, the Canada Colonization Association, and the Hudson's Bay Overseas Settlement, Limited. It was suggested that advances be made as required, up to a maximum, exclusive of the cost of land, not to exceed \$1,000 per family, to cover transportation and establishment of the family on farm, repairing buildings, sustenance for two years, purchase of stock, implements and seed. These proposals were considered at Ottawa, but the policy as outlined did not carry the judgment or approval of the federal authorities.

### Action by Various Provinces

In addition to this action by the Dominion Government, the various provinces have been also active in this work and with considerable success, particularly in Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan. There again the railways placed the facilities of their colonization departments at the disposal of the Government authorities and co-operated in the work.

The Quebec government, as a measure for relieving unemployment, undertook last year to assist in placing a number of unemployed families on the land in suitable localities, providing them with such equipment as would enable them to maintain themselves during the winter. The provincial Department of Colonization, collaborating with the provincial Department of Agriculture, arranges for small grants for the purpose of land clearing and ploughing. A statement was issued in November that up to that time 23,000 persons, or 4,000 families from towns and cities in the province, had been placed in colonization districts. At the same time a colonization com-

pany was organized at Montreal, at the suggestion of Mgr. Gauthier, coadjutor-archbishop of Montreal, to further the movement of unemployed persons back to the land.

In Saskatchewan the provincial government has placed large numbers of single men on farms, a large proportion of the expense so involved being met by the grants received by the Province from the Dominion under the federal Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931. The men thus placed on farms each receive \$5 per month from the government, and the farmers who employ and maintain them receive \$10 per month, the stipulation being made that the men shall be usefully employed.

Under the provincial colonization plan in Saskatchewan unemployed men are taken from the cities and placed on agricultural land, the province making a loan up to \$500 in each case, a period of ten years being fixed for payment for the land at the rate of \$1 per acre. In order to be eligible for such assistance the applicant must possess \$200 worth of farm equipment.

Colonization schemes similar to the Saskatchewan plan are under consideration in Alberta and British Columbia. In the latter province the government is assisting land settlement by surveying lands that had reverted to the government, and by selling these lands at low prices on easy terms.

In November the Manitoba government approved a plan under which 200 families were to be selected for settlement on improved farms, each family receiving an advance up to \$1,000 to cover actual settlement, equipment and food.

### Unemployment Relief in France

The number of unemployed officially registered as drawing the dole, as of December 19, amounted to 131,074, or 14,898 more than in the previous week. The increase during the year has been 120,388. On the same date in 1930, France counted only 10,686 unemployed. Both the Senate and Chamber of Deputies have finally voted approval of the Government's bill called "national equipment," which provides for a program of public works at a cost of 3,000,000,000 francs. The chief aim of the bill is to supply work to the unemployed extending over a period of two years. About 30,000 people are expected to be needed during the two years to work on improving harbours, digging and widening channels, building roads, developing the country's electrical equipment, etc. In order to provide funds for this program the Government is authorized to float a loan of about one billion francs in 1932 and additional loans in 1933 or following years if the completion date of the program is extended.

### Five-Year Construction Plan in Massachusetts

A special Commission on Stabilization of Employment, which had been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts in carrying out a resolution of the Legislature at its 1931 session, has recommended the creation of a planning board for public works and the adoption of a five-year plan for State building and construction. The Commission proposes the authorization of an amount of five-year notes equal to 10 per cent of the estimated total of the five-year plan, or an amount sufficient to pay half of one year's program. Whenever the Governor shall declare an emergency, the board shall undertake to get a year-and-a-half of construction done within the current year.

"The Planning Board is to be assigned the duty of ascertaining at all times so far as possible the amount of public construction in process and under plan by the Commonwealth and the counties, the general condition of business in the State and the extent and causes of unemployment, if any, known to exist here. Upon the basis of this information it is to advise the Governor at any time concerning the existence of an unemployment emergency. The Governor is to have final decision as to the existence of such an emergency. If, on the basis of evidence in the hands of the Board, he declares an emergency, it is the duty of the Planning Board to expedite the beginning of work on additional construction projects drawn from the five-year plan up to an amount not to exceed one-half of a normal year's program under this plan. That is, the Board will undertake to get a year and a half of construction done within the current year, in order to increase employment in the building and construction industries and the industries subsidiary to them. It is to be

the duty of the appropriate financial officers of the Commonwealth at the same time to issue and sell the previously authorized short-term notes, the proceeds to be used to finance the additional construction. If necessary, such action can be taken in one or more successive years, so that a depression of more than one year's duration can be dealt with. This is made possible by the submission of a new five-year plan to the General Court each year.

"Extra construction is thus paid by the short-term notes, and certain of the future projects formerly included in the current five-year plan are completed in advance and withdrawn from future plans. Future appropriations can then be used to retire the notes. To illustrate, if the five-year plan called for a total expenditure of \$50,000,000 for the entire five-year period, with \$10,000,000 to be spent each year on the present 'pay-as-you-go policy,' the amount of authorized short-term notes issuable in any one year would be \$5,000,000. If an emergency were declared, effort would be made through the Planning Board to construct a total of \$15,000,000 worth of buildings, highways, etc., during the next 12 months, instead of \$10,000,000 worth, work being started on projects normally planned for the year following. The extra \$5,000,000 involved would, of course, be met by the issue of the previously authorized notes.

"No additional appropriation would be necessary at any time, except for interest and expenses incident to issue and retirement of the notes. No permanent debt would be saddled on the taxpayers. The plan should be worth the comparatively slight cost if it will appreciably reduce the amount of unemployment."

### Unemployment Relief in New York State

The New York State Legislature, in an extraordinary session called by Governor Roosevelt to consider the unemployment situation, enacted a law providing for unemployment relief to become effective on September 23, 1931. The purpose of the act, as stated in the preamble, is "to relieve the people of the State from the hardships and suffering caused by unemployment, creating and organizing for such purpose a temporary emergency relief administration, prescribing its powers and duties, and making an appropriation for its work." The administration

commission is to disburse the \$20,000,000 fund for relief.

The relief fund is to be raised by a 50 per cent increase in the State income tax. Taxpayers will have six months' grace in which to pay the additional tax. In order to commence the work for the unemployed at once, the necessary funds will be raised by short-term notes, which will be redeemed out of the taxes to be collected in 1932 on incomes received in 1931.

The act recognizes the economic condition existing, and that the duty of furnishing aid



to those in need or unemployed is primarily an obligation of the various municipalities, yet it is considered vitally necessary to supplement the local relief work by State action. The act is therefore declared to be a measure adopted for the public health and safety of the people, and occasioned by an existing emergency. The provisions of any law, general, special, or local, which limits or prohibits the furnishing of shelter, fuel, clothing, light medicine, and medical attendance to persons other than poor

persons does not apply to the relief authorized by the act. The temporary State agency is to function only during the emergency period, which has been defined to mean the period between November 1, 1931, and June 1, 1932. The members of the administration serve without compensation.

Two forms of relief are provided (1) work relief, provided through municipal corporations, and (2) home relief, or provision of shelter, fuel, food, etc.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CONSIDERED AS A BUSINESS UNDERTAKING

THE practicability of unemployment insurance from the standpoint of insurance business was the subject of a paper by Mr. Leroy A. Lincoln, vice-president and general counsel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, read last April at a "round table" conference of the Insurance Department of the Chamber of Commerce, of the United States, and recently published in pamphlet form. While allowing that preventive measures for the elimination of unemployment would be preferable to relief measures, Mr. Lincoln considers that "the day when such preventive measures will be available as a complete solution of the unemployment problem is not yet in sight." In the meantime it is possible to minimize recurrences and to relieve the suffering of the unemployed; and one of the ways and means that have been proposed for reaching this end is through unemployment insurance.

### Definition of Insurance

In order to ascertain the practicability of insurance against the unemployment risk, Mr. Lincoln first clears the ground by defining insurance:

"Insurance is that agency which protects against loss by the payment to an individual, upon the occasion of some occurrence resulting in a loss, of a sum of money out of an accumulated fund previously collected, on a definite basis, from or on account of a group of persons, of which such individual was a member. The event, on account of loss from which the individual receives protection, may be one which, so far as he is concerned, may never occur at all (such as fire or accident or even sickness), or may be one which is bound to occur at some time, but of which the time of occurrence is unknown (such as death)."

### Essential Conditions of Insurance

Next Mr. Lincoln considers the "basic conditions" that are essential for the successful operation of an insurance project. These are as follows:—

(a) The probability of the occurrence of the contingency must be predictable within reasonable limits.

(b) The fact that the contingency shall have actually occurred must be one which can be verified with reasonable certainty.

(c) The contingency must be one which, when it occurs may not happen simultaneously to all the insured or to a relatively large group thereof but only, in any given occurrence, to one or to a limited number of individuals.

### Unemployment as an Insurance Risk

Applying these principles to the question in hand, the writer proceeds to consider the special difficulties surrounding unemployment as a subject for insurance, as compared with such typical insurance risks as death, accident, or sickness. He finds that unemployment fails to comply with some of the conditions of insurable risks as above laid down. In the first place it is not "predictable within reasonable limits."

As to the second condition, that of an accurate determination of the extent of unemployment at a certain time, Mr. Lincoln considers this to be "primarily a matter of arriving at an acceptable definition of unemployment for insurance purposes, the circumstances of which shall determine right to payment of benefits and the setting up of proper claim machinery so as to eliminate illegitimate claims without imposing an undue handicap on legitimate claimants. The experience to date, while hardly satisfactory as yet, justifies the expectation that with respect to this condition, an effective solution is likely to be found."

Thirdly, unemployment insurance fails to meet the condition that the loss must not occur to all members of the insured group simultaneously.

### Types of Unemployment

The major types of unemployment are next analysed as follows:—

(1) Cyclical—resulting from business fluctuations and trade depressions.

(2) Seasonal—occurring regularly during certain periods of the year in a specific industry subject to such variations, e.g., in the building and clothing industries.

(3) Technological—resulting from basic changes in production methods, over-expansion in an industry, changed fashions, or loss of markets in which the product was formerly distributed.

(4) Industrial disputes, such as strikes and lockouts.

(5) Causes of a personal nature, such as inaptitude, poor training, or limited physical, mental, or moral qualifications.

The types of unemployment numbered (4) and (5) are at once ruled out as subjects for insurance. As to types (1) to (3), Mr. Lincoln states that no final conclusions have yet been reached, although there are apparent limitations even here as to the applicability of insurance principles. "Experience," he says, "has so far indicated that insurance might be properly used in the case of persons who are normally in employment, for protection against loss from certain seasonal unemployments, and, for a limited period, from cyclical and technological unemployment. Insurance has not been able, and probably never will be able, to provide against loss from long protracted unemployment due to continued depression, without becoming, at least in part, relief or charity instead of insurance. At best, insurance benefits paid during unemployment occasioned by fundamental changes in industry and by other forms of technological unemployment are but temporary assistance; while, on the other hand, the availability of such benefits, through insurance, may actually become an obstacle to improvement, since the relief so afforded may well have a tendency to suppress the desire or necessity of the recipient to fit himself for other work."

### Conclusions

Mr. Lincoln concludes with some general statements as to the possibilities of unemployment insurance. Insurance in itself cannot, in his opinion, furnish the main solution for the general problems of unemployment; but for certain types of unemployment, it is "probably practical."

"The extent to which insurance can solve the problem of unemployment is very limited, and, indeed, there is great danger that unemployment insurance would tend to increase the incidence of the very ailment which it was

intended to remedy. It should not be implied from this that the cause of such a situation, if it should transpire, would be due entirely to the insured persons themselves. It is quite possible that the existence of insurance, sufficient in its scope, would tend to make employers and even the state, as well as the workmen, more careless about the essential evil of unemployment itself, and would tend to induce them to relax the efforts they would otherwise be making to diminish a state of unemployment."

### The Functions of the State

Referring briefly to the question whether unemployment insurance should be developed by the state or by private initiative, the writer points out the impossibility of restricting the application of any state scheme to those who are properly insurable, that is, to those who are normally employable.

"It should not, however," he proceeds, "be understood that we feel that the solution of the unemployment problem should be left entirely to private initiative. There is, in our judgment, a function for the state in the development of plans for unemployment relief. Education and information and guidance in these fields are needed. The state can be of great assistance in acting as a clearing house for information, in co-operating with employers in their attempts to find practical solutions, and in preventing the adoption of plans which, obviously, can result only in failure. No laws should be enacted except those which will insure as far as possible that these undertakings are being administered on a basis consistent with sound insurance principles. The function of the state should be to point the way rather than to undertake, itself, the initiation and operation of unemployment or other forms of social insurance."

Finally, Mr. Lincoln points out the danger lest too much emphasis on insurance may divert attention from the necessity of stabilizing employment conditions themselves.

The Ontario Council of Women recently called the attention of the provincial government to the alleged existence of child labour and also to long working hours of women in industries in the province. The Hon. Dr. J. D. Monteith, Minister of Labour for Ontario, stated in reply that, as regards child labour, the government was endeavouring to regulate working hours, not only for the sake of the children themselves, but in order to open opportunities for the employment of older workers. The minister further stated that amendments would probably be made to the Factory Act at the next session of the Legislature with the object of curtailing the working hours of women employed in factories.



## ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1931

THE curtailment in industrial activity, which first appeared towards the latter part of 1929 and continued throughout 1930, became more pronounced during the year just passed, with the result that employment in Canada was generally at a lower level during 1931 than in any other year since 1926. The same unfavourable employment conditions obtained in practically all the industrial countries of the world; indeed, the opinion has frequently been expressed by various authorities that Canada has on the whole been less affected by the general depression than many other countries.<sup>1</sup> That this is so, is partly due to the vigorous measures taken by the government to cope with the situation. Thus, reports from the Labour Department administering the relief Acts, show that under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, some 334,075 individuals were given employment from the passing of the Act in September, 1930, up to November 30, 1931, while the man days worked amounted to approximately 7,398,000. Under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, passed at the beginning of August, the number of workers given employment from the commencement of the various undertakings up to November 30, 1931, was approximately 216,700. These persons, working some 2,766,200 man days, were paid about \$7,885,500 in wages. It is not possible to estimate the number of persons who have indirectly received employment through the production and distribution of the materials used in the works undertaken.

According to the reports received from employers throughout the Dominion, the beginning of January, 1931, saw the customary contraction in employment, but although this involved a large number of workers, it was on a rather smaller scale than that rated on the same date in 1929 and 1930; this was to some extent a result of the stabilizing effect of pub-

lic works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. In place of the partial recovery usually recorded at the first of February, however, there was a further falling-off in the numbers employed, and the trend continued downward during the next two months. The expansion reported at the beginning of May, though considerable, required the services of a smaller number of workers than are ordinarily added to staffs in the early spring. In the succeeding four months, further continuous improvement was shown, but from October 1 the general movement was uninterruptedly downward. The declines at the beginning of November were not so large as usual, mainly as a result of the unemployment relief works being carried on by the various governmental authorities; the contractions noted on December 1, though involving fewer workers than those reported on the same date in 1929 and 1930, nevertheless exceeded the average decrease indicated at the beginning of December in the years for which data are available.

The accompanying chart shows, since 1921, the fluctuations in employment indicated by the firms furnishing monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Owing to the marked seasonality of employment in Canada, an index of seasonal variation had been calculated according to the Harvard method<sup>1</sup>; the monthly indexes, plotted in the heavy curve, have been adjusted by means of this index, and the corrected index numbers are shown in the light curve. The elimination of the marked seasonal peaks and troughs enables the trend of employment over a period of years to be clearly seen. Both the crude and the corrected curves show that employment was lower during 1931 than in any of the preceding four years, although it was generally higher than in the five-year period, 1921-1926.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated monthly employment returns from some 7,700 firms who reported a monthly average of 927,485 workers during 1931. Their aggregate

<sup>1</sup> Employment statistics that are generally comparable do not exist for the various industrial countries. The following shows the available data for certain countries:—

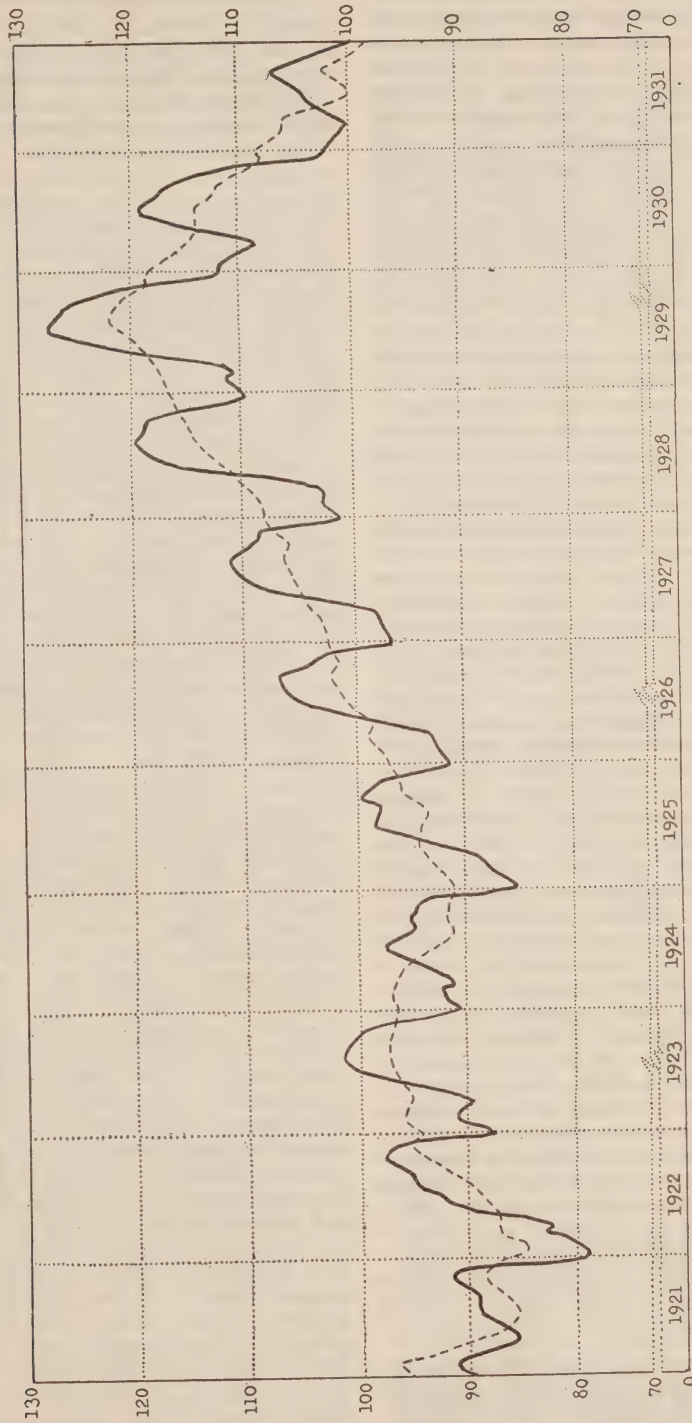
Great Britain.—The latest press reports show that 2,506,719 persons insured under the Unemployment Acts were unemployed on Dec. 21, 1931; this was approximately 20 per cent of the insured workers.

Germany.—Trade unions having 4,164,731 members reported 33.6 per cent of their membership as unemployed in August, 1931. The provisional figure showing the number registered as unemployed under the compulsory unemployment insurance Acts was 4,355,000 in September, 1931.

United States.—The index of employment in the manufacturing industries in November, 1931 was 65.4, calculated on the 1926 average as 100.

<sup>1</sup> The Harvard method is described in detail and exemplified in most modern statistical text books. In this method, link relatives are first constructed by dividing the index for each month by that for the month preceding. The median of these link relatives for each month is then ascertained, and these medians are expressed as a chain series with January as the base. The next steps involve the removal of the discrepancies between the Januaries due to long-term growth, and the conversion to a percentage basis. The resulting factor for each month is then divided into the corresponding crude index; this corrected index then shows the trend of employment after adjustment for seasonal tendencies.

Employment in Canada as reported by Employers, in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1931



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.



staffs ranged between 899,823 on April 1, and 972,537 on September 1, when the index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, reached its peak for the year, standing at 107·1. In 1930, the index reached its maximum of 118·9 on July 1, while the highest point reached in 1929 was 127·8 at the beginning of August. During the year under review, the index averaged 102·5, compared with 113·4 in 1930, 119·0 in 1929, 111·6 in 1928, 104·6 in 1927, 99·6<sup>1</sup> in 1926, 93·6 in 1925, 93·4 in 1924, 95·8 in 1923, 89·0 in 1922, and 88·8 in 1921. In connection with these indexes, it might be mentioned that the present depression has been characterized by a very general movement to retain so far as possible the usual working force by reducing the hours worked. The earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment, if available, would in this way probably show in many cases a greater decline than the numbers on the payrolls.

The outstanding feature of the situation in most years is the violent fluctuation in construction work; in 1931, however, the unemployment relief projects exercised a stabilizing effect on these industries, and this, with other factors, resulted in a somewhat smoother curve in construction as a whole than is usually indicated. The number of workers employed under the relief schemes was, of course, greater than appears in these statistics, owing to the methods used in rotating the work so as to assist the largest possible number of persons. For eight months of the year, activity in construction was greater than in 1930, and employment during the year averaged slightly higher. Manufacturing on the whole was dull; this group, with logging and transportation, reported a decidedly lower level of activity than was generally indicated in the other industries. A fairly steady volume of employment was maintained in mining during the year, non-metallic ore production showing greater activity than the other divisions. Services and trade, on the whole, reported a better situation than obtained in other industries except construction; this was partly due to a moderately brisk tourist trade during the season. It is also probable that many trading establishments were obliged to lay off some of their employees for a part of many months during the year, but the methods of rotation in practice prevented the statistics for a considerable number of firms from fully showing this condition.

### Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in all provinces reported considerably less activity in 1931 than in 1930. The index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, was higher in the Prairie Provinces than elsewhere, as a result of important highway construction works undertaken for the relief of the serious unemployment situation that existed during the greater part of the year both in agricultural and industrial centres.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed an unusually pronounced increase at the beginning of 1931; this, however, was succeeded by three months of very severe contractions, during which the index declined from 119·3 on January 1 to 102·3 at the beginning of April. From May 1 to July 1, gains were indicated, but the downward movement was resumed at the beginning of August, continuing until October 1. Large seasonal increases in logging, together with the active prosecution of unemployment relief works on the highways, resulted in a very considerable improvement on November 1. This brought the index to 116·6, over six points higher than on the same date in 1930. The trend on December 1, however, was downward. The index averaged 108·1 during 1931, as compared with 118·3 in the preceding year, and 114·8 in 1929. Manufacturing as a whole afforded a smaller volume of employment throughout 1931 than in 1930. In the pulp and paper group, activity was greater in the first quarter of the year under review than in 1930, the previous maximum, but the expansion in the following months was not sufficient to maintain this advantage, so that the situation in the remainder of 1931 was unfavourable as compared with the same period of the preceding year; the index for the twelve months averaged 136·4, as compared with 152·5 in 1930. The lumber, textile and iron and steel industries also reported curtailment in comparison with 1930 and previous years. At the close of 1931, however, employment in textile mills was higher than it had been at the beginning of the year. Unsatisfactory export conditions during 1931 continued to affect transportation, which afforded less employment than in 1930, 1929 or 1928, and communications were also quieter. Construction generally was not quite so brisk, in spite of important works undertaken to relieve unemployment. Services showed slightly greater activity, while trade registered a rather lower level of employment than in 1930. Employment in mining, on the whole, was slacker than in the preceding year, but the falling-off in this group was not so pronounced as in certain other industries. Considerable

<sup>1</sup> As the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

seasonal activity was indicated in logging towards the end of 1931, but the index averaged some 13 points lower than in 1930. The aggregate payrolls of the 571 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 73,817 persons, as compared with the mean of 79,817 employed by the 552 firms co-operating in the preceding year.

*Quebec.*—In Quebec, there were four months of generally expanding employment, the same number as in 1930; although these gains were on a larger scale than those recorded in the preceding year, they were offset by declines that also involved a greater number of workers, so that employment averaged considerably less than in 1930. The index for each month in 1931 was below that for the corresponding month in the preceding year. From the low point of 98.5 on April 1, the index rose to 109.8 at its peak on September 1, but by the beginning of December it had fallen to 94.7, or 4.6 points less than on January 1. The labour forces of the 1,790 co-operating employers varied between 253,035 and 292,909 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 268,147 for the twelve months. The mean index was 100.9, as compared with 110.3 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker than in 1930. Lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel recorded a much smaller volume of employment; the losses in iron and steel were particularly marked as a result of the closing of large railway car shops for some weeks in the autumn, but with the resumption of work in these plants during November, the situation improved to some extent. In textiles, the index was practically the same, or higher, during the first three months of 1931 than in the first quarter of 1930, but from then on until the end of the year, activity was less. Employment in logging, mining and communications was in smaller volume throughout the year. In the transportation group, activity was greater at the beginning of February, March, April and May, but less in all other months. The execution of unemployment relief projects, together with work on several large industrial undertakings, resulted in a higher level of employment in construction during eight months of 1931 than in the same months in the preceding year, while the index in this group averaged 107.7, as compared with 104.0 in 1930. Although employment in services was fairly well maintained, it was on the whole not quite so brisk as in the preceding year. The index in trade averaged practically the same, but it is undoubtedly true that many persons on the payrolls of the reporting trading establish-

ments, as in manufacturing and various other groups, were not employed full time.

*Ontario.*—An average staff of 374,279 employees was registered by the 3,400 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 101.2 in 1931, or over thirteen points lower than in the preceding year. Manufactures reported decidedly less activity than in 1930. During the greater part of the year, the index was lower than the general manufacturing index for the Dominion as a whole; this was largely due to curtailment in the iron and steel industries which are especially important in Ontario. Employment in food, pulp and paper, building material, lumber, textile and other factories shared in the general quietness prevailing in 1931. Operations in logging camps were greatly curtailed, as a result of unfavourable markets abroad as well as at home. The index reached a very low level during the summer, standing at 21.1 on August 1; the seasonal expansion recorded in the following months brought this only to 52.6 on December 1, or nearly 54 points lower than on the same date in 1930. Mining, though slacker than in the preceding year, maintained a better volume of employment throughout 1931 than was reported in most industries, the index averaging 134.1, as compared with 142.8 in 1930, the maximum so far recorded. The production of metallic ores continued fairly high in the year just passed; this group accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario. In communications and transportation, the numbers employed were smaller than in the preceding year; services also reported less activity than in 1930, but employment in this group was relatively higher than in any other. The index in construction, owing to unemployment relief projects, was higher in the first four and in the last month of 1931 than in the preceding year, but from May 1 to November 1 was lower; the index averaged 128.5 in the twelve months of 1931, compared with 142.6 in 1930. The volume of employment in trade, though smaller than in the preceding year, was greater than in earlier years of the record. The relatively high level of employment in services and trade may to a certain extent be associated with the activity of the tourist season.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed violent fluctuations during 1931, the index ranging from 97.7 on April 1 to 130.0 at the beginning of September. Expressed as a percentage of the 1926 average of the reporting firms, employment somewhat paradoxically appeared in greater volume in these provinces than elsewhere in the Dominion; this was largely due to the



vigorous unemployment relief program carried out by the governmental authorities in an effort to cope with the very great needs of agricultural as well as of industrial workers. As stated, in the 1930 review of unemployment the unfavourable conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929 have resulted in much unemployment among farm workers, who are ordinarily not represented in these statistics but for many of whom work had to be found during the year just passed on highway construction and maintenance. The 1,100 employers furnishing data had an average staff of 134,938 persons during the year, and the index averaged 111.5, while in 1930, the average index was 117.1. Activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, services and trade was, on the whole, less in 1931 than in 1930. Within the manufacturing group, there were losses in the lumber, iron and steel and other industries. Construction work was at a higher level during most of 1931 than in 1930, but this was wholly a result of the unemployment relief measures.

*British Columbia.*—The 770 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 77,238 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 84,592; the index averaged 95.5, as compared with 107.9 in 1930, 111.5 in 1929, and 106.4 in 1928. All groups of manufacturing showed lowered activity, the lumber trade being especially affected by the trade depression. Logging, mining, communications, transportation, services and trade were slacker during the greater part of 1931 than in 1930, while employment in construction was maintained at a higher level than in the preceding year, as a result of the unemployment relief program.

#### Employment by Cities

Employers in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver—recorded on the whole a lower level of activity than in 1930. The reports showed that employment was better in Ottawa and Quebec City than in the other centres above named, while the lowest indexes were reported in Windsor and Winnipeg.

*Montreal.*—The staffs of the 1,000 Montreal firms making returns averaged 138,426 persons, while the mean index, at 102.5 was 9.3 points lower than that for the preceding year. Manufacturing was not so active during 1931, the index averaging 98.8, as compared with 111.4 in 1930. The vegetable food group showed a

higher level during five months of last year than in the year preceding, but employment on the whole was slacker. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, tobacco and beverage, iron and steel and other groups reported curtailment as compared with 1930. Communications consistently afforded less employment, while transportation and trade were brisker in the first five months of 1931 than in the preceding year, but from the early summer the situation in this comparison became unfavourable, so that the number of persons employed in these groups averaged rather less than in 1930. The mean index for the construction industries was practically the same as in the preceding year, standing at 106.7.

*Quebec City.*—Until December, employment in Quebec fluctuated between narrower limits than usual; the index for the first six months was above the 1930 level for the same period, but, on the whole, activity was less in 1931 than in the preceding year. From the early low point of 120.7 on February 1, the index rose to its peak of 126.7 on June 1, and in spite of the slight improvement reported in a few of the following months, it was for the remainder of the year, below the maximum of the early summer. At the beginning of December it stood at 108.7, or over eighteen points lower than at the beginning of the year. The staffs of the 133 employers furnishing data averaged 13,158, while the mean index was 122.2 in 1931, compared with 125.3 in 1930. Activity in manufacturing as a whole was rather less, the mean index standing at 116.8 as against 117.9 in the preceding year. Leather plants reported a good volume of employment, but other factories were not so active. The index in transportation was practically the same, while construction, though brisker during the first seven months of 1931, recorded a lower level of employment for the year as a whole.

*Toronto.*—Employment on January 1 and February 1, 1931, showed curtailment, succeeded by three months of moderate improvement. From June until August the tendency was again unfavourable, while increases on September 1 and October 1 were followed by reductions in the next two months. At the close of the year, the index was slightly lower than at the beginning, and was also below the 1931 mean of 107.7, which was 8.6 points lower than in 1930. The number of employees of the 1,100 firms co-operating during the year under review, averaged 120,105, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,000 reporting employers was 123,799. Within the manufacturing group, iron and steel again reported a very marked falling-off, and losses were also indicated in food, textile, printing

and publishing and other industries. Transportation, communications and construction were not so active as in 1930. In trade employment was generally well maintained by the firms furnishing returns, although in Toronto, as in the other centres, some establishments continued to retain their ordinary staffs by reducing the hours worked by their employees.

*Ottawa.*—Manufacturing on the whole reported a smaller volume of employment than in the preceding year, all branches showing generally reduced activity. A slight gain was noted in construction, largely owing to the unemployment relief undertakings, while trading establishments, on the whole, reported rather smaller staffs. A mean payroll of 13,970 workers was employed by the 160 firms whose data were received; the index averaged 119.5, as compared with an average index of 123.1 in 1930.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in Hamilton was dull during the whole of 1931, a retrogressive tendency being in evidence during most months; the index was between nine and ten points lower at the end of the year than at the beginning. Important though this decline was, it was on a smaller scale than the reduction reported in 1930, when there was a difference of nearly 20 points between the opening and the closing of the year. All industries except construction showed curtailment, the greatest losses being in the iron and steel group. Construction, as a result the unemployment relief projects undertaken, was more active than in the preceding year, but trading establishments indicated reduced employment. The 230 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 31,607 persons; the index averaged 101.3, compared with 113.9 in 1930, 128.4 in 1929, and 108.2 in 1928.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 88.3 and the recorded payrolls averaged 10,931 workers in 1931, compared with 128.6 and 15,927, respectively, in the preceding year; in 1929 the mean index was 153.2, but in 1927, this was 86.2. Largely owing to the depression in the automobile and related industries, employment in the Border Cities was very quiet during 1931. Construction also showed less activity than in 1930.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment conditions continued unfavourable in Winnipeg throughout the year just closed, being still affected by the poor crops and the marketing situation that have been important factors since the autumn of 1929. With only four exceptions, the tendency from month to month during 1931 was steadily downward so that, the index on De-

cember standing at 93.2, was five points lower than on January 1. The mean index for the year was 97.1, compared with 107.6 in 1930 and 112.3 in 1929. On the whole all branches of manufactures were slacker than in 1930, although activity in vegetable food factories was higher at the beginning of some months than on the same dates in the preceding year. Transportation afforded a smaller volume of employment, and trade was also duller. On the other hand, construction, though at a comparatively low level, showed slight improvement over 1930 chiefly owing to unemployment relief works. An average staff of 29,975 was recorded by the 365 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review.

*Vancouver.*—Conditions as reported by employers in Vancouver did not show so great change from those of 1930 as was the case in other cities, although considerable unemployment was indicated during the year. The situation in this respect was aggravated by the influx of unemployed persons and transients who are not ordinarily employed in Vancouver and, therefore, do not appear in the employment records for that city. Calculated from data furnished by some 316 firms with a mean payroll of 30,096 persons, the index averaged 104.5, as compared with 109.8 in the preceding year. Manufacturing showed contractions as compared with 1930, the lumber and other leading groups reporting lowered activity. The indexes for communications, transportation, services and trade also averaged lower than in 1930; on the other hand, construction, largely owing to the unemployment relief works undertaken, afforded greater employment than in 1930.

### Manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing was quieter during 1931 than in any other year since 1925. Statistics were received from some 4,670 manufacturers employing, on the average, 467,711 operatives, as compared with the average of 525,247 reported by the 4,400 establishments making returns in 1930. The index averaged 95.3 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 109.0 in the preceding year and 117.1 in 1929. With few exceptions, all branches of manufacturing recorded smaller payrolls than in 1930; only the woolen and silk groups showed improvement in this comparison, while the employment reported in leather factories was practically unchanged. The reductions in the iron and steel and other metal, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber and clay, glass and stone industries were especially pronounced. The level of employ-



ment in distilled and malt liquor, electric current and the electrical apparatus plants was relatively higher as compared with preceding years than was the case in other industries; these groups, however, were not so active as in 1930, the decline in the last named being considerable, the re-opening during November of large railway car shops closed in September resulted in a considerable increase in employment being shown in iron and steel towards the end of 1931, but nevertheless, this important group reported greatly curtailed operations throughout the year.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Almost the same seasonal trends were shown in this division as in 1930, when employment was at a generally higher level. Fish-preserving and meat-packing plants recorded smaller staffs, but during most of the year employment in dairies was rather more active. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 17,968 persons, varying between 16,315 on February 1, and 19,824 at the beginning of July. The mean index was 102·7, compared with 109·7 in 1930, 113·8 in 1929, and 111·2 in 1928.

*Leather and Products.*—Leather factories, on the whole, afforded very slightly more employment than in 1930, the index being higher during the last nine months of the year. An average working force of 17,502 employees was recorded by the 228 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 88·0, as compared with 87·8 in 1930. Footwear factories in particular showed improvement; records of footwear production maintained by the Animal Products Statistics Branch of the Bureau show that a monthly average of 1,504,008 pairs of shoes was turned out in the first eleven months of 1931, compared with a mean of 1,456,654 pairs in the same period of the preceding year.

*Lumber Products.*—The seasonal movements indicated in the lumber trades during 1931 were not so pronounced as usual, and employment was generally slacker than in 1930. Steady gains between February 1 and June 1, were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 44,643 persons at the beginning of June, and 32,393 on December 1, averaging 38,770 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1930 mean of 43,929. The average index, standing at 74·1, was many points lower than the mean of 93·3 for the preceding year. Rough and dressed lumber mills, owing to continued curtailment of foreign demand, as well as to unfavourable domestic markets, recorded a smaller volume of employment than in 1930, and losses in that comparison were also noted in furniture and other lumber-using plants.

*Musical Instruments.*—Activity in musical instrument factories showed a further decline during 1931, according to statements from some 35 firms whose staffs averaged 1,661. The mean index stood at 57·4 in 1931, compared with 70·9 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which, as in previous years, has undoubtedly been seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Employment in vegetable food factories, on the whole, was quieter in 1931 than in the preceding year; canneries, biscuit and confectionery and some other divisions of the group reported smaller payrolls than in 1930, while improvement in that comparison was noted in sugar and syrup factories during most of the year. An average working force of 29,986 persons was registered by the 395 reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 27,227 on January 1, and 35,336 at the beginning of September. The mean general index of 105·4 in 1931 compared unfavourably with the 1930 average of 113·0, and also with that of 110·9 in 1929.

*Pulp and Paper.*—The pulp and paper industries continued to show the effects of the general weakness in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1931 being at a lower level than in any other year since 1925. The fluctuations in the group as a whole, however, were not especially marked, and the index, standing at 94·2 on December 1, was only 4·5 points lower than at the beginning of the year. The reported staffs averaged 58,062 employees, and the index 96·5, as compared with a mean index of 109·1 in 1930. Employment in 1931 was lower than in the preceding year in all three divisions of the group—pulp and paper, paper goods and printing and publishing, but the last-named showed a lesser decline than the other two industries.

*Rubber Products.*—Activity in rubber factories decreased almost uninterruptedly from month to month in 1931; the losses in employment were, however, on a smaller scale than those indicated in the preceding year, when this group was affected by the general depression, as well as by the special depression in the automobile industries. The production of tires ordinarily employs about 55 per cent of the workers in the rubber group. The mean index of employment in 1931 was 98·7, compared with 117·4 in the preceding year, and 139·5 in 1929. The payrolls of the 42 plants supplying information during 1931 averaged 12,585, ranging between 13,557 workers on January 1, and 12,035 at the beginning of October.

*Textile Products.*—Employment in the textile industries in 1931 showed fluctuations similar to those of 1930. Following the curtailment indicated at the beginning of the year, there was a period of considerable expansion during the next three months, during which the increases were unusually large. Four months of seasonal inactivity then reduced employment by about ten per cent. This was succeeded by improvement at the beginning of September and October, but the trend was again unfavourable in November and December. At the end of the year, the index, at 94.3, was slightly higher than on January 1; the twelve-month mean, however, was 97.6, as compared with 101.2 in 1930. An average staff of 79,799 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 748. The thread, yarn and cloth branch of this group reported greater activity than in 1930, chiefly owing to improvement in the woollen and silk trades. The hosiery and knitting, garment and other divisions of the textile industry, however, recorded reductions in personnel.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Statements were compiled from nearly 150 firms, whose working forces averaged 14,848 persons. The mean index of 116.1 in 1931 showed a substantial falling-off from the 1930 mean of 124.9 (which was practically the same as in 1929), but was above the 1928 average of 109.3. Tobacco factories were not so active during the year under review as in 1930, and employment in the production of distilled and malt liquors was also quieter.

*Chemical and Allied Products.*—The level of employment in this group was rather lower than that reported in the preceding year; the index averaged 115.5, as compared with 118.8 in 1930 and 117.8 in 1929. An average payroll of 8,245 workers was registered by the 133 employers whose statistics were tabulated.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Employment in these industries was greatly curtailed as compared with 1930, reflecting the general dullness in building. The index number averaged 101.7, while in 1930 it was 121.7; 160 factories reported an average working force of 10,534 persons, ranging from 9,407 on February 1 to 11,628 at the beginning of July.

*Electric Current.*—The average number engaged in the production of electric current was rather less than in the preceding year and also less than in 1929, but compared favourably with earlier years of the record. The index averaged 126.1, as compared with 130.8 in 1930, 127.6 in 1929 and 118.3 in 1928, the previous high levels of the record. The aggregate

staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 15,378 during 1931, as compared with 15,789 in the preceding year.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in smaller volume during 1931 than in 1930 and 1929, but with these exceptions, was more active than in other years for which data are available. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 15,030 workers, and the mean index was 135.7, as compared with 16,438 and 157.1, respectively, in 1930. The average index in 1929 was 143.8 and in 1928, 117.9.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—As in 1930, the trend of employment in this group was generally downward throughout the year, except for an unusually brief period of seasonal activity between February 1 and April 1, while the re-opening of large railway car shops closed in September resulted in a considerably better situation towards the close of the year than in preceding months of 1931. The automobile industries continued very dull and substantial contractions as compared with previous years were also indicated in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, railway car, shipbuilding, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and other divisions of the group. The aggregate working force of the 730 manufacturers of iron and steel products who reported during 1931 averaged 111,395 persons; in 1930 the mean was 139,267 and in 1929 it was 161,126. The average index, at 85.9, compared unfavourably with that of 108.1 in 1930 and 125.2 in 1929. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 152, or 49 less than in the preceding year.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Employment in this division was also considerably curtailed during the year under review, the index averaging less than in 1930 and preceding years since 1927. The mean index was 111.4 and the reported employees 17,180, compared with 129.3 and 19,792, respectively, in 1930.

*Non-metallic Mineral Products.*—In spite of gains in many months of the year, employment in non-metallic mineral product plants averaged lower than in 1930, the index standing at 124.9, as compared with 142.5 in 1930, 138.2 in 1929, and 120.5 in 1928. Statements were received each month from over 90 firms whose staffs averaged 12,275 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this class-



ification, though not so active as in the preceding years and 1929, nevertheless maintained a fair volume of employment.

**Other Manufacturing Industries.**—Fur factories on the whole reported much the same level of employment as in 1930; the index averaging 91.3, as against 92.0 in the preceding year. The production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products showed a decrease.

### Logging

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly less activity than in any other year on record; the index was consistently low throughout 1931, owing to a weak demand for lumber in both home and export markets. The working force of the 227 firms supplying information averaged 16,262 and the index number 60.1 in 1931; in 1930, the mean index was 108.0, and in 1929, 125.8, while the number employed by the employers co-operating during 1930 was 28,921. Many logging workers, deprived of their customary occupation, drifted to the cities, where they helped to swell the already large labour reserves. It has already been pointed out that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement. During the year just passed, employment in logging was at a higher level in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec than elsewhere.

### Mining

There were losses in mining during the first seven months of 1931, succeeded by three months of increasing activity, after which the trend again turned downward. The level of employment was considerably lower than in the preceding year, although the falling-off in this comparison was not so pronounced in mining as in some other groups. The index averaged 107.7, compared with 117.8 in 1930 and 120.1 in 1929. In *coal-mining*, conditions were not so good as in 1930, employment being generally less active. The mean index was 96.6, compared with 104.1 in 1930 and 107.4 in 1929, while the labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 25,613 workers in 1931, as against 27,548 in the preceding year. Employment in *metallic ores*, though generally lower than in 1930, was maintained in fair volume, the index varying only between 134.9 on December 1, and 143.8 on August 1. The

mean index, at 138.7, was some seven points below the average of the preceding year. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 16,217 during the year under review. *Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)* also registered reduced employment, the index averaging 97.7, as against 124.4 in the preceding year. A mean payroll of 6,457 persons was employed by the co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1930 had an average of 8,112. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading recorded less activity, reflecting the general curtailment in building construction.

### Transportation

Although there were important seasonal losses in the first three months of 1931, these involved a rather smaller number of persons than in the first quarter of the preceding year. Following this period, the tendency, except in one month, was favourable until the beginning of October, when seasonal losses were again recorded. Employment was in less volume throughout 1931, when the index averaged 95.8, as compared with 104.6 in 1930. The 345 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 111,024 workers, as compared with the mean of 120,536 reported by the 330 employers co-operating in the preceding year. In the *steam railway division*, the index averaged 91.3, or over nine points lower than in 1930. An average working force of 71,550 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 79,133 in 1930. *Street railways and cartage companies*, with an average payroll of 24,299 persons, reported a rather lower level of employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging 119.7, as compared with 123.6 in both 1930 and 1929, but with 111.7 in 1928. Employment in *shipping and stevedoring* was lower than in 1929; the mean index was 89.4, while the reported staffs averaged 15,175, varying between 12,049 persons on Jan. 1, and 17,468 at the beginning of September. In the preceding year, the mean index was 99.8 and in 1929, it was 104.7, while in 1928 it was 96.4.

### Communications

Telegraphs and telephones reported a much smaller volume of employment during 1931 than in 1930, in sympathy with the general depression in business. The index averaged 104.7, compared with 119.8 in 1930, 120.6 in 1929, and 108.2 in 1928. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 27,129 employees, of whom some 81 p.c. were engaged on telephones. The percentage reductions indicated in the telegraph and telephone divisions during 1931 were quite similar.

### Construction and Maintenance

The period of uninterrupted expansion indicated in the construction industries last summer consisted of five months, as in 1930, when the gains had begun ending a month earlier; in 1931 the steady improvement between May 1 and September 1 was supplemented by a further though rather small advance at the beginning of November. The number of persons added to the payrolls, however, was smaller than in the preceding year. Despite this, activity in the construction industries, chiefly as a result of the governmental unemployment relief measures, was well maintained, being very slightly higher than in 1930 and 1929, and considerably higher than in earlier years of the record. The forces of the 1,085 co-operating employers averaged 147,777 during the twelve months, varying between 108,400 on April 1 and 199,073 at the beginning of September. The general index for this group averaged 131.4, compared with 129.8 in 1930, 129.7 in 1929, and 118.8 in 1928. The artificially stimulated activity in this group gave construction an unusually heavy weighting in the industrial distribution of the persons covered by the employment returns. Thus in 1931, construction workers averaged nearly 16 p.c. of the total of workers in all industries, compared with 12.6 in 1930, and 11.8 in 1929.

*Building construction* gained steadily from Apr. 1 to Aug. 1, but was not nearly so active as in the preceding year. The mean index was 104.3 in 1931, compared with 134.3 in 1930, 135.3 in 1929, and 112.0 in 1928. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 41,227. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

*Road construction* reported an exceedingly high level of employment during the year, chiefly owing to the unemployment relief measures widely undertaken. The number employed was greater than in any other year on record. The payrolls reported averaged 72,810 workers, and ranged between 41,500 on Apr. 1 and 114,722 at the beginning of September. The average index of 216.4 compares favourably with that of 183.6 indicated in 1930, 150.1 in 1929, and 137.1 in 1928. In many districts, road work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms; especially in the Western Provinces, a considerable portion of the work authorized under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act,

1931, was allocated in the distressed agricultural districts.

Employment in *railway construction* (in which the working forces covered averaged 33,738 men) was much quieter than in the last few years. The index averaged 85.8, while the mean in 1930 was 99.9.

### Services

Statements were received monthly from some 270 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 22,403. Gains were noted from Mar. 1 to Sept. 1, succeeded by seasonal declines in the last quarter of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was maintained at a fairly good level during 1931, although activity was not so great as in 1930. In the miscellaneous group of services, composed largely of laundering and cleaning establishments, employment was also in rather smaller volume than in the preceding year. The index number for the service industries as a whole was 124.7, as against 131.6 in 1930.

### Trade

Trade was quieter during 1931 than in the preceding year and 1929, but the payrolls as reported by employers were generally greater than in earlier years of the record. With two exceptions, expansion was indicated from Apr. 1 until the end of the year. The payrolls of the 820 co-operating firms averaged 87,724 persons, and the index 123.6, compared with 127.7 in 1930, and 126.2 in 1929. It has already been mentioned as highly probable that many establishments, in order to keep their usual staffs have reduced the working hours per week or per month, so that the earnings of the persons employed would, if available, show a greater falling-off than the personnel. Of the workers in the trade group, 73 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in recent years at a relatively high level in comparison with other groups.

### Index Numbers

Tables showing monthly index numbers of employment for the economic areas, leading cities and main industrial groups since 1928 are given on pages 68, 69, and 70 of this issue, while data for some 65 industries on December 1 are contained on page 71. Similar statistics for each month have accompanied the articles on employment appearing in each issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. These data, together with yearly averages, are also published in the Annual Review of Employment for 1931, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and may be obtained on application to the Bureau.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN NOVEMBER, 1931

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on December 1 was 7,813, the employees on their payrolls numbering 901,854 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for November was 1,819, having an aggregate

membership of 189,031 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 68 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of December, 1931, as Reported by Employers

The seasonal falling-off in employment recorded on December 1, 1931, was on a rather smaller scale than on the same date last year, although it exceeded the average decline recorded at the beginning of December in the last ten years. The 7,813 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employed 901,854 persons on December 1, compared with 937,494 in the preceding month. Reflecting this decrease of nearly four per cent, the index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, stood at 99.1, compared with 103.0 on November 1, 1931, and 108.5, 119.1, 116.7, 108.1, 102.3, 96.5, 91.9, 96.9, 96.3 and 88.3 on December 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus, employment as reported by employers was not so active as on the same date in the years 1926-1930, but was in greater volume than on December 1 in the five years, 1921-1925.

Especially noteworthy losses were indicated in construction, and there were smaller reductions in transportation, communications, services and metallic ore mining. On the other hand, considerable seasonal improvement was reported in logging and trade, and manufacturing reported greater activity, mainly due to the resumption of work in large railway car shops.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces except Ontario registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in the Prairie Provinces.

*Maritime Provinces.*—The seasonal reductions noted in the Maritime Provinces were on a much greater scale than on December 1, 1930, but the index of employment on the date under review was higher, largely owing to the considerable volume of unemployment relief work being afforded. Most of the decline this year took place in construction, although mining and transportation were also slacker. On the other hand, logging, manufacturing (notably of iron and steel products), and trade reported improvement. Data were received from 572 firms employing 77,344 persons, as against 79,788 on November 1.

*Quebec.*—There was a further falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,835 employers of 253,035 persons, or 3,801 less than in the preceding month. Construction work declined, but important improvement was shown in manufacturing, logging, shipping and trade. Most of the gain in factory employment was due to the resumption of operations in large railway car shops closed some weeks previously, but tobacco and musical instrument plants were also more active; on the other hand, there were pronounced losses in leather, lumber and pulp and paper plants. Much larger decreases were recorded on December 1, 1930, when employment was, however, in decidedly greater volume.

*Ontario.*—Employment in Ontario showed a moderate increase, 4,460 workers being taken on during November by the 3,516 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 369,987

on their payrolls. Retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal gains, and considerable improvement was indicated in iron and steel and pulp and paper factories, while the extension of unemployment relief undertakings provided work on the highways for a large number of extra persons. The lumber, food, textile, clay, glass and stone, transportation and building and railway construction industries, however, showed curtailment. The index was lower than in the same month last year, although the movement had then been downward.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Further marked declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the

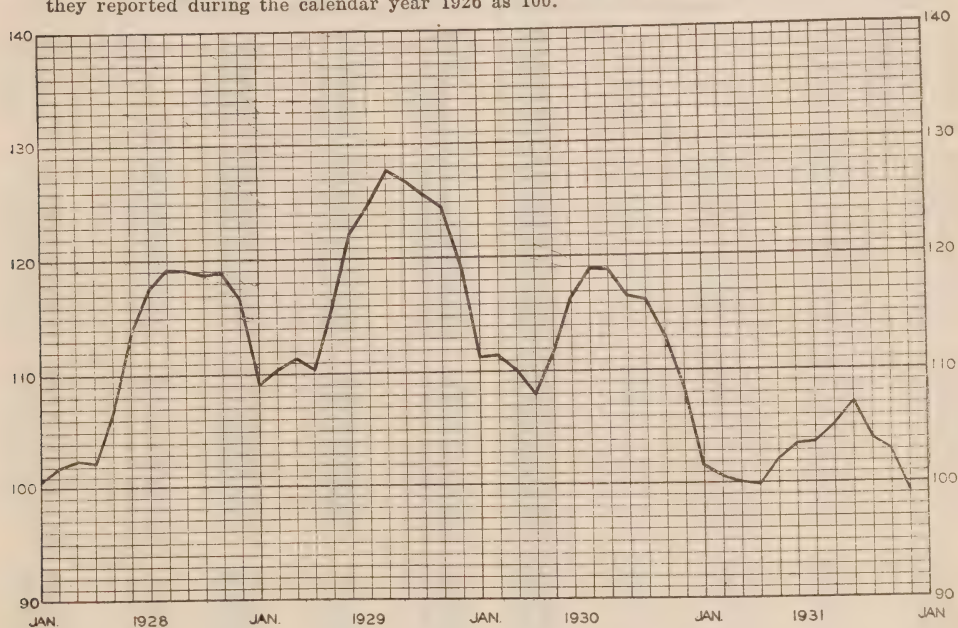
lower level than on the same date in 1930, when smaller reductions were noted.

*British Columbia.*—Continued shrinkage involving a greater number of workers than that noted on December 1, 1930, was shown in British Columbia, where the 757 reporting firms had 73,104 employees, as compared with 79,960 in their last statement. Food and lumber factories were slacker, as were construction and transportation; on the other hand, coal mining and logging recorded more activity. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date in 1930.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



date under review; the 1,133 reporting employers had let out 26,999 workers, reducing their staffs to 128,384 on December 1. Retail trade and coal mining were seasonally more active, and large gains were also noted in manufacturing; the reopening of large railway car shops, closed for some weeks, was an important factor in this gain in factory employment, but food, pulp and paper and leather plants also reported heightened activity. On the other hand, communications, transportation and construction reported decreased employment, the losses in highway construction being especially pronounced. Employment at the beginning of December was at a much

### Employment by Cities

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal and Windsor and the Border Cities showed improvement as compared with November 1, while lessened activity was reported in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

*Montreal.*—There was an increase in the employment afforded by the 1,031 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 2,225 persons to \$134,902 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing showed heightened employment, largely owing to the reopening of important railway car shops closed down for some weeks, although tobacco and musical instru-



ment factories also reported improvement; retail trade was seasonally active, and employment increased about the port in preparation for the winter shutdown. On the other hand, construction registered considerable losses. General reductions were noted on the same date of last year, but employment then was brisker.

*Quebec.*—Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 1,306 workers being laid off by the

137 employers whose returns were received, and who had 12,675 employees on December 1. The largest contractions were in construction, transportation and manufacturing, while trade showed seasonal improvement. A smaller recession was indicated on the same date in 1930, when the index was higher.

*Toronto.*—Continued decreases in personnel were reported in Toronto by 1,141 firms who employed 119,476 persons, as compared with

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921.....	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922.....	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923.....	96.9	102.3	83.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924.....	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925.....	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	103.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	128.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	120.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	104.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1931.....	100.0	8.6	28.1	41.0	14.2	8.1

120,392 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and work on the roads and in printing establishments also increased, but textile, lumber and building material plants, transportation and building construction reported reductions. Larger losses had been registered on December 1 last year, but the volume of employment was then greater.

*Ottawa.*—Curtailement was shown in Ottawa, chiefly in manufactures and construction, while trade afforded more employment; 155

employers recorded a combined payroll of 13,455 workers, as against 14,127 in their last report. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of December, 1930, although larger losses had then been indicated.

*Hamilton.*—A decline was reported in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 29,681 persons was employed by the 236 firms furnishing data, who had 30,365 employees on their November 1 staff. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker, in spite of gains in textile mills; the losses in clay, glass and stone

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922.....	95.9		102.7				100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923.....	94.8		99.7	100.4	93.1		90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924.....	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4		85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925.....	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3		92.8	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926.....	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927.....	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.0	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	150.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.0	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	109.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	90.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	122.0	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1931...	15.0	1.4	13.2	1.5	3.3	1.0	3.6	3.2



works were most pronounced. In the non-manufacturing group, building and highway construction also showed curtailment. The index was many points lower than on the same date of a year ago, when improvement had been noted.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—There was an increase in the Border Cities, mainly in iron and steel plants. Statements were tabulated from 130 employers with 9,088

workers, or 655 more than in the preceding month. Losses were indicated on December 1, 1930, but employment was then at a higher level.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment decreased slightly in Winnipeg, according to data received from 367 firms employing 32,896 persons. A small reduction was reported in manufacturing, while other groups also showed only slight changes. The index was lower than on the

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921.....	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922.....	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923.....	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924.....	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925.....	96.5	95.3	139.2	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926.....	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927.....	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	111.3	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	113.6	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Relative weight of employment in industries, as at Dec. 1, 1931.....	100.0	49.0	2.2	5.3	2.9	12.1	16.2	2.3	10.0

same date of last year, when shrinkage had also been noted.

*Vancouver.*—There was also a contraction in Vancouver, according to 323 employers of 28,752 workers, or 973 fewer than on November 1. Manufacturing, transportation and

construction showed curtailment. A rather smaller reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1930, when the index was higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	Dec. 1, 1931	Nov. 1, 1931	Dec. 1, 1930	Dec. 1, 1929	Dec. 1, 1928	Dec. 1, 1927	Dec. 1, 1926
<b>Manufacturing</b>	49.0	89.6	88.8	100.6	112.8	112.9	104.3	101.5
Animal products—edible.....	1.9	99.0	101.0	102.9	110.1	112.2	109.6	101.4
Fur and products.....	2	82.5	84.5	101.2	90.2	90.8	103.2	103.6
Leather and products.....	1.9	84.6	89.0	81.5	94.3	93.9	105.8	106.1
Lumber and products.....	3.6	42.3	66.5	74.9	93.6	95.4	89.5	90.0
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.7	45.9	51.7	58.5	79.6	84.9	79.1	83.4
Furniture.....	1.0	97.6	98.0	110.0	124.3	121.4	114.0	105.2
Other lumber products.....	1.0	84.9	86.8	96.9	112.0	108.6	105.6	99.3
Musical instruments.....	3	74.4	66.7	81.9	100.0	116.4	108.7	112.2
Plant products—edible.....	3.4	107.7	109.4	111.6	115.8	111.8	107.5	108.0
Pulp and paper products.....	6.3	94.2	94.0	102.7	113.4	110.0	107.5	103.9
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	81.1	83.1	92.7	108.4	106.1	106.3	103.8
Paper products.....	9	100.2	99.4	104.9	115.3	115.3	112.5	105.1
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	109.9	106.7	115.2	119.6	113.7	108.0	103.5
Rubber products.....	1.4	95.3	95.9	108.5	135.0	145.0	121.5	103.4
Textile products.....	8.7	94.3	94.6	98.8	105.8	108.8	106.5	101.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.3	99.4	94.9	100.5	104.9	110.6	113.1	102.6
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.7	79.6	74.1	84.1	85.7	106.8	107.8	103.1
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	7	103.2	99.1	93.0	99.3	110.5	99.3	101.6
Silk and silk goods.....	5	277.5	273.8	264.0	176.9			
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.8	108.5	106.6	111.2	117.2	113.5	104.5	103.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	87.0	82.8	94.7	101.6	103.9	99.5	98.4
Other textile products.....	9	78.1	80.8	85.4	101.1	107.8	108.6	102.9
Plant products, n.e.s.....	1.7	119.4	114.6	123.9	130.3	125.6	112.5	105.1
Tobacco.....	1.0	113.8	102.9	113.4	119.7	117.9		
Distilled and malt liquors.....	7	127.3	132.3	139.9	147.0	137.1		
Wood distillates and extracts.....	1	102.9	98.3	137.3	189.4	159.4	129.7	98.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	9	114.1	112.8	118.8	122.6	114.0	105.8	102.7
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.0	88.8	96.8	111.4	129.1	120.1	105.2	102.7
Electric current.....	1.7	126.6	129.8	131.9	129.7	123.9	111.4	101.4
Electrical apparatus.....	1.6	132.4	132.6	149.7	161.7	128.9	112.9	110.8
Iron and steel products.....	10.8	75.3	68.8	94.5	110.9	116.3	100.6	100.5
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.0	73.3	67.6	97.8	118.0	125.8	112.3	104.3
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.1	89.6	84.3	109.8	131.3	124.2	112.4	102.9
Agricultural implements.....	2	27.3	22.9	33.4	96.7	111.6	94.2	108.4
Land vehicles.....	5.1	76.5	61.6	94.3	98.4	108.8	93.9	96.8
Automobiles and parts.....	1.0	62.8	51.2	90.8	94.0	122.7	85.3	97.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	3	64.5	71.2	109.1	124.8	108.7	100.6	98.7
Heating appliances.....	4	86.9	100.4	114.8	133.5	122.9	111.0	104.3
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	6	85.2	93.4	131.3	174.3	154.5	120.3	99.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	74.1	76.3	96.5	116.0	121.3	91.7	100.5
Other iron and steel products.....	1.7	83.2	86.8	92.4	111.4	117.5	104.9	104.8
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.7	101.7	98.7	120.9	132.7	126.1	114.8	106.3
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.3	120.8	123.2	133.9	148.4	131.5	103.6	100.2
Miscellaneous.....	5	98.2	105.8	107.6	110.7	109.1	97.6	103.9
<b>Logging</b> .....	2.2	73.1	63.7	106.5	212.3	178.1	182.7	139.2
<b>Mining</b> .....	5.3	107.5	107.9	117.8	127.2	121.0	113.1	109.0
Coal.....	2.9	99.3	98.9	109.4	112.7	113.4	110.8	113.0
Metallic ores.....	1.7	134.9	137.1	138.8	154.8	130.2	121.1	104.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	7	92.1	92.2	114.1	136.9	134.4	108.7	101.6
<b>Communications</b> .....	2.9	100.5	102.4	115.3	127.5	114.7	104.6	102.2
Telegraphs.....	6	100.8	104.3	116.0	129.7	122.8	106.1	104.6
Telephones.....	2.3	100.4	102.0	115.2	127.0	112.6	104.3	101.6
<b>Transportation</b> .....	12.1	93.5	95.4	102.5	108.4	112.2	107.1	101.5
Street railways and cartage.....	2.6	117.0	120.6	122.0	127.5	118.2	106.0	99.5
Steam railways.....	7.6	86.7	89.6	97.4	102.2	111.0	105.5	103.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.9	96.9	92.0	102.9	114.4	111.0	116.7	95.6
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	16.2	128.8	165.4	127.3	119.0	113.2	99.5	91.3
Building.....	3.8	86.8	106.4	123.3	150.8	125.0	107.4	104.4
Highway.....	9.4	244.2	334.0	197.9	125.7	111.8	113.9	83.2
Railway.....	3.0	68.7	77.7	91.5	84.3	102.5	85.5	83.8
<b>Services</b> .....	2.3	116.1	117.5	123.9	125.3	117.2	106.9	97.9
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.1	112.0	113.8	123.6	123.8	112.9	100.6	93.3
Professional.....	3	123.6	123.9	122.1	117.1	116.1	107.6	104.6
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	9	119.5	121.3	124.9	130.7	124.2	115.9	102.3
<b>Trade</b> .....	10.0	125.6	122.8	134.8	135.4	127.4	121.2	108.9
Retail.....	7.4	133.7	129.1	143.4	143.2	133.7	127.0	112.3
Wholesale.....	2.6	107.5	108.6	115.8	117.7	113.8	110.0	102.9
<b>All industries</b> .....	100.0	99.1	103.0	108.5	119.1	116.7	108.1	102.3

<sup>1</sup>The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



### Manufacturing

An increase in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 4,734 of which employed 441,601 operatives, compared with 437,138 on November 1. This advance compared favourably with the decline ordinarily reported in factory employment at the beginning of December; it was largely due to the reopening of important railway car shops which had been closed down in September. Tobacco, non-ferrous metal, musical instrument and printing and publishing plants, however, also recorded heightened employment. Losses on the whole were reported in other manufacturing establishments, those in lumber, leather, clay, glass and stone, electric current and food factories being most pronounced. Considerable reductions had been indicated at the beginning of December of a year ago, but the index was then higher.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—There were further seasonal declines in fish-canneries and dairies. The result was a reduction of 321 in the staffs of the 199 firms making returns, who had 17,390 employees. This decrease involved a smaller number of persons than that recorded on the same date in 1930, when employment was, however, at a rather higher level.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in this industry showed a considerable loss at the beginning of December, almost entirely in boot and shoe factories. Statements were tabulated from 238 manufacturers, employing 17,078 persons, as compared with 18,071 on November 1. Smaller reductions had been noted on December 1, 1930, but the index was then a few points lower than on the date under review.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal curtailment of operations on a smaller scale than at the beginning of December, 1930, occurred in this group; the losses took place chiefly in rough and dressed lumber mills, but container and vehicle factories also reported reductions in payrolls. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia shared in the downward movement. Data were received from 753 firms in this industry, whose staffs declined from 34,428 workers on November 1, to 32,393 on December 1. The index was considerably lower than on the same date of a year ago.

*Musical Instruments.*—Further improvement was noted in musical instrument factories, according to returns from 37 manufacturers with 2,178 employees, or 207 more than at the beginning of November. Much smaller gains had been recorded on the corresponding date a year ago, but employment was then more active.

*Plant Products.—Edible.*—Contractions, recorded chiefly in the canning division of the vegetable food group, produced a seasonal reduction of 431 employees in the 397 plants from which returns were received, and which reported a combined working force of 30,738 operatives. On the other hand, flour and cereal, sugar and syrup and confectionery factories were busier. Curtailment was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia. The volume of employment on December 1, 1930, was larger, although the losses then noted were more extensive.

*Pulp and Paper.*—Statements were received from 551 manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry, whose payrolls were increased by 112 persons to 56,599 at the beginning of December. Employment was not so brisk as on the same date in 1930, although extensive losses had then been noted. Improvement took place in printing and publishing establishments, while pulp and paper works released employees. Reductions in personnel were shown in Quebec, but the tendency in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces was favourable.

*Rubber Products.*—A small falling-off in activity was reported in the rubber group. This took place mainly in Quebec and Ontario. The working forces of the 43 co-operating establishments stood at 12,151, compared with 12,228 on November 1. An increase had been shown on the corresponding date of last year, when the level of employment was considerably higher.

*Textile Products.*—There was a seasonal recession in employment in these industries, chiefly in the clothing trades, while knitting, cotton, woollen and silk mills were busier. Returns were compiled from 788 manufacturers employing 78,681 workers, or 169 fewer than in the preceding month. There was a much greater loss at the beginning of December, 1930, but the index was then a few points higher.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Employment in tobacco factories increased, but other divisions of this group also showed curtailment. An aggregate payroll of 15,431 persons was indicated by the 150 co-operating firms, compared with 14,746 at the beginning of November. Although declines had been shown on the same date last year, the index was then several points higher.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further seasonal reductions occurred in brick, glass and stone work; 864 persons were released by the 168 co-operating manufacturers, who

had 9,255 on their payrolls. Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces recorded most of the shrinkage. A downward tendency was also in evidence on December 1, 1930; when the volume of employment was greater.

*Electric Current.*—There was a decrease in employment in electric current plants, 95 of which reported 15,471 employees, or 412 fewer than in the preceding month. The loss occurred mainly in Quebec. An increase was reported at the beginning of December, 1930, when the index number was higher.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Slight improvement was noted in electrical apparatus plants; 81 manufacturers employed 14,691 persons, as compared with 14,628 in their last report. Employment on December 1, 1930, was higher than on the date under review, although declines were then indicated.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—A considerable advance was noted in iron and steel factories, chiefly in the railway car division as result of the reopening of large shops closed in September; automobile, machinery and agricultural implement works, however, were also busier. On the other hand, structural iron and steel, heating appliances, sheet metal works and steel shipbuilding showed curtailment. There was an increase of 8,653 in the staffs of 743 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 97,613 workers. Employment improved in all provinces except British Columbia, where practically no change was shown. The general situation in this group was not so favourable as on the same date in the preceding years, although contractions had then been indicated.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—There was an increase in employment in this division at the beginning of December, according to data received from 122 employers of 15,648 persons, as compared with 15,264 in the preceding month. Most of the gain took place in smelters and refineries. The index was lower than on December 1, 1930, despite the fact that losses had then been registered.

### Logging

Continued advances were shown in logging, in which there were general increases except in the Prairie Provinces. Statements were tabulated from 229 logging camps having 19,849 employees, or 2,640 more than in their last report. This expansion involved a much smaller number of persons than that recorded on December 1, 1930, when the index was many points higher.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in coal mines increased slightly at the beginning of December, 121 persons being added to the payrolls of the 82 co-operating operators, who had 26,321 employees. The Western Provinces reported the gain. Losses were reported on the corresponding date in 1930, but the index number then was higher.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was a falling-off in employment in metallic ore mines; 288 workers were released from the forces of the 60 employers from whom information was received, and who had 15,836 persons on their pay lists. A large decline had been indicated in December, 1930, when the number engaged in the industry was rather greater.

*Non-Metallic Mineral other than Coal.*—Practically no changes in employment were noted in this industry, in which 77 firms furnished data showing that they had employed 6,072 persons. Conditions were not so good as in the same month of 1930, although the movement then was downward.

### Communications

Decreases in personnel were noted on both telephones and telegraphs, 510 persons were released from the payrolls of the co-operating companies and branches, which had 26,050 employees on the date under review. The index was lower than in the early winter of 1930, although greater curtailment had then been noted.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Employment in this division was seasonally quiet in all except the Maritime Provinces. Data were compiled from 163 firms whose staffs declined from 24,613 on November 1, to 23,841 at the beginning of December. Although this loss was rather less pronounced than that recorded on the same date in 1930, the index then was slightly higher.

*Steam Railways.*—The trend of employment in railway operation was downward, 108 employers and branches reporting 68,517 workers, as compared with 70,891 in the preceding month. The largest decrease was in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The index number was lower than on December 1, 1930, when smaller reductions had been indicated.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Improvement was registered in shipping; an increase of 844 persons was reported by the 85 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 16,788. Decreases had been noted on December 1, 1930, but the index then was higher.



### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction showed a seasonal falling-off from the preceding month. Statements were compiled from 689 contractors employing 34,271 persons, as compared with 42,023 on November 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and Ontario, although there was a general recession throughout the Dominion. Greater shrinkage was reported on December 1, 1930, but employment was then more active.

*Highway.*—Important decreases were noted in the staffs of the 362 highway contractors furnishing statistics, who employed 85,139 workers on December 1, as compared with 115,454 in the preceding month. Declines were registered in all provinces except Ontario. The number released on December 1, 1930, was much smaller, but employment then was in decidedly less volume than on the date under review, when the unemployment relief works were on a larger scale.

*Railway.*—Activity on railway construction and maintenance showed another seasonal decline which, however, involved fewer workers than that noted on the same date in 1930; the index was then, however, higher than on December 1, 1931. Statistics were received from 43 contractors and divisional superintendents whose staffs were diminished from 30,581 men on November 1, to 27,015 on the date under review. The most pronounced contractions were in Ontario and the Prairie

Provinces, although there were general losses throughout the country.

### Services

Further seasonal reductions were reported by the 287 co-operating firms in this division, who had 20,798 employees, or 359 fewer than in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants continued to decrease their labour forces, and laundries were also slacker. Employment was less active than on December 1, 1930, when rather greater declines had been recorded.

### Trade

Large seasonal increases were again noted in retail trade, but wholesale houses released some employees. Returns were received from 828 trading establishments with 89,756 employees, or 2,219 more than on November 1. The index, standing at 125.6, was lower than on the same date in the preceding three years, but was higher than on December 1 in the years, 1927-1931. This index is always of particular significance as an indication of the anticipated purchasing power of the people during the holiday season.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of November, 1931

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work outside their own trades or who are idle through illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Unemployment among local trade union members continued at a rather high level throughout November, though the percentage at the close of the month showed but a nominal advance from October. Based on returns received from 1,819 labour organizations in November, with a membership total of 189,031 persons, 35,206 were reported

as without work on the last day of the month. a percentage of 18.6, contrasted with 18.3 per cent of idleness in October. Operations, however, were largely restricted from November a year ago, when 13.8 per cent of the membership involved was unemployed. Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan unions reported the largest percentage increase in idleness from October, due in the former province to inactivity in its coal mining areas, while in the latter province curtailment of employment available in steam railway operation was in a large measure responsible for the change. Fractional curtailment of activity also occurred among New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia unions. Of the gains in employment which largely offset these recessions the most substantial were reported from Quebec, some revival of industry being shown with the opening of the Angus shops in Montreal. This improvement was, however, offset in part by the slowing up of activity in

the garment trades in the same city. In Alberta also the renewal of activity in railway car shops produced a more optimistic outlook, and was a large factor in the better employment situation shown in the province. In all provinces slacker conditions prevailed than in November last year, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia unions reporting the most pronounced employment declines.

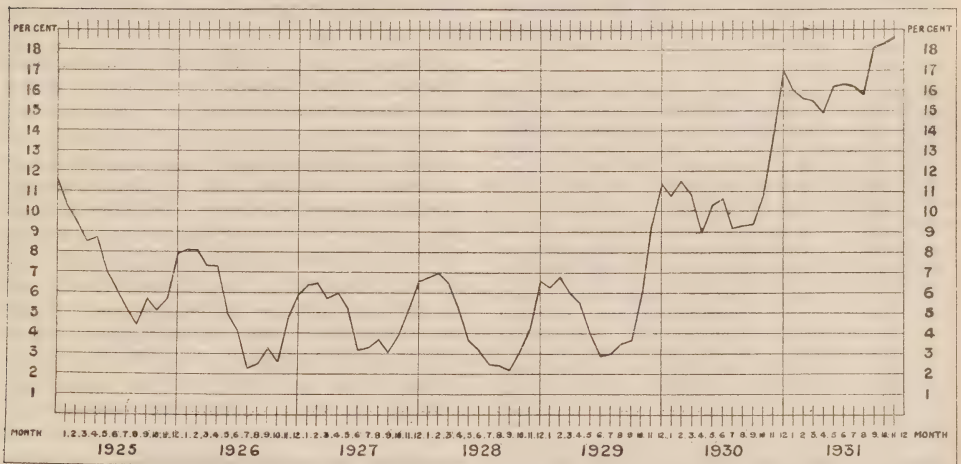
Statistics of unemployment affecting trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are compiled separately each month. Of the cities used for comparison Vancouver unions reported the most substantial percent-

Montreal and Regina employment contractions of lesser degree were shown, and in Edmonton the recessions indicated were nominal only.

The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1925, to date. The level of the curve has shown little change since the close of September, with but a slight upward tendency indicative of a gradually increasing unemployment volume, and at the close of November it attained a point considerably above that of November, 1930, when more plentiful employment was available to union members.

Increased activity in the iron and steel trades during November, largely through the

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS





as compared with October. For November returns were tabulated from a total of 487 unions in the manufacturing industries, combining 54,324 members, 19.5 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 21.0 per cent of unemployment in October. In the unfavourable situation shown in the manufacturing industries, as compared with November last year when 14.8 per cent of the members reported were without employment, the iron and steel trades shared the most extensively. Fur, wood and

glass workers, and metal polishers also recorded large percentage increases in slackness from November a year ago, which, however, did not affect the situation in the manufacturing industries as a whole to any marked degree, as together they formed but a small proportion of the total membership in the group. Among general labourers, printing tradesmen, and bakers and confectioners also the level of activity was somewhat reduced. The garment trades, though quiet during the month under review, still afforded a much greater employment volume than in November a year ago, and among leather, textile, jewellery, hat and cap workers, and pulp and paper makers also increased activity was recorded.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	9.7	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.9	5.8	3.0	6.0	6.0	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.8	4.3	5.4	7.2	7.0
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	6.1	5.1	3.3	8.0	6.4	5.1
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.6	4.9
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.7	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Nov., 1919.....	1.2	1.6	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.2	17.1	3.6
Nov., 1920.....	2.2	5.2	14.7	6.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	24.7	10.2
Nov., 1921.....	6.9	5.7	20.8	6.1	8.5	5.5	5.9	18.0	11.1
Nov., 1922.....	3.0	3.4	11.9	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	6.2
Nov., 1923.....	2.4	3.9	12.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.7	6.2
Nov., 1924.....	7.3	4.5	18.1	5.4	5.2	4.2	7.1	11.7	9.7
Nov., 1925.....	4.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	6.1	5.7
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	0.7	10.0	4.7	4.7
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	5.6	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	8.8	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	8.8	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.7	3.9	3.5
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Dec., 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.1	10.0	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.5
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.2	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.0	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.6
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.0
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	16.5	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6

Reports tabulated from 50 unions of coal miners in November, with 18,712 members, indicated that 1,780 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 9.5, contrasted with 6.2 per cent of inactivity in October. This downward employment movement shown from October was almost entirely confined to the coal mines in Nova Scotia, the British Columbia mines indicating an almost unchanged situation, with a slight tendency towards greater inactivity. In Alberta, however, somewhat better conditions prevailed than in October. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions all shared in the unemployment increase shown by coal miners from November, 1930, when 2.1 per cent of the members reported were idle, the Nova Scotia unions, as in the previous comparison, showing the most outstanding reductions. In addition to the miners entirely out of work a number were reported as working but a few days a week.

Employment in the building trades continued quite depressed during November, with a slight increase in idleness from October, chiefly seasonal in character. This was manifest by the reports tabulated from 249 unions of building tradesmen, with a membership covering 25,181 persons, and showed that 51.9 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 49.7 per cent in October. Carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters, and painters, decorators and paperhangers all reported curtailment of activity from October, that indicated by carpenters and joiners affecting the greatest number of workers. Among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers, on the other hand, the trend of employment was upward, though the gains were slight,

TABLE II--PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

[illegible]



while tile layers, lathers and roofers reported the same percentage of idleness in both months being compared. A quite adverse situation was reflected in the building and construction trades as compared with November, 1930, when 37.7 per cent of the members involved were idle, bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers all showing a decided employment drop during the month reviewed, while bricklayers, masons and plasterers indicated moderate curtailment of activity. Hod carriers and building labourers alone reported better employment conditions, the improvement registered by these workers being quite substantial.

The situation in the transportation industries varied but slightly during November from the previous month, the percentage of inactivity rising from 10.9 at the close of October to 11.1 per cent on the last day of November. The November percentage was based on the returns tabulated from 779 unions of transportation workers with a total of 65,515 members. Some falling off in available employment was noted also from November, 1930, when 8.2 per cent of the members reported were idle. Moderate declines in employment for navigation workers were registered from October, and among steam railway employees the recessions indicated were but nominal. On the other hand, fractional employment advances were recorded by street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs. A lower level of activity was maintained by steam railway employees, navigation workers and street and electric railway employees than in November a year ago, steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 81 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showing the most extensive employment losses. Among teamsters and chauffeurs the tendency was toward greater activity, though the change was but nominal.

Retail clerks, with 4 unions embracing 1,205 members, indicated an unemployment percentage of .5 at the end of November, contrasted with percentages of 2.8 in October and .3 at the close of November, 1930.

Activity for civic employees tended upward during November from the previous month, the 69 unions making returns with 7,524 members indicating 1.4 per cent of inactivity at the close of the month in comparison with a percentage of 2.2 in October. Almost the same employment level was indicated as in

November, 1930, when 1.3 per cent of the members registered were without work.

Employment conditions in the miscellaneous group of trades during November remained much the same as during the previous month, with a slight trend toward greater activity, as manifest by the returns received from 133 unions with a membership of 5,971 persons. Of these 1,147 were reported out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 19.2, contrasted with 19.5 per cent of idleness in October. Unclassified workers, hotel and restaurant employees, and barbers reported an upward employment movement from October, which was partially offset by the recessions indicated among theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen. Compared with the situation in the miscellaneous group of trades during November, 1930, when 14.2 per cent of the members shown were idle, stationary engineers and firemen reported the most pronounced declines in employment during the month reviewed, while curtailment of activity on a more moderate scale was apparent among hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees. The employment tendency for barbers also was unfavourable, though the change was nominal only. Unclassified workers, however, reported a considerably improved situation from November, 1930. Fishermen registered a large unemployment increase during November, the 3 unions, with 1,332 members, from which reports were received showing 30.0 per cent of idleness in contrast with 15.6 per cent in October. Activity was also greatly reduced from November, 1930, when 13.6 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Better conditions prevailed for lumber workers and loggers during November than in the previous month, though the situation still remained quite slack, as shown by the reports tabulated from 3 unions including 704 members. Of these, 212 were idle on the last day of November, a percentage of 30.1, as compared with 34.1 per cent of unemployment in October. A considerable increase in idleness was reported from November, 1930, when 20.2 per cent of the membership involved was without work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1930 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for November of each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1929, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for November, 1931

A decline of nearly 13 per cent in the volume of business transacted during the month of November, 1931, as compared with that of the previous month, was reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, but a gain of 22 per cent was recorded when a comparison was made with the records of November, 1930. In the former instance, decreased placements were shown in construction and maintenance, farming, services and mining, that in the first named group accounting for about 75 per cent of the total

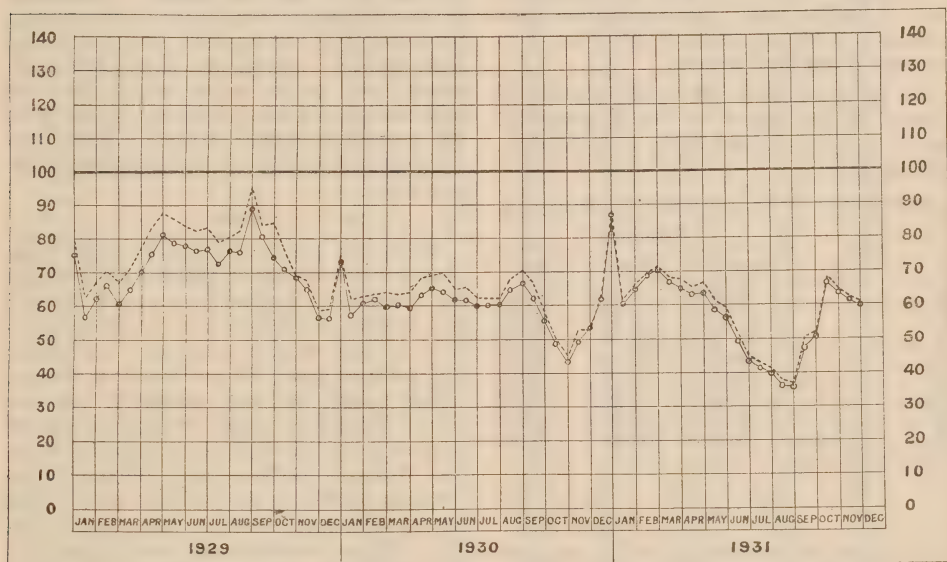
ing made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the trend of the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications was slightly downward throughout the month, but at the close of the period the levels, both of vacancies and placements, were eight points and six points, respectively, above those recorded at the close of November, 1930. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 62.4 during the first half and 61.0 during the second half of November, 1931, in contrast with a ratio of 53.0 during the corresponding

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications —————

Vacancies - - - - -

Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



loss. Slight gains were reported in logging, manufacturing, and trade. Almost the entire increase over November, 1930, occurred in the highway division of construction and maintenance, farming and mining being the only other groups to show any gains, and in each of these the change was comparatively small. Declines were shown in all other industrial divisions, the largest of which were in services and logging.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1929, as represented by the ratios of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations be-

month of 1930. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 59.9 and 61.3 as compared with 49.5 and 53.5, respectively, during the corresponding month of 1930.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during November, 1931, was 1,839, as compared with 2,108 during the preceding month and with 1,521 in November a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,979, in comparison with 3,174 in October, 1931, and with 2,870 during November, 1930.



The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during November, 1931, was 1,806, of which 728 were in regular employment and 1,078 in work for one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 2,067 during the preceding month. Placements in November a year ago averaged 1,482 daily, consisting of 487 placements in regular and 995 in casual employment.

During the month of November, 1931, the offices of the Service referred 45,042 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 43,326 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 17,465, of which 14,417 were of men and 3,048 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 25,861. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 37,666 for men and 6,447 for women, a total of 44,113, while applications for work numbered 71,483, of which 60,467 were from men and 11,016 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1921, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931 (11 months).....	161,439	274,322	435,761

#### NOVA SCOTIA

There was an increase of over 1 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during November, 1931, when compared with the preceding month and of over 33 per cent in comparison with November, 1930. Placements were nearly 1 per cent less than in October but nearly 37 per cent in excess of November a year ago. A substantial increase in construction and maintenance, due to work on highway construction provided for the relief of the unemployed, was responsible for the gain in placements over November, 1930, as declines were reported in all other groups. The only reductions of any importance, however, were in transportation, trade, and manufacturing. Most of the placements effected during the month were in construction and maintenance, as mentioned above, and num-

bered 681. There were also 427 placements in the services group, of which 244 were of household workers. Placements in regular work numbered 364 of men and 72 of women.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders listed at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during November, 1931, called for nearly 31 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 28 per cent more than during November a year ago. Placements also showed a decline of nearly 31 per cent when compared with October, but a gain of 29 per cent in comparison with November, 1930. As in Nova Scotia, relief work on highway construction accounted for the gain in placements over November a year ago. This increase, however, was offset in part by reductions in the services group. The changes in other divisions were small, trade showing the largest gain and logging a loss of about the same number. During the month 526 placements were made under construction and maintenance and 556 in services. Of the latter 360 were of household workers. There were 154 men and 55 women placed in regular employment.

#### QUEBEC

During the month of November, 1931, positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec were over 9 per cent less than in October but 15 per cent higher than in November a year ago. Placements also declined nearly 14 per cent from the preceding month but were nearly 15 per cent above November, 1930. Placements in the services group, particularly through the Montreal Women's Division, were responsible for the gain shown in the province as a whole, during the month under review, over November, 1930, as manufacturing and mining were the only other divisions to show improvement and these gains were small. Of the declines, those in construction and maintenance, logging and transportation were the largest. Industrial divisions in which employment was found for the majority of workers included: manufacturing, 79; logging, 336; construction and maintenance, 116; trade, 47; and services 810, of which 668 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 649 men and 618 women during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during November, 1931, were 8 per cent less than in the preceding month but over 21 per cent in excess of November a

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1931

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1930
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>166</b>
Halifax.....	382	31	520	344	54	290	758	68
New Glasgow.....	94	10	122	152	35	55	196	36
Sydney.....	728	0	718	728	347	381	147	62
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>265</b>
Chatham.....	249	3	239	249	3	246	193	50
Moncton.....	564	2	562	562	172	390	107	33
St. John.....	328	0	379	328	34	294	503	182
<b>Quebec.....</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5,337</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>1,134</b>
Amos.....	17	0	45	17	17	0	44	6
Hull.....	169	0	391	169	169	0	112	324
Montreal.....	497	34	3,026	541	352	73	1,912	334
Quebec.....	550	45	1,143	1,075	437	59	442	188
Rouyn.....	74	8	111	70	70	0	24	37
Sherbrooke.....	128	0	392	128	124	4	178	129
Three Rivers.....	107	4	229	250	98	7	69	116
<b>Ontario.....</b>	<b>26,211</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>26,194</b>	<b>26,309</b>	<b>7,371</b>	<b>18,301</b>	<b>44,272</b>	<b>4,950</b>
Arden.....	69	0	267	69	69	0	198	.....
Belleville.....	333	0	341	333	25	308	654	33
Brantford.....	2,331	0	2,697	2,332	90	2,242	3,080	25
Chatham.....	244	7	332	238	128	110	692	73
Cobalt.....	143	0	159	134	122	12	59	58
Fort Frances.....	259	0	219	255	157	98	455	.....
Fort William.....	1,036	21	1,019	1,021	954	67	213	39
Guelph.....	787	20	811	798	118	663	934	45
Hamilton.....	533	10	1,233	584	220	293	6,254	157
Kingston.....	1,488	10	1,561	1,488	90	1,398	1,931	78
Kitchener.....	1,458	6	1,349	1,452	148	1,304	687	40
London.....	1,625	14	1,792	1,635	221	1,396	2,001	113
Niagara Falls.....	166	1	329	168	149	19	745	56
North Bay.....	101	5	214	188	161	27	1,435	110
Osnawa.....	1,396	0	1,451	1,388	207	1,181	565	54
Ottawa.....	777	54	1,463	859	488	227	2,015	649
Pembroke.....	220	3	305	217	106	111	29	157
Peterborough.....	144	1	220	158	111	39	352	137
Port Arthur.....	722	0	354	711	684	27	2,793	659
St. Catharines.....	185	2	236	181	121	60	2,071	40
St. Thomas.....	574	6	779	569	60	509	741	50
Sarnia.....	236	0	272	236	96	140	671	186
Sault Ste. Marie.....	260	2	449	308	241	54	75	25
Stratford.....	172	0	144	172	141	31	786	97
Sudbury.....	308	0	212	312	295	17	869	129
Timmins.....	350	78	222	144	113	31	379	187
Toronto.....	9,732	100	17,110	9,830	1,746	7,718	9,584	1,607
Windsor.....	562	7	654	529	310	219	4,011	146
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>4,248</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8,484</b>	<b>4,248</b>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>18,951</b>	<b>1,015</b>
Brandon.....	359	6	484	322	252	95	1,088	231
Dauphin.....	47	0	89	33	22	11	236	6
Portage la Prairie.....	22	0	22	22	22	0	0	4
Winnipeg.....	3,820	6	7,889	3,846	2,155	1,659	17,627	774
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>2,901</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>3,206</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>5,527</b>	<b>1,398</b>
Estevan.....	126	1	188	122	63	59	190	22
Moose Jaw.....	548	37	592	535	197	329	1,184	224
North Battleford.....	72	7	93	72	57	15	49	51
Prince Albert.....	226	14	342	246	207	39	470	322
Regina.....	652	22	655	666	541	123	1,681	391
Saskatoon.....	348	0	508	350	270	80	1,317	262
Swift Current.....	207	5	193	207	177	30	345	46
Weyburn.....	427	0	397	427	111	316	106	38
Yorkton.....	295	24	238	267	223	44	185	42
<b>Alberta.....</b>	<b>3,887</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7,957</b>	<b>3,875</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>12,084</b>	<b>1,995</b>
Calgary.....	896	0	3,293	905	845	60	5,979	1,263
Drumheller.....	213	14	265	195	172	23	357	124
Edmonton.....	1,484	5	2,786	1,494	567	913	4,797	482
Lethbridge.....	805	12	1,064	792	50	742	561	85
Medicine Hat.....	489	0	549	489	37	452	390	41
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7,765</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>8,171</b>	<b>767</b>
Cranbrook.....	48	0	165	49	44	4	182	20
Kamloops.....	63	0	248	62	42	20	103	53
Kelowna.....	4	0	6	4	4	0	0	29
Nanaimo.....	1,165	0	1,272	1,164	870	294	269	26
Nelson.....	8	0	77	8	3	5	604	62
New Westminster.....	42	0	161	42	25	17	283	27
Penticton.....	91	2	137	86	39	39	478	20
Prince George.....	98	0	171	106	106	0	26	15
Prince Rupert.....	3	0	31	12	10	2	370	15
Revelstoke.....	11	0	67	11	7	4	18	2
Vancouver.....	415	10	4,253	531	196	224	4,416	384
Vernon.....	30	0	78	30	6	24	52	19
Victoria.....	1,001	0	1,089	1,000	862	138	1,370	95
<b>All Offices.....</b>	<b>41,113</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>71,483</b>	<b>45,042</b>	<b>17,465</b>	<b>25,861</b>	<b>93,690</b>	<b>11,690</b>
Men.....	37,666	282	60,467	37,558	14,417	23,045	83,825	8,726
Women.....	6,447	367	11,016	7,484	3,048	2,816	9,865	2,964



year ago. Placements declined over 8 per cent in comparison with the preceding month but were nearly 23 per cent higher than in November, 1930. Work provided for the unemployed on the trans-Canada and provincial highways accounted for the large increase in placements over November a year ago. There were, however, in addition, small gains in farming and communication. Services showed the most substantial loss in placements, with smaller declines in transportation and trade. The changes in other divisions were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 789; logging, 520; farming, 317; transportation, 118; construction and maintenance, 20,226; trade, 369; and services, 3,237, of which 1,861 were of household workers. During the month 6,124 men and 1,247 women were placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

Employment Offices in Manitoba during November, 1930, reported a decline of over 6 per cent in the number of positions offered, when comparison was made with the records for October, but a gain of nearly 80 per cent in comparison with November a year ago. Placements also were 7 per cent less than in the preceding month but over 76 per cent higher than in November, 1930. The large gain in placements over November a year ago was due to work provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction, there being little change in all other groups. Services and trade showed the only declines of importance, while a slight improvement was reported in logging placements. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 44; logging, 138; farming, 365; construction and maintenance, 2,615; trade 68; and services, 967, of which 813 were of household workers. There were 2,116 men and 335 women placed in regular employment.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during November, 1931, was nearly 2 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 1 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements showed a nominal gain both in comparison with the preceding month and also when compared with November, 1930. A substantial increase in the number of farm placements over November a year ago as a result of the Federal-Provincial Farm Relief plan was almost entirely offset by reductions in logging

and construction and maintenance. Losses were also reported in services, trade and manufacturing, while small gains were recorded in mining and transportation. Industrial divisions in which the largest number of positions were filled were: manufacturing, 45; farming, 1,086; construction and maintenance, 985; trade, 53; and services, 627, of which 440 were of household workers. During the month under review 1,533 men and 313 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

There was a decrease of over 42 per cent in the number of positions offered through Alberta offices during November, 1931, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of 16 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements declined nearly 41 per cent from October but were nearly 15 per cent in excess of November, 1930. Work provided on highway construction in relief of unemployment was responsible for the gain shown over November a year ago, as mining was the only other group to show improvement and this was small. Of the declines, that in services was the largest. Farm placements were the same as in November, 1930. The majority of placements made during the month were in the following industrial groups: manufacturing, 64; farming, 330; mining, 173; construction and maintenance, 2,749; trade, 46; and services, 450, of which 319 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,444 of men and 227 of women.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of November, 1931, orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia called for 69 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and over 3 per cent fewer than during November a year ago. Placements also were nearly 69 per cent less than in October and nearly 2 per cent below November, 1930. That placements showed such a small decline from November, 1930, was due to work provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction, as there were fewer placements in all other groups. Of the declines, those in services and logging were the largest. The majority of placements made during the month were in the following industries: manufacturing, 64; farming, 54; construction and maintenance, 2,198; trade, 54; and services, 562, of which 356 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,033 of men and 181 of women.

### Movement of Labour

During the month of November, 1931, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 17,465 placements in regular employment 4,955 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 265 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 241 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 24 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7c per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Ontario 129 certificates for reduced transportation were granted during November, all to provincial points. Of these 103 were issued to bushmen destined to the Timmins, Cobalt and Port Arthur zones, several offices assisting in the transfer of these workers. The Timmins zone in addition, received one steel worker from Pembroke. On certificates secured at Sudbury two miners and two machinists' helpers proceeded to Sault Ste. Marie, and one highway construction foreman and one teamster within the Sudbury zone. At North Bay 15 stationmen received certificates for transportation to Pembroke while bound for the Windsor zone were three tool makers journeying from Toronto and one metal pattern maker from Hamilton.

Benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Manitoba during November 50 workers were conveyed to distant employment, 40 of whom went to points within the province and 10 outside. Of the latter, 7 were destined to the Port Arthur zone and included 5 farm hands, one farm housekeeper and one cafe cook, these travelling on certificates secured at Winnipeg. In addition from Winnipeg, 2 farm hands proceeded to Regina and one farm hand to Saskatoon. The provincial movement also originated at Winnipeg, from which centre one farm domestic was transported to Brandon while 37 farm workers, one teamster, and one hotel porter went to employment within the territory covered by the Winnipeg office.

Certificates issued at Saskatchewan offices in November totalled 32, of which 17 were

provincial and 15 interprovincial. Provincially from Saskatoon 5 bushmen and one farm hand went to Prince Albert and 2 farm hands and one mine labourer to employment within the Saskatoon zone. The Regina office was instrumental in the transfer of one hotel cook to Estevan, one labourer to Saskatoon and of 4 highway construction labourers and one building construction worker to points within the Regina zone, while the remaining transfer was of a bushman travelling from Prince Albert to a point within the same zone. The interprovincial transfers were effected by the Regina office, which despatched 14 lumber workers to Dauphin and one housekeeper to Montreal.

Business transacted by Alberta offices during November involved an issue of 27 reduced rate certificates, 26 of which were to points within the province. Of these 25 were granted at Edmonton, which office was responsible for the transfer of 10 farm hands, one farm domestic, 4 loggers, 2 miners, 2 mining engineers, one lumber man, one miller, one general labourer, one hotel cook, and 2 housekeepers to employment at various centres within the Edmonton zone. In addition one farm hand was conveyed from Calgary to Drumheller. The one transfer outside the province was of a maid destined to Saskatoon and travelling from Edmonton.

British Columbia offices granted reduced rate certificates to 27 persons in November, 26 of whom went to provincial employment and one outside the province. The latter, a farm hand, was shipped to Saskatoon on a certificate issued at Prince Rupert. Included in the provincial movement from Vancouver were 4 miners, one mining engineer, and one farm housekeeper going to Penticton, and 8 carpenters, 6 loggers, 2 cooks, one first aid man, one house maid and one hotel maid to employment within the Vancouver zone. The remaining provincial certificate was issued at Prince Rupert to a logger journeying to employment within its own zone.

Of the 265 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during November, 98 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 82 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 70 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 11 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 4 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during November, 1931

The aggregate value of the construction represented by the building permits issued by 61 cities during November was \$7,992,815. This was a slight seasonal decline of \$720,587, or 8.3 per cent as compared with the October

total of \$8,713,402, and a reduction of \$3,828,477, or 32.4 per cent, in comparison with the November, 1930, figure of \$11,821,292. The total for November, 1931, was lower than the average for November of the last 11 years;



the cumulative value for the elapsed 11 months of 1931 was lower than in the same period in any of the years, 1920-30, but it should be noted in this connection that there has also

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS  
INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS  
ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	November, 1931	October, 1931	November, 1930
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Isd—</b>			
Charlottetown.....			17,000
<b>Nova Scotia—</b>			
*Halifax.....	151,860	267,010	88,340
New Glasgow.....	149,285	257,798	77,060
*Sydney.....	365	6,700	605
<b>New Brunswick—</b>			
Fredericton.....	2,210	2,512	10,675
*Moncton.....	5,015	64,853	375,780
*Saint John.....	625	17,000	Nil
<b>Quebec—</b>			
*Montreal—*Maison- neuve.....	4,390	12,920	7,950
*Quebec.....	3,074,450	3,585,585	367,830
*Shawinigan Falls.....			5,275,423
*Sherbrooke.....	2,622,850	3,129,122	4,853,575
*Three Rivers.....	386,800	365,093	153,935
*Westmount.....	925	1,540	Nil
<b>Ontario—</b>			
Bellefleur.....	28,000	67,500	58,400
*Brantford.....	33,775	8,550	135,235
*Chatham.....	2,100	13,780	74,228
*Coburn.....	3,058,143	2,939,938	3,962,113
*Cochran.....	11,250	13,935	17,800
*Dundas.....	36,037	48,291	167,409
*Eggleston.....	4,400	6,050	12,191
*Fort William.....	70,200	30,150	415,150
*Galt.....	3,830	2,440	6,345
*Guelph.....	14,430	15,413	20,472
*Hamilton.....	434,900	205,450	385,700
*Kingston.....	22,484	24,739	18,754
*Kitchener.....	22,441	67,167	87,225
*London.....	107,190	84,700	75,820
Niagara Falls.....	8,455	29,045	4,925
Oshawa.....	5,685	1,030	2,230
*Ottawa.....	193,330	160,640	231,245
Owen Sound.....	Nil	5,000	9,400
*Peterborough.....	33,540	31,850	19,050
*Port Arthur.....	11,631	80,236	7,505
*Stratford.....	3,825	14,810	6,925
*St. Catharines.....	54,575	69,285	56,420
*St. Thomas.....	600	4,750	3,307
Sarnia.....	20,565	15,404	27,642
Sault Ste. Marie.....	24,589	10,517	10,775
*Toronto.....	1,313,172	1,595,827	1,466,295
York and East Tork Townships.....	550,193	337,187	739,532
Welland.....	2,470	12,349	13,575
*Windsor.....	83,129	22,067	133,825
East Windsor.....	3,000	590	630
Riverside.....	Nil	450	6,400
Sandwich.....	580	875	4,000
Walkerville.....	8,000	43,000	4,000
Woodstock.....	15,642	6,691	7,566
<b>Manitoba—</b>			
*Brandon.....	219,705	199,582	192,825
*St. Boniface.....	4,700	2,162	100
*Winnipeg.....	8,905	8,020	3,475
<b>Saskatchewan—</b>			
*Moose Jaw.....	206,100	189,400	189,250
*Regina.....	926,440	886,510	132,250
*Saskatoon.....	12,775	125	26,640
*Weyburn.....	24,640	519,210	48,535
<b>Alberta—</b>			
*Calgary.....	889,025	367,175	57,075
*Edmonton.....	157,299	269,403	528,076
Lethbridge.....	100,691	154,165	197,971
Medicine Hat.....	43,525	90,710	58,210
British Columbia.....	11,858	21,928	267,170
*Kamloops.....	1,225	2,600	4,725
*Nanaimo.....	399,993	500,521	1,249,485
*New Westminster.....	3,135	9,255	25,140
Prince Rupert.....	3,100	200	2,965
*Vancouver.....	19,800	23,796	28,910
North Vancouver.....	7,695	103,885	3,400
*Victoria.....	335,740	323,875	1,105,575
	1,131	6,090	6,440
	29,202	33,420	77,055
<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>	<b>7,992,815</b>	<b>8,713,402</b>	<b>11,821,292</b>
<b>*Total—35 cities.....</b>	<b>7,295,192</b>	<b>8,051,621</b>	<b>10,623,361</b>

been a very decided decline in wholesale costs of building materials. The Bureau's index has fallen from 153.4 per cent of the 1926 base in the first 11 months of 1920 to 82.7 per cent in the same months of 1931, a decrease of 46.1 per cent as compared with 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 800 permits for dwellings estimated to cost more than \$4,000,000, and about 1,800 permits for other buildings estimated at almost \$3,000,000. In addition, Saskatoon reported a bridge valued at \$850,000. During October, authority was granted for the erection of about 900 dwellings and 3,000 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$4,500,000 and \$3,800,000, respectively.

Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with October. Reductions were indicated in the remaining provinces, that of \$511,135, or 14.3 per cent in Quebec being the largest.

As compared with November, 1930, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increases, while the greatest decline in this comparison was that of \$2,200,973, or 41.7 per cent in Quebec.

Of the four largest centres, Montreal and Toronto recorded decreases in the value of the building authorized in November as compared with the preceding month and also with November a year ago. In Winnipeg there was an increase in both comparisons, while in Vancouver the aggregate value was higher than in the preceding month, but lower than in November of last year. Of the other centres, Quebec City, Hamilton, London, Oshawa, Peterborough, Sault Ste. Marie, East Windsor, Woodstock, Brandon, St. Boniface, Saskatoon and Nanaimo reported greater building authorization than in either comparison.

Year	Value of permits issued in August	Value of permits issued in first eight months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eight months (1920=100)	Average Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eight months (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1931.....	7,992,815	103,573,426	92.3	82.7
1930.....	11,821,292	150,939,044	134.6	91.4
1929.....	16,171,400	220,255,867	196.3	99.5
1928.....	15,830,836	203,010,555	181.0	98.0
1927.....	12,857,622	172,858,176	154.1	96.7
1926.....	9,975,451	144,877,789	129.2	100.2
1925.....	7,988,765	117,665,590	104.9	103.8
1924.....	10,212,908	120,119,839	107.1	107.2
1923.....	8,228,206	126,547,365	112.8	111.7
1922.....	11,182,030	138,698,005	123.6	108.6
1921.....	12,192,414	111,257,084	99.2	123.9
1920.....	5,627,949	112,175,268	100.0	153.4

*Cumulative Record for First Eleven Months, 1920-1931.*—The preceding table shows the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during November and in the first eleven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The January-November index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in these years are also given (average 1926=100).

The aggregate for the first eleven months of this year was 31.4 per cent lower than in 1930,

and was also lower than the eleven-year average of \$147,127,689, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials were much lower than in any other year since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in October and November, 1931, and November, 1930. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during October, 1931, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment throughout the country.

### Great Britain

There was a further improvement, on the whole, in employment during November. It improved in coal mining, in pottery, glass (other than glass bottles), tinplate and metal goods manufacture, in general engineering, in the textile, leather, printing and paper industries, in dock and harbour service, and in the distributive trades.

On the other hand, employment declined in iron and steel manufacture, in shipbuilding and ship repairing, and in the building and contracting industries.

Employment showed a further slight improvement in the Midlands and the North of England, particularly in the North-Western division, where, for the first time this year, the percentage of insured persons unemployed was lower than at the corresponding date last year. It remained very bad, however, in these areas and also in Scotland and Wales. In Northern Ireland, employment again improved slightly, and was better than in November, 1930, but was still very bad. In London and the Southern areas, there was a further slight seasonal decline and employment was slack.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000 insured against unemploy-

ment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at November 23, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 21.4, as compared with 21.9 at October 26, 1931, and with 18.9 at November 24, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at November 23, 1931, was 18.0 as compared with 18.1 at October 26, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.4, as compared with 3.8. For males alone the percentage at November 23, 1931, was 23.6, and for females 15.9; at October 26, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23.6 and 17.5.

At November 23, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 2,070,442 wholly unemployed, 435,705 temporarily stopped, and 108,968 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,615,115. This was 110,977 less than a month before, but 328,655 more than a year before. The total included 2,044,391 men, 65,672 boys, 457,130 women, and 47,922 girls.

The 2,070,442 wholly unemployed included approximately 988,324 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years and, (c) if 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years and, (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 796,392 insured persons with claims for transitional payments; 174,574 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 111,152 uninsured persons.



In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at November 23, 1931, was 2,679,077, and at November 30, 1931, it was 2,687,833.

### United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reports the changes in employment and pay-roll totals in November, 1931, as compared with October, based on returns made by 50,200 establishments in 15 major industrial groups, having in November 4,551,410 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$101,596,891.

Increased employment and pay-roll totals were reported in the retail trade group, in continuation of the seasonal expansion which began in September.

Two additional groups, electric railroads, and power, light, and water plants reported slight gains in pay-roll totals over the month interval coupled with small decreases in employment.

The remaining 12 industrial groups included in this monthly employment survey reported a falling-off in both employment and earnings from October to November. Decreases of less than 1 per cent were shown in the bituminous coal mining and telephone and telegraph groups, and declines of less than 2 per cent

were reported in the metalliferous mining, wholesale trade, power, light, and water, and electric-railroad groups. Manufacturing, anthracite mining, hotels, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, crude petroleum producing, and quarrying reported somewhat larger decreases. The canning and preserving industry reported the usual large decline in employment in November, due to the seasonal closing of vegetable canning establishments. The combined total of these 15 industrial groups shows a decrease of 2.4 per cent in employment from October to November, and a decrease of 3.7 per cent in pay-roll totals. This decrease in pay-roll totals, which is more pronounced than the decrease in employment, is accounted for to some extent by the general observance of Armistice day and election day in certain localities during the November pay period.

In a statement issued on December 19 in its official publication, the *Monthly Survey of Business*, the American Federation of Labour makes the following summary of unemployment among trade union members during November:

"Our weighted figures in November reached the highest point thus far reached with 20 per cent of the membership out of work. Since January unemployment has averaged 18.8 per cent."

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue, page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are

respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924), requires that they must contain

either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or

employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper



books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payment remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, those included under the "A" groups containing either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned, and those coming under the "B" group containing the Fair Wages Clause specified in the "B" Conditions as given above:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of conduit for steam mains at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Quinte Construction, Limited, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, December 17. Amount of contract, \$3,760. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 80	8
Labourers, ordinary.....	0 40	8
Steam fitters.....	0 70	8
Steam fitters' helpers.....	0 45	8
Concrete workers.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 55	8
Truck driver.....	0 45	8
Driver team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Driver horse and cart.....	0 60	8

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of wharf repairs at Les Eboulements, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Galulus Bilodeau, La Malbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, December 10, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,429. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Timbermen.....	0 42½	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8

Partial reconstruction of wharf and construction of an extension to wharf at Grindstone, Magdalen Islands, Gaspé, Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. William Harney and Henri Lemieux, Lauzon, P.Q. Date of contract, December 19, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,946.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 55	8
Timbermen.....	0 42½	8
Blacksmith.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Construction of additions and alterations to the interior fittings, etc., of Public Building at Hawkesbury, Ont. Name of contractors, Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, December 4, 1931. Amount of contract, \$823. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Stonemasons.....	\$0 80	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

Construction of additions and alterations to the Armoury, Milton, Ont. Name of contractors, J. B. Mackenzie & Son, Georgetown, Ont. Date of contract, October 1, 1931. Amount of contract, \$4,800 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete finishers.....	\$0 60	8
Tile layers.....	1 00	8
Bricklayers.....	1 00	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 60	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	0 75	8
Truck driver.....	0 45	8

Construction of a new roof covering for the Armoury at Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Hyatt Jumbo Roofing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 15,

1931. Amount of contract, \$1,797. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Sheet metal workers.....	\$0 90	8
Roofers, asphalt shingles.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

Construction of repairs to the protection pier at Nurlington Channel, Wentworth County, Ontario. Name of contractors, The R. C. Huffman Construction Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 19, 1931. Amount of contract, \$8,925. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 40	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer engineer.....	0 75	8
Concrete finisher.....	0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 80	8
Firemen.....	0 45	8
Timbermen.....	0 50	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8

Construction of a concrete tunnel, pipe chambers, conduit steam and return mains, etc., in the public building at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, P. Lyall & Sons Construction Co., Ltd. (In liquidation), of Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 23, 1931. Amount of contract, \$26,895. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Hamilton, Ontario. Name of contractors, The R. C. Huffman Construction Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 15, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$18,540. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### *Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Construction of alterations and additions to the interior fittings in the public building at Sudbury, Ont. Name of contractors, Carrington Construction Co., Ltd., Sudbury, Ont. Date of contract, December 19, 1931. Amount of contract, \$3,500. The "B" conditions were inserted in this contract.



## CORRECTION

In the schedule printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1931, page 1250, the rate of hourly wages for labourers under the contract for the construction of wharf repairs at Clarke City, P.Q., should be 35 cents (instead of 45 cents).

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in December, 1931, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamp and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	\$ 1,259 38
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont....	275 20
Capital Rubber Stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont....	105 10
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms.</i>	
Robert & Corn, Lachine, Que.....	2,689 50
Kaufman Rubber Co., Kitchener, Ont.....	16 29
Miner Rubber Co., Granby, Que.....	34 45
R. J. Devlin & Co., Ottawa, Ont.....	737 50
Samuel Dorfman, Quebec, Que.....	11,025 20
Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont....	90 44
<i>Mail bag fittings.</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	1,220 00
Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.....	58 03
C. Richardson & Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, Ont..	572 00
<i>Scales.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont...	229 30
<i>Letter Boxes, etc.</i>	
F. H. Plant, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	1,075 50
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont...	1,067 25

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

## Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 21 (NEWSPAPER AGREEMENT).

The agreement which came into effect July 1, 1928, for a period of three years and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1928, page 1375, was renewed for another year to June 30, 1932.

The wage rate remains at \$46.50 per week for day work with a 48-hour week and \$47.50 per week for night work with a 42-hour week.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 21 (COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT).

The agreement which came into effect July 1, 1928, for a period of three years and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1928,

page 1376, was renewed for a further two years to June 30, 1933.

The wage rate remains at \$46 per week with a 48-hour week for day work and 40 hours for stereotypers employed at night on column-plate work.

## Construction: Buildings and Structures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—THE OTTAWA BRANCH OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 93.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and thereafter from year to year unless four months' notice of change is given by either party.

Only union members to be employed, if available, and the union's representative will have access to all jobs to confer with the shop steward.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: all overtime from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., time and one-half; from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m., double time. Work on Saturday afternoons, time and one-half; work on Sundays and holidays, double time. If two or more shifts are worked they will receive the regular rate of wages.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: 80 cents per hour. (This is a reduction of 10 cents per hour over the 1931 rate.)

An industrial council consisting of five members of each party and an independent chairman will be established to adjust any disputes between the parties, and their decision will be binding.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SHEET METAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 30.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and for another year unless notice of change is given by either party 30 days before the expiration date.

This agreement is the same as the one which came into effect May 1, 1931, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1931, page 1356, with the following exceptions:—

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday inclusive, but no work on Saturday except by special permit from the union.

Wages for journeymen sheet metal workers: from January 1, 1932, to April 30, 1932, 95 cents per hour; from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, 90 cents. (The rate in effect from May 1 to December 31, 1931, was \$1.07½ per hour.)

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—THE REGINA BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 393.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1931, to May 31, 1932.

On jobs where three or more plasterers are employed, a foreman will be employed who must be a union member.

Hours: 8 per day with 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week in the city. For work outside the city, 10 hours per day may be worked.

Overtime: time and one-half from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. on first five days of the week. All other overtime including work after 1 p.m. on Saturdays and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour for plasterers: \$1.30. Foremen 10 cents per hour extra.

For work out of the city, transportation and travelling time to be paid by contractor and in case of jobs lasting less than two weeks, board also will be paid by the contractor.

In case of any dispute, a committee consisting of three members of each party will be formed to settle it.

## Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.—NATIONAL LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 802.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, and thereafter subject to thirty days' notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48-hour week, but shorter hours may be adopted during December, January and February if there is scarcity of work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours. All other overtime and also for work if required on the seventh consecutive day, double time. Except for trouble men and service men and their assistants, all employees working on statutory holidays will be paid double time.

Wages per hour: sub line foreman 95 cents; journeymen linemen—first class 90 cents, second class 80 cents; meter installer—first year 50 cents, second year 60 cents, third year 70 cents, fourth year 80 cents; plant electrician's helper 50 to 90 cents. Wages per month: foreman Meter Department \$165, plant electrician \$195, trouble man \$180. Journeymen lineman in charge of from two to four men will be paid 2½ cents per hour more than the standard rate. If in charge of more than four men they will be classed as sub foremen and paid accordingly.

Apprentices are to serve four years.

Seniority of service to be considered in filling vacancies.

After a year's service, all employees will be given two weeks' holidays with pay and if necessary, three weeks sick leave with half pay.

The Company agrees to carry at its own expense the insurance policies of employees, which policies increase in face value \$100 per year to a maximum of \$1,500.

## Pension Plan of a Montreal Firm

According to a recent press announcement, Messrs Charles E. Frosst and Company, of Montreal, manufacturing pharmacists, have contracted with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to establish an employees pension plan as well as a group life insurance program to include total and permanent life disability provisions. Based on individual salaries, the plan provides for life insurance from a minimum of \$800 to a maximum of \$3,000. Retirement benefits becoming effective after July 1, 1931, have been established on a co-operative basis, being purchased by the joint contributions of employer and employee. However, the cost of benefits for service prior to that date has been paid by the employer.

The plan provides for past and future service retirement benefits. Past service benefits amount to 1 per cent of an employee's annual salary, as of July 1st, 1931, multiplied by the number of years of service prior to that date. Future service benefits, purchased jointly by the company and the employees, amount to 1½ per cent of each employee's annual salary, multiplied by the number of years of service,

commencing July 1, 1931. An employee's full annuity becomes payable at a normal retirement age of 65, although earlier or later retirement with the benefits adjusted accordingly, may be arranged by mutual consent.

A feature of the plan is the provision allowing any employee who agrees to take a reduced pension, to have its payment continued to his widow or other dependant selected by him, should he die after retirement.

The Superintendent for Old Age Pensions in Saskatchewan, in his last annual report, says:—"It will be remembered that the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 saw the largest influx of settlers into Saskatchewan in the history of the province, and it is only now, twenty years later, that we find that many of the older people who came here during those years are qualifying for the Old Age Pension. I, therefore, estimate that the number of pensioners will continue to increase until the spring of 1934, when I think the peak will be reached."



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1931

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being slightly lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities was little changed at \$7.85 for December as compared with \$7.82 for November; \$10.10 for December, 1930; \$11.83 for December, 1929; \$11.31 for December, 1928; \$11.17 for December, 1927; \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.56 for December, 1925; \$10.58 for December, 1924; \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11.00 for December, 1921; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for December, 1918; and \$7.96 for December, 1914. The advance was due mainly to a seasonal rise in the price of eggs, although the prices of milk, butter, flour and rolled oats were also slightly higher. The prices of beef, veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, bread, beans and prunes were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$17.76 at the beginning of December as compared with \$17.81 for November; \$20.46 for December, 1930; \$22.11 for December, 1929; \$21.56 for December, 1928; \$21.37 for December, 1927; \$21.40 for December, 1926; \$21.87 for December, 1925; \$20.90 for December, 1924; \$21.21 for December, 1923; \$20.97 for December, 1922; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$25.67 for December, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.64 for December, 1918; and \$14.26 for December, 1914. In fuel anthracite coal was slightly higher, while wood and coal oil were down in the average. Lower quotations for rent were reported from Kitchener, Sarnia, Port Arthur and Fort William.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 70.3 for December as compared with 70.6 for November; 77.7 for December, 1930; 96 for December, 1929; 94.6 for December, 1928; 97.2 for December, 1927; and 97.9 for December, 1926. Eighty-four prices quotations were higher, seventy-five were lower and three hundred and forty-three remained unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups were lower and six were higher. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group and

the Animals and their Products group declined, the former due to lower prices for wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax and flour, which more than offset higher prices for bran, shorts, hay and potatoes, and the latter due to lower prices for hides, hogs, lambs, cured meats and eggs which more than offset higher prices for steers, calves and butter. The groups which advanced were: the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, owing mainly to higher quotations for raw cotton and raw silk; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of higher prices for spruce lumber and for pulp; the Iron and its Products group, because of advanced quotations for hot rolled and annealed steel sheets, steel tank plates and automobile body plates; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, mainly because of higher quotations for electrolytic copper, copper sheets, copper wire bars, lead and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to higher prices for coal and kerosene; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, mainly because of higher quotations for dyeing and tanning materials.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former because of declines in the prices of flour, rolled oats, cured meats, cheese and lard, and the latter due to lower quotations for wheat, oats, rye, hogs, lambs and lumber, which more than offset higher prices for bran, shorts, raw silk, steers, calves, copper and zinc.

In the grouping according to origin lower prices for grains, eggs, hogs and lambs more than offset advances in the prices of raw cotton, raw rubber, steers, calves, lead, tin and copper causing a decrease in the group of raw and partly manufactured goods. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also lower, due to reductions in the prices of flour, rolled oats, cured meats, cheese and lard. Canadian farm products and articles of marine origin were lower, while articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin advanced.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every

(Continued on page 100)

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1921	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1923	Dec. 1925	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1927	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Nov. 1931	Dec. 1931
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	47-4	73-4	71-2	53-4	52-8	53-8	54-8	56-8	61-2	69-2	70-2	63-2	52-0	50-0
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	33-4	50-8	46-0	29-4	28-8	28-8	29-4	31-2	34-8	42-6	44-4	37-2	27-4	26-6
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-6	27-5	28-0	19-0	18-0	17-9	18-2	19-8	21-0	23-4	24-9	21-8	16-2	16-0
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-7	34-2	33-4	24-3	26-5	27-0	28-6	28-6	28-6	30-0	30-2	26-7	22-1	21-9
Pork, leg...	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	19-3	36-7	38-8	26-5	26-6	24-6	28-0	28-7	26-3	27-1	28-9	26-8	18-4	16-6
Pork salt...	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	36-8	69-6	70-6	51-8	52-2	48-6	53-4	54-2	52-0	53-2	54-6	53-2	37-6	36-0
Bacon, break-fast...	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	25-5	51-3	57-0	40-3	41-0	37-5	41-3	42-6	37-6	39-0	39-7	39-0	24-2	22-3
Lard, pure...	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	36-2	73-8	70-4	43-8	46-0	46-0	49-4	47-2	44-4	45-2	42-8	41-6	25-8	26-0
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-2	33-7	45-1	71-3	88-8	67-7	60-3	60-1	64-7	64-9	64-1	64-1	65-2	58-5	44-3	49-5
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	34-5	59-7	73-9	56-2	46-1	47-0	51-3	50-8	52-0	50-8	50-5	45-9	34-4	36-7
Milk...	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	52-8	82-2	93-6	80-4	71-4	73-2	72-0	72-6	73-8	74-4	76-8	72-6	63-0	63-6
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	60-0	104-4	118-6	84-8	76-4	83-4	92-2	79-0	85-8	87-4	87-6	69-8	46-2	47-4
Butter, creamery...	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	34-9	58-1	65-3	48-0	44-4	46-1	50-6	43-2	46-7	47-8	47-5	38-2	26-2	27-2
Cheese, old...	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	22-1	34-8	40-0	32-7	330-6	333-4	333-5	330-4	332-0	333-6	333-1	329-9	222-5	222-5
Cheese, new...	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	20-3	32-8	37-9	29-1	330-6	333-4	333-5	330-4	332-0	333-6	333-1	329-9	222-5	222-5
Bread...	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	67-5	118-5	133-5	106-5	100-5	100-5	114-0	115-5	115-5	118-5	118-5	99-0	91-5	90-0
Flour, family...	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	37-0	69-0	70-0	49-0	44-0	43-0	53-0	52-0	52-0	55-0	50-0	53-0	29-0	31-0
Rolled Oats...	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	24-0	40-5	38-5	28-5	27-5	29-0	30-0	31-0	31-0	32-0	32-5	27-0	23-0	23-5
Rice...	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	13-2	25-2	30-8	19-0	20-8	20-8	22-0	21-6	21-6	21-6	21-6	19-6	17-6	17-6
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	13-4	32-0	21-8	17-2	16-8	17-4	16-2	16-2	16-0	20-6	21-6	16-2	10-4	9-8
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	12-2	22-8	28-2	22-3	22-5	18-7	19-8	20-0	19-2	21-0	21-5	19-7	17-2	17-4
Prunes, medium...	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-8	19-4	26-1	18-2	19-1	16-9	15-7	15-6	13-9	13-5	15-8	12-9	12-1	11-8
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	31-2	49-6	53-6	38-0	37-2	48-0	31-6	32-4	32-8	30-4	29-2	25-6	24-8	24-8
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	14-4	22-6	25-2	18-0	17-6	23-2	15-0	15-4	15-6	14-4	13-8	12-4	12-0	11-8
Tea, black...	1/2 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-7	15-6	15-1	13-6	14-8	17-2	17-8	18-0	18-0	17-6	17-6	14-4	13-2	13-2
Tea, green...	1/2 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-7	15-1	15-0	13-6	14-8	17-2	17-8	18-0	18-0	17-6	17-6	14-4	13-2	13-2
Coffee...	1/2 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-9	11-6	15-2	13-5	13-5	13-4	15-3	15-3	15-3	15-1	15-1	13-5	11-5	11-3
Potatoes...	1/2 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	32-7	62-0	75-3	52-8	37-9	47-1	68-4	68-0	54-7	41-4	45-5	42-2	23-1	23-3
Vinegar...	1/2 qt.	-7	-7	-7	-8	-8	-9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	-9	1-0
<b>All Foods...</b>		<b>5-48</b>	<b>5-96</b>	<b>6-95</b>	<b>7-34</b>	<b>7-96</b>	<b>13-65</b>	<b>14-84</b>	<b>11-00</b>	<b>10-39</b>	<b>10-73</b>	<b>11-56</b>	<b>11-18</b>	<b>11-17</b>	<b>11-31</b>	<b>11-83</b>	<b>10-10</b>	<b>7-82</b>	<b>7-85</b>
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2-9	3-0	3-1	3-2	3-2	4-8	4-8	4-2	4-0	4-1	4-2	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-0	3-9	4-0
Coal, anthracite	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	54-1	81-8	125-9	110-1	114-3	112-6	112-6	105-2	102-3	101-9	101-4	101-0	100-9	101-2
Coal, bituminous	"	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	37-2	63-6	92-3	72-6	75-3	71-5	65-1	64-9	63-5	62-9	63-1	62-8	60-8	60-8
Wood, hard...	" ed.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-2	79-8	87-8	81-1	78-8	79-3	76-0	76-0	75-5	74-9	76-2	75-6	70-2	69-8
Wood, soft...	"	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-1	57-7	69-1	60-0	58-9	59-1	56-4	55-8	56-2	55-3	54-3	54-1	52-0	51-3
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-4	27-8	40-5	31-6	31-1	30-2	30-3	31-5	31-2	31-0	31-1	30-7	27-7	27-2
<b>Fuel and light</b>		<b>1-50</b>	<b>1-63</b>	<b>1-76</b>	<b>1-91</b>	<b>1-88</b>	<b>3-11</b>	<b>4-16</b>	<b>3-55</b>	<b>3-58</b>	<b>3-53</b>	<b>3-40</b>	<b>3-33</b>	<b>3-29</b>	<b>3-26</b>	<b>3-26</b>	<b>3-24</b>	<b>3-12</b>	<b>3-10</b>
<b>Rent</b>	1/2 mo.	<b>2-37</b>	<b>2-89</b>	<b>4-05</b>	<b>4-75</b>	<b>4-39</b>	<b>4-83</b>	<b>6-62</b>	<b>6-90</b>	<b>6-95</b>	<b>6-92</b>	<b>6-87</b>	<b>6-85</b>	<b>6-87</b>	<b>6-94</b>	<b>6-98</b>	<b>7-07</b>	<b>6-83</b>	<b>6-77</b>
<b>††Totals</b>		<b>9-37</b>	<b>10-50</b>	<b>12-79</b>	<b>14-02</b>	<b>14-26</b>	<b>21-64</b>	<b>25-67</b>	<b>21-49</b>	<b>20-97</b>	<b>21-21</b>	<b>21-87</b>	<b>21-40</b>	<b>21-37</b>	<b>21-56</b>	<b>22-11</b>	<b>20-46</b>	<b>17-81</b>	<b>17-76</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-76	13-92	14-63	11-27	10-51	10-96	11-74	11-18	11-07	11-29	11-76	10-42	8-55	8-44	
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-90	12-00	12-79	10-08	9-48	9-58	10-59	10-21	10-16	10-26	10-85	9-85	7-79	7-88	
New Brunswick	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-76	13-58	14-76	11-05	10-51	11-09	11-83	11-26	11-28	11-28	11-60	10-37	8-19	8-29	
Quebec	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-37	13-07	14-05	10-58	10-00	10-10	11-06	10-73	10-34	10-54	11-02	9-45	7-19	7-29	
Ontario	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-74	13-62	14-91	10-83	10-31	10-66	11-57	11-51	11-24	11-33	11-75	10-05	7-80	7-74	
Manitoba	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-25	13-23	14-38	10-63	9-87	10-19	10-73	10-51	10-57	10-95	11-64	9-59	7-30	7-40	
Saskatchewan	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-80	13-86	14-52	11-04	10-25	10-57	11-18	11-12	11-18	11-36	12-03	9-83	7-37	7-54	
Alberta	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-47	13-86	14-56	11-63	10-09	10-50	11-35	11-07	11-20	11-37	12-13	9-90	7-42	7-59	
British Columbia	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	8-94	14-54	15-93	12-02	11-45	11-77	12-44	11-99	12-15	12-34	12-99	11-14	8-66	8-61	

†December only. §Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## 1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef							Pork		Bacon		
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>42.5</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>45.5</b>
1—Sydney.....	28.3	23.2	20.7	17.2	15.2			18.7	20.2	21.8	24.5	40.4
2—New Glasgow.....	27.5	25	21.5	15.3	11.2		20	21.9	20.8	22.5	25.1	47
3—Amherst.....	22.5	20	20	12	12		20	21	21.4	23.3	27	
4—Halifax.....	30.2	22.2	22.2	15.6	13.2	13.9	23.3	19	16.4	19.5	23.2	45.7
5—Windsor.....	30	25	20	15	20	20	25	25	21.2	24	24.2	52.7
6—Truro.....	30	25	20	15	10	12	25	20	23.3	19.2	24.1	41.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	24.5	22.5	20.7	15.6	14.5			18.7	17.6	20.7	24.6	
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>49.4</b>
8—Moncton.....	28.7	22.5	20	16	14	18		20	18	18.1	20.5	41
9—St. John.....	31	22.7	22.7	18	13.7	16		22.3	21.4	22	27.7	46.1
10—Fredericton.....	32.5	25	23.7	16	13	12	20	22.5	23.3	25.5	27.9	47.1
11—Bathurst.....	26.7	23.3	20.3	15.5	12			21	20	20.5	26	43.3
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>
12—Quebec.....	23.4	21.4	20.7	14.1	9.1	12.5	20.4	13.1	15.8	22.6	28.4	41.8
13—Three Rivers.....	21.8	16.7	15.7	10.8	7.2	12.2	17	13.7	17.1	27.2	30.1	42.1
14—Sherbrooke.....	27.5	19.5	26	14.6	9.6	14	18.3	14.7	19.1	22.2	23.4	48.1
15—Sorel.....		15	10	11				11	15.5		30	
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18.1	15.2	14.9	11	7.2	14.5	14.5	12.1	14.2	20	27.7	42.7
17—St. John's.....	20.7	18.5	17.2	9.3	6.7	14.7	23.5	15	13.7	24.3	24.5	51.2
18—Thetford Mines.....	15	15	12.5	11				25	11	19.8	25	45
19—Montreal.....	26	20.7	23.4	11.9	9.4	10.8	23	15.2	15.9	14.7	20.8	44.9
20—Hull.....	22	18.5	18.6	12	8.1	12	22.5	15	15.7	20.1	23.2	43.1
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>40.5</b>
21—Ottawa.....	24.8	19.5	19.2	13.3	8.8	14.9	19.7	15.5	14.5	19.8	23.1	40.9
22—Brockville.....	31.2	26.2	24.9	10.7	9.4	15	25	15	15	22	28.6	44.3
23—Kingston.....	25.1	20.7	19.6	14.6	9.7	14.6	22.2	15.4	14.3	19.3	22.8	44.7
24—Belleville.....	21.7	16.9	17.2	12.7	8.5	16.7	21.7	14.5	15	23.7	26.1	40.2
25—Peterborough.....	25.2	20.3	18	14.2	12.2	17.2	21	15	18.5	22.6	25.5	37.9
26—Oshawa.....	26.2	21.7	18	16.2	11.3	20	24	15.5	18.3	21	27	35.8
27—Orillia.....	22.5	17.7	18.1	13.4	10.6	18.2	22.3	17	18.2	19.3	23	39.2
28—Toronto.....	28	21.6	20.5	13.9	12.9	17.4	23	15.2	16.2	24.1	28.3	42.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	27.5	23.5	23.2	16	10.4	21	25	16.7	17.6	20.9	23.6	39.5
30—St. Catharines.....	24.2	19.3	19.4	13.7	11.2	16.2	17.3	14.6	15	18.8	21.9	37.1
31—Hamilton.....	27.9	22.2	22.7	16.2	14.5	20.2	24	14.8	20	20.5	25.7	39.9
32—Brantford.....	25.7	20.8	20.1	14.1	9.8	17.2	26.5	15.7	17.5	18.6	23.1	38.2
33—Galt.....	28.3	23.5	20.3	16	13.2	19.3	24.7	17.3	17.5	22.1	26	40.3
34—Guelph.....	23.3	19.6	19.6	14	13.2	18	25	14	17.5	19.3	23.2	37.5
35—Kitchener.....	24.2	19.9	19.9	13.6	10.5	16.9	25	14	15	18.5	21.7	41.2
36—Waterloo.....	26.5	22	19.7	14	11	17.7	20	15.5	20	18.1	21.5	39.4
37—Stratford.....	26.5	21	17.7	13.8	12.5	20.5	23.3	14		19.5	23.4	39.8
38—London.....	24.9	20.9	18.8	13.5	10.4	16.3	22.7	15.5	15.7	21.6	25	40.6
39—St. Thomas.....	24.7	20.6	18.1	14.3	10.6	17.5	22	14.9	16.5	20.5	23.5	40.7
40—Chatham.....	22	18.6	18.1	13.7	10.1	18.8	21.5	16.1	17	18.7	23	38.3
41—Windsor.....	22.2	18.1	19	13.2	11	18.1	25	15	14.5	18.8	23.2	39.2
42—Sarnia.....	26.7	20.8	20	14	12.9	20	20	15.5	17.7	19.2	22.3	39.2
43—Owen Sound.....	23.6	19	17	12.6	10.6	18.2	17.5	15.4	14.3	20.6	24.1	39.3
44—North Bay.....	30	22.5	21.5	12.5	10	17.5	25	20	19.5	25.5	28.1	44.8
45—Sudbury.....	26.7	20.2	20.7	13	10.7	21	26	20	18.5	22.1	27.2	42.2
46—Cobalt.....	25	20.5	18	15	11.7		25	16.7	20.5	22.3	25.2	40.7
47—Timmins.....	27.5	22.5	19.5	13	11	19		21	22.2	23	27.4	45.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	25.4	21.7	19.2	13.1	9.6	17.3	21	15.7	21	23.3	26	41.7
49—Port Arthur.....	20.4	17.7	15.6	11.1	8.6	12.5	21	15.4	22.6	22.9	28.1	41.2
50—Fort William.....	25	18.2	15.2	12.9	11.3	15.1	21	15.7	18.8	24.2	28.2	38.8
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>35.8</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	22.7	16.8	17.8	10.4	8.9	12.2	18	14.7	17	21.3	24.6	36.8
52—Brandon.....	20.1	15.6	14.3	10.7	9.9	12.9	18.5	15	15	19.9	24.8	34.8
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>33.1</b>
53—Regina.....	20.5	16.2	14.4	9.9	8.2	11.3	18.7	13.8	13	19.5	22.9	34.6
54—Prince Albert.....	25	18	18	12	10	15	20	15	15	21.7	30	40
55—Saskatoon.....	18.9	15.3	15.1	9.9	6.9	11	17.5	13.1	13	25.1	28	39.3
56—Moose Jaw.....	25	20	17.7	12.7	9	13.7	17.3	14.7	14.5	18.9	22.1	38.5
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>43.5</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	25	16.8	19	11.3	8.7	12.7	20	17	22.5	25.8	31.2	48.3
58—Drumheller.....	19.3	15.3	14.3	10.7	9	14	19.3	14.3	15	22.5	26.7	41.2
59—Edmonton.....	22	17.9	16.8	10.7	9	14.3	20.6	14.5	20.4	22.9	27.5	39.9
60—Calgary.....	20.6	17.2	14.8	10.7	9.4	12.4	18.7	15.6	13.1	23.2	25.6	41.6
61—Lethbridge.....	24	19.3	16.3	11.3	9.4	13.6	20	14.7		24.4	28.6	46.4
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>48.1</b>
62—Fernie.....	25	20	18	12.5	8	13	20	18	21	25.3	33	46.2
63—Nelson.....	23.7	19.5	17.5	13	9	14.7	24.3	19.7	20	24.7	30.7	45.7
64—Trail.....	23.2	19	19	11.7	8	13.5	22.5	18		30.4	35	48
65—New Westminster.....	27	20.7	18.5	13.2	11.7	16	21	16	24.6	26	31.8	49.1
66—Vancouver.....	27.8	22.2	20	13.2	13.7	18.2	25.3	17.8	20.9	27	32.8	47.6
67—Victoria.....	27.3	21.8	19.5	13.4	13.1	18	26.1	19	15.2	26.5	30.3	48.8
68—Nanaimo.....	29.5	24.5	20	14.7	14.2	25.2	27.5	21.2	22	30.4	34.7	52.1
69—Prince Rupert.....	26.8	21.5	20	13.9	11	16.8	25.8	23.3	26	29.5	33	47.5

a Price for single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1931

Fish								Eggs				Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18-9	25-1	15-6	15-5	57-0	19-8	18-8	26-3	13-0	49-5	36-7	10-6	23-7	27-2	
12-0	32-3			54-1	16-7	15-2	21-9	14-2	54-4	39-7	10-7	25-8	28-7	
12	29-5			51-2	16-1	15	17-9	12-4	54-3	39-4	a 12-9		26-9	
				55	17-1	15	25-1	14-3	50	38-4	10-12	26	29-1	
				50	16-5	15	28	14-3	48-7	38-7	9	28-5	29-6	
				60	17-1	15	19-6	14-6	64-9	39-8	a 12-5	24-5	27-5	
	35				16-6	16	20-5	14-3	55	40	10	25	29-2	
					16-6	15	20-4	15	53-3	42-1	a 9	25	29-6	
10	35			55	17-6	18-7	35-4	14-4	43-7	37-7	a 8-5	24-3	25-6	
20-0	35-0			57-5	17-7	17-3	30-5	13-6	52-4	39-9	10-6	26-1	28-2	
20	35			60	17-9	18-7	32	13-3	55	41-7	11	28	28-7	
				60	16-2	15-4	31-2	12-7	63-8	41-7	a 11-5	26	29-3	
	35			52-5	18-1	17-8	28-4	14-7	50-6	41-3	10	25-2	27-8	
					18-5				40	35	10	25	27	
	26-0				20-3	19-8	19-6	14-0	50-6	35-4	9-5	21-7	24-7	
					19	18-8	23-8	13-6	50-3	34-8	b 12	21-3	25-1	
					23	20	22-9	15-7	51	35-3	b 10	20	24-8	
					20	22	18-5	14	51	40	a 9-1	21-4	21-4	
							14	14-7	50	31	8		24-7	
					18	19-3	15-3	12-5	53-5	37-4	b 7	21-5	24-9	
					20	18	24-6	13-7	45-5	37-1	b 8		25	
						20	14-9	14-8	40	29-6	10	20-7	24-5	
	26				21-8	19-9	24-5	13-1	58-8	38-1	10-11	25-3	27-2	
					20	20	17-6	14-2	55-4	35-2	b 11	21-8	24-6	
18-3	25-5	19-1	9-5	60-0	19-1	18-6	29-0	12-7	48-7	36-8	10-5	24-1	26-4	
20	28-3	20-7	9	60	21-8	18-8	30-4	11-8	60-9	35-7	11	24-2	26-2	
	27-5	20	10		18-8	16-5	25-7	13-1	47-5	36-6	8		24-7	
		17-5			19	20	25-7	12-3	48	35-9	10	20-2	25-6	
	16					21-5	29-3	12-6	46	42-5	a 9-1	25-6	26-4	
		20			20	19	26-3	13-4	44-1	34-5	10	22-4	24-9	
		19			19		29-1	14-1	50-7	37	a 10-5	25	29-5	
	25					17	27	13-1	46-6	37-7	10	24-3	26-8	
						16-2	33	13	49-7	38-9	11	25	27-3	
					18		24-6	11-6	51-3	37-4	11	25	27-6	
					17-2	18-5	33-2	11-6	47-1	38-2	11	23-7	25-6	
					17-1	15	34-5	12-9	48-1	33-9	11	24	27-2	
					18-4	17-6	27-9	12-1	49-7	36-9	b 10	23-7	24-8	
					18-5	18	26	12-7	46-2	37	11	23	26-6	
						18-3	30-1	11-7	50-1	36-4	10	23-4	26-6	
					23	20-3	11-5	45-4	39-3	39-3	9	24	26	
					19-3	20-5	25-5	11-8	44-3	36-7	9	24	24-6	
					19	18	29-1	12-3	47-1	34-6	10	24-5	25-2	
	25				18-7	17-6	32-1	12-3	47-3	38-7	9	24	25-9	
		25			18-6	18-5	35-7	12-5	46-3	38-6	10	26-7	27-6	
					19-2	21-7	29-4	12	40-9	38-4	10	24-7	26-3	
18	28	23-5			20-7	21-3	34-8	10-7	44-4	35-8	11		26-9	
					19	18	36-4	13-7	43-6	36	10	25	27	
					15	15	26-2	11-2	46	34-8	10	21-5	25	
					15	22	37-6	14	54-5	36-4	11	25	25-8	
		18			20	19	21-8	13-5		35-4	13		26-7	
20				60	21-6	18	22-7	14	61-7	37-6	b 14		27-4	
	25	20		60	20-5	20-1	20-1	14-4	56	33-4	a 13-3		27-5	
		14-4			21-5	20-3	36-1	15	59-1	38-4	11		26-6	
	20			60	21-7	17	33	13-2	43-6	34-5	a 11-1	25	26-5	
15		15			20	15	25-8	13-1	46-2	37-2	a 11-1	24-3	26-9	
29-0	21-9	13-5			29-9	17-1	30-6	11-3	48-5	33-4	10-0	21-7	26-9	
	21-3	13-2			20	16-7	30-9	10-8	47-9	32	b 10	23	27-1	
20	22-5	13-7			21-8	17-5	30-3	11-7	49	34-8	10	20-3	26-6	
21-2	22-6	10-3	13-2		22-4	19-2	23-0	12-1	46-2	32-6	11-1	19-0	27-5	
19-8	20	10	12-5		23-3	18-2	27-4	10-7	48	30-1	11-12	16-5	28-4	
22-5	25	10	12		20	20	17-5	14-7	42-5	35	10	20-5	28-5	
21-2	21-7	9	15		24	18-2	19-5	10-7	49-2	33-5	11	18-1	24-7	
	23-5	12				20-2	27-5	12-2	45	31-7	12	20-8	28-3	
22-0	23-0	12-3	20-4		22-0	20-4	23-1	10-9	49-9	35-0	10-4	22-4	29-2	
25	25				18	20	24-6	9-7	56-5	40-6	11	25-3	31-7	
20	25	12-3	19-3		25	22-5	15-8	11-4	38-3	29-4	11	21-4	28	
20	21-4	10-2			19-9	19-6	23-3	11-1	50-5	35-4	10	22-4	28-8	
24-1	20-4	14	20		25	19-3	23-3	10-6	52-4	32-7	10	21-7	28-8	
20-7	23	12-5	22			20-7	28-7	11-8	51-7	37	10	21	28-6	
17-7	21-6	13-3	16-3		23-0	21-3	26-7	13-8	48-7	37-3	12-1	25-7	30-1	
25	25	15	18		22-5	25	30	14-5	55	38-7	a 12-5		30-1	
20-7	24-3	15	18		24-1	22	27	14-5	50-2	40-6	a 14-3	24	29-2	
20	24-7	20			22	22	27	14-5	53-1	40-1	a 12-5	25	26-6	
					25	18-8	26-3	11-7	44	34-7	a 8-3	27-8	30-4	
13	18-5		12-8		19-1	17-9	23-6	12	46-6	36-6	a 8-3	23-3	29-5	
10	22		12-5		23-2	19-4	28-3	13-1	47-4	38	a 14-3	29	32-1	
						20	32-5	13-7	43-3	35	a 12-5	25	30	
	15	10			25	25		16-2	49-7	34-3	a 14-3	26	32-6	



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold) per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold) per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>6.0a</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>
1—Sydney.....	21.9	7.3	15.4	3.5	4.7	8.5	12.9	10.3	9.7	10.2
2—New Glasgow.....	22.6	6.7-7.3	15.3	3.5	4.9	8.7	12.3	12.9	12.1	13.2
3—Amherst.....	20	6.7	15.3	3.5	4.7	9.5	13.5	10.2	10	10.2
4—Halifax.....	21.4	6.7	15	3.3	5.6	9.1	13.2	11.7	10.8	11.3
5—Windsor.....	24.4	6.7-7.3	13.8	3.9	5	9	14.7	12.4	12	13
6—Truro.....	23	6.7	16.7	3.7	5	9.5	13.1	11.1	10.1	10.4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22.5	6.7	19	3.4	5	10	15	14.5	12.1	13.9
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>
8—Moncton.....	20.3	6.7-7.3	14.4	3.6	4.7	8.6	14.5	11.2	10.6	10.6
9—St. John.....	22.3	7.3	15.5	3.4	4.8	8.2	12.7	10.4	9.4	9.9
10—Fredericton.....	21.3	6.7-7.3	14.8	3.7	4.9	8.4	14.5	10.7	10.4	10.5
11—Bathurst.....	20	6.7	13.5	3.8	4.2	9	11	11	9.5	9.5
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>
12—Quebec.....	23.6	6.7	14.4	3.7	5.2	9.2	11.6	9.4	10	10.9
13—Three Rivers.....	22	4-4.7	14.6	3.4	4.3	7.4	12.9	10	13	12
14—Sherbrooke.....	22.6	5	13.5	2.9	5.1	8	11.5	10	10.4	12.5
15—Sorel.....	19	5-5.2	14.7	2.6	5	7	9.3	8.5	11.3	11
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18.6	3.3	14	2.5	5	8.1	12.6	9.5	10.1	12.3
17—St. John's.....	18.8	4.7-5.3	14.3	2.9	6.3	8.5	11.7	9.8	14.7	14.7
18—Thetford Mines.....	22.6	4.3	12.9	3.6	5.3	6.2	11.4	9.4	10	10.8
19—Montreal.....	21.6	6-6.7	14.5	3.6	4.9	9.2	11	9.6	10.5	10.7
20—Hull.....	19.2	4.7-6	12.7	3.5	4.6	8.5	11.2	8.6	9.4	9.4
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>
21—Ottawa.....	23.9	5.3-7.3	15.5	3.6	4.7	10	11.1	9.7	10.2	11.8
22—Brockville.....	19	4.5-5.1	13.3	3	4.3	9.5	12	9.1	9.1	9.1
23—Kingston.....	19.6	5.3	13.8	3.1	4.6	9	11.4	8.9	9.5	10.2
24—Belleville.....	21	4	15.1	2.4	4.6	10.1	12	9.9	9.8	10.8
25—Peterborough.....	20.8	4.7	13.2	2.8	3.8	8.9	11.6	8.8	9.2	10.1
26—Oshawa.....	22.3	4.7-6.7	13	2.5	4.8	9.6	10.6	10.1	9.6	10
27—Orillia.....	22.5	5.3-6	15.1	2.9	4.1	9.5	13.4	10.3	9.9	10.6
28—Toronto.....	26.4	6.7-7.3	15.3	3	4.4	9.9	11.3	10.5	10.1	10.3
29—Niagara Falls.....	21.7	6.7	15.2	2.7	4.2	8.3	12	10.2	10.8	10.7
30—St. Catharines.....	21.3	4.7	14.2	2.7	4.2	9.9	11.6	10.2	9.5	10.7
31—Hamilton.....	26.4	5.3-6.7	14.6	2.6	4.2	9.6	11.2	10.5	10.7	11
32—Brantford.....	22.3	4.7-6.7	14.7	2.3	4.4	9.8	11.3	8.6	9.1	9.2
33—Galt.....	27	6	15.7	2.5	4.2	9.8	12.7	10.4	10.4	10.5
34—Guelph.....	24.2	5.3	14.4	2.4	5	9.7	10.8	10.3	10.2	10.9
35—Kitchener.....	23.1	6	15.3	2.6	4.6	9.8	11.9	10.6	10.6	10.6
36—Woodstock.....	19	4-5.3	13.3	2.4	4.5	9.6	12	10.4	10.4	10.1
37—Stratford.....	19	4.7-6	14.8	2.4	4.7	10.2	11.7	11	9.3	10.5
38—London.....	23.4	5.3-6	15.4	2.5	4.6	9.4	11.2	10.9	10.3	11.1
39—St. Thomas.....	20.9	5.3	16.6	2.6	4.4	9.7	12.7	11.4	11	11.4
40—Chatham.....	20.6	4.7	15	2.4	4.2	10.1	13.7	11	11.5	11.5
41—Windsor.....	21	6.7-7.3	14.3	2.5	3.8	9.4	12.8	9.7	10.1	9.7
42—Sarnia.....	25.3	6.7	15	2.6	4.5	10	13.8	11.8	11.6	11.6
43—Owen Sound.....	21	5.3-6	15.1	2.6	3.5	9.6	11.4	11.2	10	11.6
44—North Bay.....	21.3	5.3	13	3.5	5	10.7	12.8	10.2	9.3	10.8
45—Sudbury.....	21.8	6-6.7	14.3	3.5	5	7.1	16.2	9.6	9.7	9.7
46—Cobalt.....	21	6.7	15	3.5	5	9.7	15	11.3	9.9	12.3
47—Timmins.....	21.1	6	14.8	3.8	4.5	8.8	12	13	11.5	11.8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	22	5.3-6	16	3.3	5.5	11.1	12.5	9.9	9.9	11.2
49—Port Arthur.....	21.4	5.3	15	3.1	5.2	9.3	11.6	10.8	9.2	9.9
50—Fort William.....	21	5.3	14.8	3	4.5	8.7	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.2
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	22.9	5.6-6	19.5	3	4.4	10.4	11.2	12.1	11.2	12.8
52—Brandon.....	24.2	5.6-6.2	16	3.1	4.4	9.4	11.4	12.2	11.6	13.6
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>
53—Regina.....	23.2	5.6-7	.....	2.8	6	7.8	12.7	12.5	11.5	13.4
54—Prince Albert.....	24.2	5.7	.....	3	3.7	10.2	13.4	13.6	13.5	14.5
55—Saskatoon.....	21.1	6.7	14	2.9	4.3	9.7	11	12.9	12.3	12.8
56—Moose Jaw.....	23.8	6.7	19	3.1	4	8.9	11.1	12.4	11.5	13.1
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	24.4	5.7-6.3	17	3.2	4.2	7.6	9.8	12.6	13	14.7
58—Drumheller.....	21.5	5.4	.....	2.8	3.5	7.8	9.3	13.1	13.1	15
59—Edmonton.....	21.5	6.7b	15.6	3	3.9	7.6	8.8	11.8	11.8	12.9
60—Calgary.....	24.7	5.6-7	17	2.9	4.7	8.4	9.1	12.1	12.6	14.1
61—Lethbridge.....	24.3	6.7	15	2.7	4.6	8.1	10	12.7	13	13
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>
62—Fernie.....	22.5	7.3	15	3.3	3.5	7.4	8.1	13.3	14.5	15.8
63—Nelson.....	25.6	8.3	17.5	3.1	4.7	8.1	9.3	13.4	13.4	16.2
64—Trail.....	23	6.3	16	3.3	4.6	6.1	7.3	12	11.7	13.3
65—New Westminster.....	27	6.3-7	20.3	3.2	4.7	5.9	6.2	13	13.1	14.2
66—Vancouver.....	25.9	6.3-7	17.5	3.3	5.2	6.2	7.3	11.3	10.8	13.7
67—Victoria.....	27.3	7.5	19.3	3.3	5.7	5.9	6.7	11	12	12.9
68—Nanaimo.....	32.5	7.5-8	20	3.3	6	8	9.5	12.1	11.5	15.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	8.3	.....	3.6	8.4	5.6	6.1	15	12.5	15

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1931

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
4.9	3.7	.698	16.1	19.4	17.4	11.8	17.2	16.8	60.8	22.8	53.2	40.7	
4.9	4.2	.789	16.2	19.2	16.1	11.8	16.1	15.8	57.5	22.5	52.2	38.1	1
4.7	4.4	.826	17.8		16.5	12.2	17	15.8		21.9			2
4.6	4.1	.819	16.3	13	15	12.5	15.2	15.3	65	21.8	55	37	3
5.5	4.3	.825	16.3	20	13	10	14.7	15	50	22.5	52.5		4
5.1	4.2	.789	16.9	29.2		12.5	16.6	17.5		23.3		39	5
5	4	.78	15	15		12.3	16.5	15.7	55	23.2			6
5	4.2	.693	14.7	18.8	15	11.1	16.6	15.7	60	22.2	49	38.4	7
4.6	4.6	.60	13.9	15		13.2	14.9	15		24.5		40	8
4.4	3.6	.583	13.4	20.9	15.2	12.4	14.9	15.3	66.6	20.6	50.8	43.4	9
5.2	3.7	.608	13.4	21.1		12	15.5	15.6	75	23.8	55	50	10
4.1	3.5	.572	13.1	22.5	13.7	13.8	14.2	14.8	58.3	20.5	42.5	36.7	11
4.8	3.5	.65	13.4	19.2	17	12.8	15.2	15.6		17.9	55	43.6	12
3.5	3.5	.50	13.7		15	11	14.5	15		20			13
4.7	4.7	.654	14.5	21.5	15.3	11.6	16.8	15.6	64.4	22.9	57.2	39.4	14
5.4	4.6	.575	13.6	21	14.6	12.7	17.9	15.9	7.5	23.2	53	39.4	15
4.8	5.9	.538	13.9	19.3	16.7	12	18.2	15.7		26.3		40.5	16
4.3	4.4	.646	13.7	29.1	16.5	11.4	17.3	15.8	52.5	22.8	50	40.9	17
4.5	5.7	.65	15			11	17	14.7		21.7	65	40.7	18
4.5	4.5	.677	13.2	18	16	10.6	15.2	14	48	20.9		38.9	19
5	4.5	.64	15		13	12.5	16	17.5		22		39.3	20
4	4.6	.656	13.7	20	15	11.9	16.7	13.5	71.7	23		40	21
5.3	4.2	.781	16	24	14.3	11.7	17.3	15.4		23.3	54.1	37.8	22
4.3	4.2	.727	16.3	19.3	16.5	10.8	15.8	18.2	75	22.7	64	37.2	23
4.5	3.3	.607	14.3	18.9	17.4	12.1	16.9	17.5	59.4	22.2	62.9	37.1	24
4.6	4.6	.778	17	23.1	14.2	12.8	16.7	17.7		22.7	56.2	39.1	25
3.4	4	.75	15	21.2		13	17.2	16.5		21.7	65	39.2	26
4.4	4.3	.673	14.7	26.4		12	16.1	18	65	22.6	57.5	38.8	27
4.9	4.6	.661	14.8	17.5		12.1	16.6	16.7	57.5	22.5	55	36.8	28
4	2.8	.51	11	16.8		11.1	17.6	16.7	61.7	21.8	54.7	35	29
4.2	3	.50	12.5	19		14	17.2	18.5	55	20.4	65	36.7	30
5.4	3.1	.514	12.3	18.1		12	18.5	18		24.5		36.7	31
5.1	3.3	.539	12.1	18.2		11.9	16.1	17.3	64.7	21.3	57.6	37.1	32
4.3	3.1	.65	13.8	15		10.4	18.7	17.5	75	21		36.3	33
4.6	2.9	.587	13.2			12.3	17.3	17.6	65	21.5	47.7	36	34
4.7	3.7	.55	14.6	17.8		10.8	16.4	16	57.3	21.8	49.7	36.3	35
4.3	2.5	.527	10.5	15		10.7	17.2	15.3		19.1	55	35.2	36
4.5	2.8	.533	13.3	17.7		13.7	16	16.9		20.6	54	34.5	37
5	3.3	.517	13.2	15		11	15.3	17.4		21	53.5	36	38
4.8	3	.468	11.4	14.4		12.6	15.1	16.3	48	19.5	60	35.2	39
4	2	.517	12	12.5		12.7	15.7	14.9	49	23.2		34.3	40
4.2	3	.514	11.6	15		12.2	17.3	16.5	61	23.1	53	37	41
3.9	2.5	.527	12	12		12.1	15.6	16.2		20.2	40	36.1	42
4.4	2.7	.596	12.4	14.8		11.9	16.9	17.6		22.5		37.1	43
3.2	2	.495	10.9	23		11.7	16.5	15.9		23.3	47	35.4	44
4.4	2.5	.59	12	14.7		10	16.2	15.7		22.6		38	45
4	3.1	.47	11	12.2		11.2	17	17		25		36.2	46
4.3	2.8	.42	10.2	13		12.1	16.2	17.6	50	22	50	36	47
4.4	3.7	.712	20.3	22.5	20	12.6	17.4	18.8	61.3	25	54	41.6	48
4.6	3.4	.657	15.8	25		13.5	18.5	18.5	64.3	25.2	55	38.7	49
6.1	4.7	.733	23.6	20	20	12	18.4	21.9	63.7	23.2	46.7	39.7	50
5.2	3.4	.97	26.2	32.4	17	14.6	17	18.5	61.2	24.7	51.4	40.8	51
4.7	4.4	.719	16.6	27.7		12.7	19.3	20.5	58	22.8		39.2	52
4.2	4.1	.796	19	25.5	18.1	11.2	16.7	19.5	56.4	23.1	46.9	38.7	53
3.8	3.4	.746	15.6	23	15.2	12	17.5	18	53.6	22.3	42.7	37.4	54
5.4	3.6	.591	13.5		16.5	12.5	18.3	18.2	57.2	23.5	49.7	43.9	55
5.9	3.4	.566	13.2		16.5	11.3	17.6	17.8	53.9	21.9	44.1	42.8	56
4.9	3.7	.616	13.7			13.7	19	18.5	60.5	25	55.2	45	57
5.4	3.9	.763	18.7		21.4	12.3	19.4	18.5	61.9	24.8	49.6	47.3	58
6.1	3.4	.80	22.5		25	11.5	21	18.7	61.7	25	49.7	45	59
5.2	4.7	.737	15		25	14	19.6	19.2	67	26	50	51	60
5	3.6	.696	15.5		17.5	10.9	18	18.9	60.8	24.9	49.4	46.4	61
5.3	3.8	.819	21.7		18	12.7	19.1	17.1	58	23.2	49.4	46.6	62
5.4	3.2	.764	18.4		17.5	11.0	19.1	17.3	61.3	23.9	51.8	49.9	63
5.7	3.5	.864	20		22.5	11.2	21.3	17.8	68.8	24.1	58.6	51.4	64
5.6	3.8	.962	21.7		18	10	19.2	16.8	00	25	50	55	65
4.9	3	.471	12.1		14.5	10.2	17.4	17.5	62.4	22.7	48.7	48.4	66
5.3	3.1	.872	23.4			11.9	17.3	16.6	56.3	23.3	49.3	46.2	67
5.3	2.5	.65	15		15	11.9	20.3	17.8	58.8	24.5	52.5	48.7	68
6.6	3.6	1.043	23.9		19.4	10.5	18.6	16.1	62.6	24.6	56.3	45.9	69
7.8	3.2	1.14	24		20	12.5	20	17.5		25	63.3	50	70
7	3.8	1.11	26.7		20	11.1	19.5	15.5	68	26	65	48.7	71
6.1	3.2	1.08	26.7		20	10.8	19.3	15.8	62.7	26.7	48.3	45.7	72
5.2	3.6	.843	18		20.5	9	18.2	14.7	56.7	25	50	42.8	73
5.4	3.5	.788	20.4		16.5	9.4	17.8	15	57	22.9	50.9	39.9	74
5.7	3.3	.963	23.3		18.7	10.3	18	14.5	57.7	22	50.1	44.8	75
9.3	4.4	1.08	23.7			11.2	16.9	16.9	66.3	24	65	47.5	76
6.1	3.9	1.34	28.3		20	10	19	18.7	70	25	67.5	47.5	77



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	6-2	5-9	45-3	52-6	25-8	15-2	3-0	49-0	53-1	11-9	5-5	\$ 16-184
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	6-2	6-1	50-2	52-0	25-4	12-1	3-0	48-3	40-0	12-8	5-6	16-000
1—Sydney.....	5-9	5-7	49-9	50-4	26-2	14-7	3	40	60	12-9	5	
2—New Glasgow.....	6-5	6-8	51-5	52-3	27-2	13-8	2-8	48-3	34-8	14-3	5-2	
3—Amherst.....	6-2	5-9	56-7	53-3	25	11	3-1	55	35	12-2	5	
4—Halifax.....	6	5-9	45-5	50-4	26-8	11-7	2-7			12-1	6	16-00
5—Windsor.....	6-1	6	48-7	51-7	22-2	10	3-1		35	13	5-7	
6—Truro.....	6-7	6-5	49	54	24-8	11-3	3-1	50	35-3	12-5	5-7	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6-1	5-5	57-5	51-5	27-7	15	2-9	51	42-7	14	5-5	15-40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	6-0	5-8	50-1	51-2	27-0	12-1	3-1	52-7	38-3	12-1	5-6	16-250
8—Moncton.....	5-9	5-6	55-8	55-8	28-6	11-7	3	55	40	13-2	5-4	15-50-16-00g
9—St. John.....	6-3	6-2	45-3	46-3	23-6	11-7	3-1	51-7	40-2	12-3	5-6	15-25
10—Fredericton.....	6-2	6	49-3	51-6	25-7	11-4	3-1	51-4	37-8	11-7	5-5	17-00
11—Bathurst.....	5-7	5-2		30	13-5	3-1			35	11	6	17-00
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	5-6	5-3	47-6	52-2	25-5	13-5	3-1	48-3	54-5	10-5	5-1	15-608
12—Quebec.....	5-8	5-6	48-2	56-4	25-5	16	3	48-5	61-7	10-2	5-1	15-50
13—Three Rivers.....	6	5-5	50	56	25	14-5	3-3	47-8	60	10-8	5	15-50
14—Sherbrooke.....	5-4	5-3	44-6	50-5	24-6	13-4	2-9	50-5	51	10-7	5	15-85-16-10
15—Sorel.....	5-8	5-3	45	48-3	30	10	3-1	43-3	56-7	10	5	14-50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5-3	5	51-6	56-1	25	13-1	4	49-4	53	10	5	15-00
17—St. John's.....	5	5	50	48-3	26-5	14-3	2-6	53-3	55	10	5-6	14-50
18—Thetford Mines.....	5-9	5-5	45-7	50	23-7	13-8	3-2	44	45	11-7	5-2	17-00-17-50
19—Montreal.....	5-4	5-3	49	56-2	24-4	14-8	2-7	51-7	54-5	10-4	4-9	16-25
20—Hull.....	5-4	5-3	44-5	47-7	24-5	12	2-9	46-5	53-7	10-6	4-8	16-00
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	6-2	6-0	46-2	55-9	25-0	13-9	2-7	47-3	55-4	11-1	5-4	16-092
21—Ottawa.....	5-7	5-6	47-8	54-6	25-1	14-1	2-5	56-7	59-1	11-7	5-3	16-00-16-50
22—Brockville.....	5-9	5-4	45-7	50	25	13-2	2-4	43-7	47-5	10-7	5	15-00
23—Kingston.....	5-7	5-4	45-9	50	24-9	12-7	2-9	47-1	48-3	10-8	5-7	15-00
24—Belleville.....	6-3	6	53-7	57-2	25-7	13-6	2-7	48-6	56-7	11-2	5-9	15-50
25—Peterborough.....	5-8	5-7	51	55-3	24-7	14-7	3-2	48	50-7	10	5-1	15-75
26—Oshawa.....	5-8	5-7	40-7	65	25	13	2-9	50	50	10-6	5-4	15-50
27—Orillia.....	6-3	6-3	51-2	53-2	24-5	15	3	50	56-7	10-7	5-7	16-50
28—Toronto.....	5-9	5-8	51-2	57-5	24-7	12-4	2-8	49-3	55-8	10	5-3	15-50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6-1	6	51-2	58-5	23	14-3	2-4	50	60	10-6	5-3	14-50g
30—St. Catharines.....	6-1	5-8	45-2	53-3	24	13-9	2-8	47-5	55	11-3	5-1	15-50g
31—Hamilton.....	6	5-9	46-6	60-3	23-6	11-1	2-7	40-4	52-5	9-4	5-6	15-50
32—Brantford.....	6-3	6	49	55-1	24-3	12-7	2-7	48-2	57	10-4	5-8	15-50
33—Galt.....	6-3	6-1	49-2	53-2	23-9	13-7	2-9	50	60-7	10-2	5-7	15-50
34—Guelph.....	6	6	47-6	50-6	24-6	12-8	2-8	45	55	10	5-5	15-50
35—Kitchener.....	5-9	5-9	37-5	58-7	24-1	13-4	2-6	42	46	10-3	4-9	15-50
36—Woodstock.....	6-2	6-1	48-7	49-5	24-7	13	2-7	44-7	54-5	11	5	15-75
37—Stratford.....	6	5-8	48-2	56-1	25	13	2-7	48-7	52	10-7	5-8	16-00
38—London.....	6-4	6-3	52-1	57-6	24-2	14-6	2-7	45-4	56-2	10	5-3	16-00
39—St. Thomas.....	6-5	6-2	53-5	56-6	24-5	13-1	2-7	48-6	55	11-5	6-1	16-00
40—Chatham.....	6	5-9	44	53-6	24-1	13-4	2-8	45-7	60	10-4	5-1	16-00
41—Windsor.....	5-9	5-7	41-4	53	24-9	14-1	2-6	50-9	60	9-8	5-1	16-50g
42—Sarnia.....	6-6	6-5	48-6	59	25	13-9	2-7	47	60	10-9	5-2	16-50
43—Owen Sound.....	6-3	6	48	54	25	12-3	2-8	41	55	10-6	5-4	15-00-15-50
44—North Bay.....	7	6-8	55	62	27-2	16-2	2-5	52	60	14	5	18-00
45—Sudbury.....	6-6	6-5	35	56-7	27	17-5	2-5	45	60	15	5	17-25-17-50
46—Cobalt.....	7-2	6-2	45	60	25	15	2-7	43-7	50	10	5	15-50
47—Timmins.....	6-8	6-6	40	55-6	26-6	15-7	2-7	48-2	56	13-7	5-7	18-75
48—Sault St. Marie.....	6-6	6-2	39-2	57-6	25-6	15	2-8	49-7	60	13	5-7	15-50
49—Port Arthur.....	6-1	6	36-2	56	26-9	15-6	2-7	49	55	12-5	4-9	17-00-17-50
50—Fort William.....	6-7	6-7	39-5	57-9	26-8	15-2	2-8	45	57-5	11-2	5-2	16-75-17-00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	6-7	6-6	41-0	47-6	26-9	14-6	3-3	49-0	57-5	13-8	6-0	23-500
51—Winnipeg.....	6-4	6-4	37-8	47-7	26	14-2	3-1	53		14	6-9	19-50
52—Brandon.....	6-9	6-7	44-2	47-5	27-7	15	3-5	45	57-5	13-5	5	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	6-5	6-2	38-7	52-1	27-1	20-6	3-4	51-6	56-7	14-9	5-9	
53—Regina.....	6	6	45	56-7	26-7	18-3a	3-5	42-5	50	15	6-3	
54—Prince Albert.....	6-9	6-2	33	49-6	29	21-2a	3-5	58-7	60	15	6	
55—Saskatoon.....	6-6	6-2	37-5	51-6	26	20-3a	3-1	48-6	60	15	5-4	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6-6	6-2	39-4	50-6	26-5	20	a 3-4	52-5		14-5	6	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	6-5	6-2	38-7	47-6	27-0	17-0	3-4	48-3	46-3	13-6	5-3	
57—Medicine Hat.....	6-9	6-6	39-2	49-4	29-1	20	a 3-2	61	60	13-3	5-7	g
58—Drumheller.....	6-7	6-5	35	46-7	26-7	21-7a	3-9	42-5		15	4-1	
59—Edmonton.....	6-5	6-1	41-1	49-4	25-6	15-3a	3-3	47-2	50	12-9	6-2	
60—Calgary.....	6	5-8	36-4	44-3	25-4	13	a 3-4	43-5	60	12-4	5-8	
61—Lethbridge.....	6-4	6-2	41-9	48-3	28	15	a 3-3	47-5	55	14-5	4-9	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	6-1	5-8	40-4	46-1	21-0	22-1	3-4	56-5	57-2	13-0	6-1	
62—Fernie.....	7-3	7-2	45	55	27-3	17-5	3-6	60	60	14-2	6-1	
63—Nelson.....	6-6	6-2	41-5	50	29-5	27-5a	4-2	60	55	15	6-5	
64—Trail.....	6-4	6-9	38-3	48-3	24	25	a 3-3		60	11-5	6	
65—New Westminster.....	5-3	5	39-5	40-3	26-7	20	a 2-6	52-5	63-3	12-1	5	
66—Vancouver.....	5-3	5-1	37-4	43-6	25	22-5a	2-9	57-5		11-7	4-9	
67—Victoria.....	6-5	5-7	38	43-6	26-8	22-1a	3-1	49-1	55	11-6	5-4	
68—Nanaimo.....	6	5-7	43-7	43-7	26-9	21-7a	4-5	60	50		7	
69—Prince Rupert.....	5-7	5-6	40	47-5	30	22-5a	3-1			15	7-5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted  
n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$35. p. Mining company houses \$20, others

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1931.

Bituminous coal per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths) per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths) per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Matches, parlour, per box (400)		Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9.735	\$ 12.259	\$ 11.171	\$ 13.518	\$ 8.201	\$ 10.149	\$ 7.976	c.	c.	\$ 27.095	\$ 19.261
8.821	11.667	8.750	10.250	6.000	7.500	5.700	30.4	10.2	24.333	16.333
7.00-7.25	9.20-9.60	6.00	7.00				29.9	10.6	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00
7.25-7.35	11.00	6.00	10.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	31.2	10.7	20.00	10.00-12.00
8.00-9.25	12.50	9.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	29	10	15.00-18.00	10.00
9.00-11.00	11.10	13.00	14.00	7.00	7.50	7.00	32	10	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00
10.00-12.00	13.50	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	6.50	30	10	25.00	20.00
8.00-9.75	12.50	8.50	9.50	6.00	8.00	5.00	30.3	10	20.00-23.00	15.00-17.00
10.50	12.75	9.50	11.00	7.00	8.25	8.25	29	10.4	21.00-26.00	11.00-18.00
19.781	13.333	9.125	10.375	5.500	7.583	7.056	23.6	9.9	25.750	19.250
10.50-12.50g	13.00g	9.00g	10.00g	7.00g	8.00g	31.7g	9.7	9.7	25.00-40.00	2 0.00-25.00
11.00-12.25	13.00-14.00	13.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	8.00-9.00	28.12g	10	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
8.00-12.00	13.50	6.00	7.00	4.00	4.00	4.80-6.40c	27.8	9.9	25.00	13.00
10.00		7.00	9.00	4.00	6.00		26.5	10	18.00	15.00
9.347	12.484	12.188	12.482	9.167	9.838	8.148	26.1	9.7	23.056	14.813
10.00	11.00	14.667c	14.667c	13.333c	13.333c	12.00c	21.7	9.9	27.00-35.00	
9.00	12.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	14.00c	7.00	29	10	20.00-27.00	12.00-20.00
9.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	6.00	26.1	9.4	20.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
9.00		9.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	6.00c	25	10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
8.00-8.25	13.00	12.00c	13.333	9.333c	13.333c	7.00c	24.7	10	18.00-24.00	11.00-15.00
		14.667	16.00c	10.667		10.667				
9.00	12.00	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	9.00c	25	9.4	23.00-33.00	15.00-23.00
11.00	14.00		6.00c		3.00-3.75c	3.00c	26.5	9.5	10.00-12.00	5.00-7.00
10.00	12.25-12.50	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	10.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-16.00c	29.5	9.5	20.00-35.00	15.00-20.00
9.00	13.50	11.00	12.00	6.00	7.00	7.50c	27.6	9.5	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00
10.438	11.486	12.026	15.148	9.105	11.523	9.841	25.9	9.7	28.107	29.367
9.25	12.50-13.50	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	7.00	26.8	9.4	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
9.25	11.00		18.00c		15.00c		24.3	8.7	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00
7.50-8.00	12.50	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00-15.00c	28	9.2	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
11.00	11.50	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	26	9.8	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
9.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	24.5	8.9	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
10.00	11.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	23.5	10	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
9.75	13.00	10.00	11.50	8.00	9.50	7.72c	26.5	10	22.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
11.25	11.50	14.00	18.00	11.00	13.00	11.00	25.8	9.7	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	25	9.6	25.00-30.00	18.00-23.00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22.2g	9.6	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
9.00	10.50	16.00	17.00	13.00	13.50	13.00	26.2	9.7	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
11.75	11.50		17.00		13.00	8.348c	24.3	10	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.00c	23.1	10	25.00	16.00-20.00
10.00	10.00-12.00	14.00	15.50	10.00	11.50		24.3	9.7	25.00-35.00	18.00-22.00
10.00	10.50-11.50	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00		24.6	9.8	28.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
10.00-12.00	9.50-10.00	12.00	15.00c	9.00	10.50c		21.7	9.4	27.00-30.00	20.00-24.00
10.00-12.00	11.50-12.00	16.00	18.00		14.00	17.00	22.5	9.8	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00
10.00-11.50	10.00-11.50	18.00c	18.00c		12.00c	10.50c	24.4	9.8	30.00-40.00	17.00-30.00
12.00	10.25-12.00	16.00c	16.00c		12.00c	12.00c	23.2	10	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
10.00	9.00-10.00	17.00c	14.00c		14.00c	7.50-10.50c	23	9.7	22.00-28.00	20.00-22.00
8.50g	11.00g	g	c & g 18.00	g	c & g 14.00	c & g 10.00	25 g	9.2	30.00-45.00	25.00-30.00
9.00	12.50		22.00c				27.5	9.7	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	23.8	9.7	20.00-28.00	14.00-22.00
13.00		10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	32.2	10	30.00-35.00	18.00-20.00
9.00-14.00	13.00		15.00c		12.00c	12.75c	30.7	10	n	25.00
12.00	11.00	12.00	13.50c	12.00	9.00-12.00c		33	9.7	22.00	14.00
16.00	14.50-15.00			5.00-6.00c	7.50-10.50c		31.2	9.7	p	20.00-30.00
8.00-11.00	9.50	8.00	12.00	6.00	9.75	6.00c	27	11	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
9.50-13.00	13.00	5.50-9.50	11.00	5.00-9.00	10.00		27.5	10	22.50-35.00	15.00-22.50
9.00-12.50	12.50	5.50-6.50	7.50	5.00-6.00	7.00	5.00	28.2	9.7	22.50-35.00	15.00-22.50
10.375	15.188			7.250	8.250	7.500	24.8	9.9	31.250	21.250
12.00h	14.50-15.50			4.50-7.00	5.50-8.00	6.00c	24.5	9.8	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00
6.50-11.00h	14.00-16.75			8.00-9.50	9.00-10.50	9.00	25	10	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
8.938	17.363			7.333	10.313	11.167	25.5	10.7	32.500	21.250
9.75-12.25h	14.00-16.20			10.00-10.50	11.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	25		30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00
8.00-10.00h	19.00			3.25-5.25	4.75-6.75		26	12.5	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
7.50-9.00h	17.75			7.50	8.00-12.00i	8.50	24.8	10.2	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
6.00-9.00h	16.95-18.25d				14.00c	13.00c	26.1	10.2	25.00-35.00	15.00-20.00
g 6.125	10.000			6.000	7.000	4.167	27.6	10.7	29.063	20.250
g 6.00h		g	g	g	g	g	30 g	11	25.00-27.50	18.00-20.00
5.00-6.00h				6.00	8.00	4.50	26.7	12	r	r
7.50-8.00h	f & g 10.00	g	g	6.00g	6.00g	4.00g	27 g	10.1	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
4.00-6.50h				4.00		4.00	26.7	10.1	30.00	18.00
9.822	11.240			9.600	9.881	5.650	32.9	12.7	26.563	20.375
6.25-7.50				12.00	16.00c	4.20c	40	15	20.00	18.00
9.50-11.50	11.70			9.00-10.00i	11.50-13.00i	5.625c	13.5	22.00-31.00	18.00-20.00	62
9.00-11.00	13.50			9.00	11.00	6.00-6.50c	11	32.00-38.00	22.00-28.00	64
9.75-10.75	11.00				5.75	4.50	29.8	11.9	18.00-22.00	12.00-18.00
5.50-10.50	11.00				7.50	4.75	29.5	10.3	27.50	24.00
75-10.75	9.00			7.50	9.544c	4.772c	32.5	12.1	20.00-25.00	16.00-18.00
70-8.20s					6.00	5.50	33.3		22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
12.00-13.50				8.00-12.00i	9.00-13.00i	4.80c	32.5	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

d. Lower price for petroleum coke. f Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1927	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Nov. 1931	Dec. 1931
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	102.6	97.9	97.2	94.6	96.0	77.7	70.6	70.3
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	100.6	95.0	95.1	86.3	93.9	59.3	57.5	55.6
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	100.3	100.0	106.4	109.4	109.8	90.5	67.3	66.3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	116.9	112.5	96.2	95.2	93.2	89.6	76.9	71.7	71.8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	99.0	98.6	98.3	93.2	85.2	76.7	77.4
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	104.5	99.3	94.1	93.0	93.4	89.0	87.0	87.3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	95.3	103.9	95.7	91.9	95.1	96.5	71.6	63.8	66.3
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	104.4	100.3	103.1	94.7	93.4	93.4	89.4	86.5	88.3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	99.6	99.3	97.4	94.2	95.1	90.3	84.9	85.3
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	93.7	97.2	97.3	95.8	94.5	95.3	83.2	74.3	74.0
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	91.2	97.7	99.0	100.1	97.4	103.3	81.0	66.1	65.1
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.0	96.5	96.1	93.0	92.5	90.0	84.6	79.8	79.9
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	104.9	97.8	98.0	93.4	95.9	71.3	67.8	67.4
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.5	99.2	110.4	99.3	94.5	96.2	91.5	89.2	93.0
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.1	105.5	96.4	97.7	93.3	95.9	69.0	65.4	64.6
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	111.9	102.9	97.8	95.7	98.1	97.9	85.0	79.9	80.0
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	93.7	106.2	96.1	98.2	92.3	95.5	65.5	62.2	61.2
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	89.3	102.3	95.2	96.0	86.0	91.5	60.5	58.4	56.7
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	95.6	100.6	99.8	105.5	106.5	106.7	88.0	67.7	66.9
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	79.8	100.3	97.7	103.3	95.5	104.5	61.8	55.8	53.0
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	83.6	98.3	103.7	98.1	107.7	107.0	87.0	73.8	71.5
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	99.0	98.5	98.3	93.1	85.1	76.7	77.3
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	105.8	101.6	100.2	93.0	91.5	92.3	85.3	82.0	83.4
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	91.1	100.8	98.2	100.8	94.0	98.9	67.3	60.8	59.5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.1	103.8	97.5	96.0	93.8	93.2	81.5	73.0	72.9

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 92)

effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in

the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the

prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1931\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sund- ries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	133	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	150	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.

article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climate conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1919, quarterly from 1920 to 1929 and monthly since January, 1930. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted



according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

The general downward movement in beef prices continued in December, sirloin steak being down from an average price of 26 cents per pound in November to 25 cents in December; round steak from 21.2 cents per pound to 20.2 cents; rib roast from 19.6 cents per pound to 18.9 cents; and shoulder roast from 13.7 cents per pound to 13.3 cents. Both veal and mutton were also lower, the former aver-

aging 16 cents per pound in December and 16.2 cents in November, and the latter 21.9 cents per pound in December and 22.1 cents in November. Pork prices were lower in most localities, fresh declining from an average of 18.4 cents per pound in November to 16.6 cents in December and salt from 18.8 cents per pound to 18 cents. Breakfast bacon was 28.2 cents per pound in November and 26.2 cents in December.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance, fresh averaging 49.5 cents per dozen in December, 44.3 cents in November and 32.4 cents in October, and cooking averaging 36.7 cents per dozen in December, 34.4 cents in November and 27.5 cents in October. Milk was slightly higher at an average price of 10.6 cents per quart, increases being reported from Thetford Mines, Belleville, Cobalt and Lethbridge. Creamery butter was slightly higher at an average price of 27.2 cents per pound as compared with 26.2 cents in November, the increase being more pronounced in the western provinces. Cheese was unchanged at an average price of 22½ cents per pound.

Bread was down in the average from 6.1 cents per pound in November to 6 cents in December, while flour was slightly higher in the average at 3.1 cents per pound as compared with 2.9 cents in November. The price of beans declined from an average of 5.2 cents per pound in November to 4.9 cents in December. Potatoes were practically unchanged at 70 cents per ninety pounds. Prunes were slightly lower, averaging 11.8 cents per pound as compared with 12.1 cents in November. Anthracite coal averaged \$16.18 per ton in December as compared with \$16.14 in November. A decrease in rent was reported from Kitchener, Sarnia, Port Arthur and Fort William.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The movement of grain prices during December was toward lower levels, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, being down in the average from 67.3 cents per bushel in November to 60.6 cents in December. The low price for the month was 58½ cents per bushel and the high 63½ cents. The decline occurred mostly in the first half of the month, after which prices were relatively steady. Among the factors tending toward higher prices were said to be the unfavourable weather in the Argentine together with lower shipments from Russia. The factor tending to depress prices was said to be

the increasing supplies from Australia and the Argentine with the marketing of the new crop. Other grains also averaged lower, western barley being down from an average of 42.5 cents per bushel to 38.4 cents, western oats from 33.6 cents per bushel to 30 cents, rye from 48.8 cents per bushel to 42.8 cents, and flax from \$1.06 per bushel to 98.9 cents. Flour at Toronto declined from \$5.22 per barrel to \$5.03. Raw sugar at New York declined from \$1.54 per cwt. to \$1.36 quoted in Canadian funds. Granulated sugar at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.56 per cwt. Ceylon rubber was up from 5.2 cents per pound to 5.6 cents (Canadian funds). Santos coffee at Toronto was up from 14.5 cents per pound to 15.5 cents. In live stock, steers at Toronto advanced from \$5.92 per hundred pounds to \$6.04 and at Winnipeg from \$4.83 per hundred pounds to \$5.18. Veal calves at Toronto were up from \$7.23 per hundred pounds to \$7.39 and at Winnipeg from \$5.75 per hundred pounds to \$6.23. Bacon hogs continued to decline, being down at Toronto from \$5.23 per hundred pounds to \$4.81, at Winnipeg from \$4.20 per hundred pounds to \$3.89, and at Montreal from \$5.20 per hundred pounds to \$4.97. Lambs at Toronto were down from \$6.59 per hundred pounds to \$6.38. Creamery butter at Toronto rose from 23.7 cents per

pound to 24.5 cents and at Montreal from 23.5 cents per pound to 24.5 cents, while at Winnipeg the price was up from 22 cents per pound to 25 cents. Fresh eggs were substantially lower at Montreal at 45.6 cents per dozen as compared with 54.8 cents in November. At Toronto the price was down from 49.9 cents per dozen to 40.9 cents. Raw cotton, quoted in Canadian funds, was up from 7.2 cents per pound to 7.6 cents, this in spite of the increased crop estimate and the fact that visible supplies were considerably higher than a month ago. Raw silk at New York was up from \$3.08 per pound to \$3.16 (Canadian funds). This slight increase was said to be due to the exchange situation. Pine lumber declined from \$40-\$42 per thousand board feet to \$39-\$41. In iron and steel automobile body plates advanced from \$3.46 per hundred pounds to \$3.72 and annealed steel sheets from \$3.56 per hundred pounds to \$3.97. These advances were also said to be due to the unfavourable exchange situation. In non-ferrous metals copper advanced from \$8.75 per hundred pounds to \$9.45, tin from 29 cents per pound to 29.5 cents and silver from 36.2 cents per ounce to 36.4 cents. Anthracite coal at Toronto was slightly higher at \$13.81 per ton, while bituminous run-of-mine at Montreal was up from \$5.65 per ton to \$5.95.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Tables showing cost of living and wholesale prices index number for various countries appear in the bulletin "Prices in Canada and Other Countries 1931" which is a supplement to this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 64.0 for November, an advance of 1.9 per cent for the month. Of the food groups, cereals advanced 9.0 per cent, while meat and fish declined 3.1 per cent and other foods 0.1 per cent. Non-foods as a whole were 2 per cent higher with advances in all groups.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 83.0 at the end of November, an advance of 0.8 per cent for the

month. With the exception of a fall of 3 per cent in animal food, all groups were included in the advance.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 148 at December 1, an advance of 1.4 per cent for the month which was entirely due to the advance in food prices. Flour and bread, milk, eggs, potatoes and cheese were all higher, while meat, bacon and butter were lower. Rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries were all unchanged for the month.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis) was 85 for November, a decline of 1.2 per cent for the month. With the exception of vegetable foods and sugar, coffee and cocoa, all groups were lower than the October level. National products were 1.9 per cent lower while imported products were practically unchanged.



### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office on the base 1913=100, was 106.6 for November, a decline of 0.5 per cent for the month. Foods of vegetable origin, foods of animal origin and fodder all advanced but were counteracted by a decline of 7 per cent in cattle, making the total of the agricultural products group unchanged for the month. Of the other twelve groups, only iron and steel and textiles showed advances; rubber was unchanged and all the other groups were lower than for October.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 131.9 for November, a decline of 0.9 per cent for the month. Food, clothing and sundries were lower, rent was unchanged, while heat and light was slightly higher.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100 (pre-war currency) was 88.5 for November, a decline of 0.5 per cent for the month. Declines in animal foods, chemical products, minerals and metals and miscellaneous industrial materials were partly offset by advances in vegetable foods, textiles, construction materials and miscellaneous vegetable products.

The American Federation of Labour announced that opposition will be offered to the passage of a measure now before the United States Congress which would define "vagrants" as being "persons over the age of 17 years who have not sufficient means to maintain themselves or their families, who live idly and without employment, and who are able to work and refuse to work." The Federation claims that while such a law might be of use in the war against bootleggers and gamblers, it might also be used against strikers and unemployed persons, and was in conflict with the principle that accused persons are presumed to be innocent until they are proved guilty.

The Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, in his "pre-sessional financial Statement," published in the *Ontario Gazette*, January 2, states that "the Province's contribution to Unemployment Relief during the year amounted to \$790,000 in respect of direct relief and \$4,251,000 paid out on account of public works. The former has been charged to Ordinary Expenditure and the latter to Capital. . . . Looking to the future," the Treasurer concludes, "the outlook is obscure, but there is evidence of a growing realization throughout the world that prosperity is dependent on

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the cost of living, Milan, on the base June, 1927=100, was 80.58 for October, a decline of 0.8 per cent for the month.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 97.6 for December, a fall of 4.3 per cent for the month. Substantial declines were recorded in farm products, food products and fuels, with small declines in textile products, metals, building materials and miscellaneous commodities. There was no change in chemicals.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$7.7325 at January 1, a fall of 2.3 per cent for the month. This is the lowest index number recorded since June, 1908. Of the 13 groups, only three advanced; they were chemicals and drugs, fruits and metals. All other groups were lower than at December 1.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 83.9 for November, a decline of 1.2 per cent for the month. Every group was lower than for October, except that there was no change in fuel and light.

mutual co-operation, and that no country is self-sufficient. Governments the world over are faced with stern realities, and are setting their hands to the task of putting their financial houses in order."

Expenditures for the relief of families and homeless men in communities representing 90.2 per cent of the population of the United States for the first three months of 1931 amounted to \$75,492,789, compared with \$22,338,144 in the corresponding period of 1929, according to the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief.

The National Economic League (United States) recently submitted a series of questions to the members in regard to certain proposed measures for the immediate relief from the strain of the present depression. The replies that were received recommended cancellation, reduction or further postponement of war debts and reparations and prompt lowering of tariff schedules. Other measures approved were the adoption of a more positive policy by the central banks, including the Federal Reserve Bank, for preventing excessive inflation and deflation, establishment of a national economic advisory council and amendment of the anti-trust laws.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Distinctions between Unlawful Assembly, Unlawful Association and Riot

The term "unlawful assembly," as employed in section 87 of the Criminal Code (Revised Statute of Canada, 1927, Chapter 36), was analyzed and explained by the Alberta Supreme Court in dismissing a series of applications of certain persons for leave to appeal against their conviction by a lower court on charges of being members of an unlawful assembly.

Chief Justice Harvey delivered the judgment of the Appeal Court in each appeal. All these cases arose out of disturbances at Calgary last June. Dealing with the case of *Rex versus Jones and Sheinin* his Lordship described the circumstances that had led to the trouble:—

"The City of Calgary," he said, "had arranged to provide work for a portion of the time to unemployed persons. For that purpose certain places in the city were designated for the workers to meet to have their work assigned to them. On Monday morning, June 29, city relief officers appeared at one of these designated places for the purpose of putting certain unmarried men to work, who had cards showing that they were entitled to relief work, the scheme being that two days' work in the week would be provided for which \$4 would be paid. When the city officers arrived shortly before eight o'clock there was a large gathering of more than 100 persons, including a number of women, of whom the appellant Sheinin was one. The women, of course, were not there to be assigned to work. The appellant Jones was also there and he had no card entitling him to work there. Both, however, were exhorting the prospective workers not to go to work. . . .

"The method employed for putting the men to work was to distribute them by trucks to the places where they were to work. After one or two trucks had been sent off, obstruction was offered by members of the crowd by making a barricade of planks and hot water heaters, etc. As the men got away in some of the trucks stones were thrown at them. A number of police arrived while the men were being sent off and there is no evidence that anyone was actually injured but not more than half of the members assigned to work at that place actually were sent out. Many others, including some with their lunch pails, did not come forward, appearing, as one witness said, 'to be scared to work.' As serving to explain the purpose of the assembly and demonstration mentioned, the Calgary chief of police gave evidence that on Sunday, the

previous day, there was circulated in the city a document calling for a strike. . . .

"He (the chief of police) also gave evidence regarding unemployment conditions in the city and measures for their relief, as well as measures taken by him in anticipation of trouble and for its prevention. His evidence was objected to at the trial and the admission of it is one of the grounds of appeal. In my opinion there is no valid ground of objection to the reception of this evidence.

"As far as it deals with the general unemployment situation that is a matter of such public notoriety as to permit the Court to take judicial notice of it and if anything more is required we need only look at the Dominion statutes and we find in chapter 1 of the statutes of the second session of 1930 in which only three Acts were passed, provision made for the expenditure up to \$20,000,000 for various works, the preamble to the statute reciting that unemployment throughout Canada had become a matter of national concern and that it was desirable that assistance should be rendered by the Government of Canada towards its relief, and again chapter 58 of the statutes of 1931, assented to on August 3, 1931, which after reciting that 'by reason of the continuing world-wide economic depression there exists in many parts of Canada a serious state of unemployment and distress' makes provision for the expenditure without limitation of amount by the Governor in Council of such moneys as he 'may deem expedient for relieving distress, providing employment and maintaining within the competence of Parliament, peace, order and good government throughout Canada.' These statutes indicate not merely the existence of general unemployment but also the very great seriousness of it and of the importance of measures for its relief."

Discussing the nature of the crime with which the appellants were charged, Chief justice Harvey proceeded:—

"The charge is 'being members of an unlawful assembly.' Sec. 87 of the Criminal Code, R.S.C., 1927, ch. 36, defines an unlawful assembly as follows:—

'An unlawful assembly is an assembly of three or more persons who, with intent to carry out any common purpose, assemble in such a manner or so conduct themselves when assembled as to cause persons in the neighbourhood of such assembly to fear, on reasonable grounds, that the persons so assembled will disturb the peace tumultuously, or will by such assembly needlessly and without any reasonable occasion provoke other persons to disturb the peace tumultuously. Persons lawfully assembled may become an unlawful assembly if they conduct themselves



with a common purpose in such a manner as would have made their assembling unlawful if they had assembled in that manner for that purpose."

"It will be seen that to constitute the offence there need be no intention on the part of any member of the assembly to commit any offence, but it is the manner in which the assembly conducts itself that brings it within the purview of the section.

"Suppose a party of three or more friends assemble to view a football match, quite innocently, and being dissatisfied with the conduct of a player or the referee but with the common purpose of showing their disapproval they conduct themselves in such a manner as to cause others in their vicinity reasonably to fear that they intend to assault some one or otherwise 'disturb the peace tumultuously,' to use the words of the section, then they have committed a breach of the section and are liable to the penalty prescribed. But since in such a simple way an innocent assembly may become an unlawful one it is not, in itself, treated as a major offence, the penalty prescribed being only one year's imprisonment.

"It is quite a different thing from an unlawful association, whose purpose is to bring about a change of government or other change by force, the penalty for which under sec. 98 is a maximum of 20 years' imprisonment.

"The appellants are not charged with being members of, nor is there anything in the evidence to indicate that they have any connection with an unlawful association. The seriousness of the offence of which they were convicted lies rather in the probable or even possible consequences, in other words, in what it may lead to.

"If an unlawful assembly goes a step further and proceeds to do what the persons in the neighbourhood fear it may do, viz., 'disturb the peace tumultuously,' it has become a riot (sec. 88) and the punishment for a rioter is two years, but that is not all that is involved in it. In the case of a riot by 12 or more persons, any sheriff, mayor or justice, who has notice of it, is legally bound to do what is commonly spoken of as 'read the Riot Act,' in other words, he has to call on them to disperse (sec. 91), and if they fail to disperse within 30 minutes they are guilty of an offence for which they may be sent to prison for life (sec. 92); but that is not the worst, for equally if they do not disperse the officer mentioned is legally bound to cause their arrest, for which purpose he is entitled to call to his assistance whom he will, and if in the endeavour to arrest or disperse them any of the rioters are killed such killing is excused (sec. 93); and moreover if the sheriff or other officer fails in his duty he

is liable to be imprisoned for two years (sec. 94); and if any one called in to assist fails to render such assistance he also is guilty of a crime and may be punished by one year's imprisonment (sec. 95)."

His Lordship cited the judgment delivered by Mr Justice Newcombe in the Supreme Court of Canada in 1926, in the case *Reners versus Regem* (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 618). In this, and in other judgments to which he referred, it was shown that "the common purpose and the likelihood of a disturbance are questions to be determined ordinarily not by direct evidence but by inference from the conduct of the meeting and from all the circumstances surrounding it. . . ."

"It appears clear," the judgment concluded, "that in the present case there was ample evidence to warrant the finding that the assembly of which the appellants were clearly members had developed into an unlawful one within the definition of the Code, and but for the arrival of the police might have developed into a serious riot. The correctness of the conviction cannot, therefore, be questioned.

"As regards the sentence, a part of what has been said above was with the view to the consideration of this feature of the case. The seriousness of the case arises out of the conditions existing, not merely here, but throughout Canada, and it cannot be said that a reasonably severe sentence should not be imposed as a deterrent, not merely as regards the appellants but as regards all others who might be disposed to act likewise.

"The application and appeal should be dismissed in all respects."

*Rex versus Jones and Sheinin; Rex versus Thernes; Rex versus Farby and Dworkin, Rex versus Campbell* (Alberta), 1931, *Western Weekly Reports*, Vol. 3, page 716.

#### Limitation of Term Independent Contractor

A truck driver was employed by a lumber company in British Columbia to drive one or more of the company's trucks. It was the practice of the company to make deductions, in respect to assessments payable to the Workmen's Compensation Board, from moneys owing to their employees. The employee in question submitted objections to such deductions being made, excepting those for medical aid, about which there was no dispute. Finally, on the occasion of the winding-up of his accounts with the company, he made serious complaint and the case was heard by Judge Swanson in Yale County Court. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs, for the following reasons:—

"It is quite clear," he said, "that these assessments are to be levied and to be payable by the company, and not by its employees. It is equally clear that a 'workman' cannot contract himself out of the benefits reserved for him under the Act. Such an agreement as alleged here by defendant company would in my view be clearly in defiance of the statute and should be declared illegal.

"It is however alleged by defendant company that plaintiff in fact is not a 'workman', nor a 'servant' of the company, but an independent 'contractor'. I am clearly of the opinion (for the reasons which I shall presently state) that the plaintiff is not a 'contractor', but is a 'workman' or 'servant' of the company acting throughout under the orders and control of and subject to dismissal at hands of defendant company.

"Sec. 2 defines a 'workman' as including one who has 'entered into or works under a contract of service,' etc. Sec. 13 reads as follows:

It shall not be competent for a workman to agree with his employer to waive or to forego any of the benefits to which he or his dependants are or may become entitled under this Part, and every agreement to that end shall be absolutely void.

Sec. 14 reads:

Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of section 33 in respect of medical aid, it shall not be lawful for an employer either directly or indirectly, to deduct from the wages of any of his workmen any part of any sum which the employer is or may become liable to pay into the Accident Fund or otherwise under this Part, or to require or permit any of his workmen to contribute in any manner towards indemnifying the employer against any liability which he has incurred or may incur under this Part.

(2) Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence against this Part, and shall also be liable to repay to the workman any sum which has been so deducted from his wages or which he has been required or permitted to pay in contravention of subsection (1).

"In this case I hold that the plaintiff was a 'servant' in the employ of defendant company, and was a 'workman' within the meaning of the Act. I think it is clear from the evidence of the plaintiff, and the admissions of Liveland, the company's superintendent, that plaintiff was under the direction of the company's superintendent and yard foreman. He was obliged to take his instructions from the superintendent and the yard foreman. He was instructed as to the place from which he was to haul ties and poles, where to deliver and put them. Liveland admits that if plaintiff did not carry out his instructions he could 'fire' him. Plaintiff used not his own truck, but the truck of the company, who supplied the oil and gas. Plaintiff did not hire any men under him to do this work . . ."

His Honour cited various judgments bearing upon the question of position under the Act of a workman who stood in a situation similar to that of the plaintiff. One of these decisions was by the Privy Council in the case of *Bull and Co. versus West African Shipping Company* (1927) where Lord Shaw of Dunfermline said:—

"Their Lordships think it only necessary to refer to *Donovan v. Laing* (1893) for a clear exposition of the question to whom attaches responsibility for the act of a servant transferred, so to speak, for the convenience of working a chattel lent or hired to another. In a sense, that is to say, a general sense, he is the servant of the master who sends him, but upon the practical point of responsibility when he is doing the work of, and under the orders or control of, the other employer to whom he is sent, he is, in the eye of the law, the servant of the latter and the latter is, in the eye of the law, his employer."

"I think," Judge Swanson concluded, "the above authorities abundantly bear out the position I am taking here that the plaintiff was a 'workman' within the meaning of sec. 2 of the Act. It is also worthy of note that defendant company have treated plaintiff as a 'workman' by entering his name on their pay roll. I have gone into this matter at some length as I understand that this is a test action to determine liability of the company in a large number of cases of a similar nature."

*McAllister versus Bell Lumber and Pole Company* (British Columbia) 1931, *Western Weekly Reports*, 1931, vol. 3, page 767.

### Use of Annuity Tables in Assessing Damages for Injuries

The principles to be observed by a Court in assessing the damages caused to a workman as the result of an accident were discussed in the Appeal Division, Court of King's Bench, at Montreal, in connection with an action for damages for permanent injury caused by an automobile accident. The degree of permanent incapacity had been placed by doctors at 20 per cent and the trial judge reached the conclusion that the respondent had suffered an annual loss of \$150, arriving at that amount by taking 20 per cent of \$750, the amount of the injured man's annual earnings before the accident. He further found that, in order to obtain an annuity from the Dominion of Canada of \$150, a capital sum of \$2,745.50 would be required, and he consequently awarded this amount to the claimant. In the Appeal Court, Mr. Justice Bond referred to this use of the annuity tables as follows:—

"Reference to annuity tables to ascertain the probability of life is quite legitimate, but



to adopt the cost of an annuity as the absolute basis of calculation of the indemnity to be awarded at common law is an error, as pointed out by the Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec in the case of *Montreal Tramways v. Dupéré* (1) (pages 419 et seq.). The Court may take these elements into consideration, but many other elements and circumstances must also be considered in endeavouring to reach a proper appreciation of a just indemnity to be awarded,—such as, for instance, capacity to work of the injured party; his station in life; the nature of the work for which he is fitted; periods of enforced idleness; and ordinary risks of life and health.—These, and like considerations, are those upon which a proper indemnity is to be based in actions under the common law, and not the blind acceptance of mortality tables and the cost of an annuity. Applying these principles, and taking into consideration all the surrounding circumstances as disclosed by the evidence, I consider that a sum of \$1,500 is a fair and just compensation under this head. For the foregoing reasons, I would maintain the appeal, with costs, and reduce the amount of the

condemnation to the sum of \$2,589, made up as follows: loss of one year's wages, \$624;—Hospital Bill, \$315;—account of Doctor St. Jacques, \$150;—Compensation for permanent disability, \$1,500."

*Rolbin versus Frechette* (Quebec) 1931, *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec*, Vol. 51, page 514.

#### **Picketing does not necessarily involve Intimidation**

A fur company at Washington, D.C., having refused to renew an agreement with the local Fur Workers' Union, the union placed pickets, wearing signs which told of the strike, in front of the employer's premises. The company applied in the District of Columbia Supreme Court for a writ to prohibit picketing, claiming that it constituted intimidation. Justice Wheat dismissed the application, declaring that the pickets were not committing an unlawful act by informing people that a strike existed. "The allegations of the employer" he said, "are too trivial to justify the Court's intervention."

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

A SEASONAL contraction in industrial employment was shown at the beginning of January, 1932, the resulting losses involving a rather larger number of workers than those indicated on January 1, 1931, but approximating the average decline indicated at the opening of the preceding ten years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 7,832 firms, each with at least 15 employees, in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The payrolls of these concerns declined from 904,492 persons on December 1 to 835,960 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 68,532 persons, or 7.6 per cent. Reflecting this contraction, the employment index number (based upon the 1926 average as 100) stood at 91.6 on January 1, 1932, compared with 99.1 in the preceding month, and with 101.7, 111.2, 109.1, 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Employment as reported by employers was thus at a lower level than at the beginning of January in the years 1927-1931, but the index was higher than in the preceding six years of the record.

At the beginning of January, 1932, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada was 21.1, contrasted with 18.6 per cent of idleness at the beginning of December, with 17.0 per cent at the beginning of January, 1931. The January percentage was based on reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,874 labour organizations, embracing a membership of 188,553 persons.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicate a decrease in the volume of business transacted in December, as shown by the average daily placements effected, when a comparison is made with the previous month and also with December a year ago. This decline from December, 1930, was due, chiefly, to fewer place-

ments in construction and maintenance and logging, although all other groups, except manufacturing and farming, also showed reductions in a lesser degree. Vacancies in December, 1931, numbered 36,867, applications 53,885 and placements in regular and casual employment 35,747.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was somewhat lower at \$7.68 for the beginning of January as compared with \$7.85 for December, 1931; \$9.86 for January, 1931; \$11.88 for January, 1930; \$11.30 for January, 1929; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.30 for January, 1920; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was also lower at 69.4 for January, as compared with 70.3 for December, 1931; 76.7 for January, 1931; 95.3 for January, 1930; 97.1 for January, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); 149.4 for January, 1920; and 64.9 for January, 1914.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in January, 1932, was less than in the preceding month but was greater than the corresponding loss in January last year. Eleven disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,044 workers and resulting in the loss of 10,729 working days. Corresponding figures for December, 1931, were: 14 disputes, 1,258 workers and 15,649 working days; and for January, 1931, 9 disputes, 768 workers, and 7,558 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During January one new application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received by the Department. A Board was completed in connection with the dispute involving the clerks etc. employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Following the reports of the Board on the dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Railway and its employees,



which were printed in the last issue, agreements were concluded between the company and various classes of its employees. In connection with the application from the electrical workers employed by the same company, a settlement of the dispute was effected through the mediation of the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department, and the application was then withdrawn. A settlement was also effected in the case of the dispute between the two railway companies and their employees, agreements being concluded mainly on the basis of the Board's report (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930). Full particulars of the proceedings during the month are given on page 123.

### **Industrial Disputes Act adopted by Province of Quebec.**

The Quebec Legislature, during its recent session, adopted "An Act respecting Investigations into Industrial Disputes," giving full effect within the province to the provisions of the

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 12). This "enabling" legislation was introduced in the provincial Legislature by the Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour for Quebec.

Seven of the provinces of Canada have now adopted legislation making the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act fully operative within their respective territories, the only exceptions now remaining being Ontario and Prince Edward Island. It will be recalled that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in a judgment delivered in January, 1925, (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925, page 241) pronounced the Act in its then existing form to be *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament in so far as it related to disputes within provincial jurisdiction. The Act was accordingly amended at the parliamentary session of 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, page 557), so as to declare that it was to apply to disputes not within provincial jurisdiction, and, in addition, to "any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this Act." British Columbia, in 1925, was the first province to pass enabling legislation, followed next year by Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba, and by Alberta in 1928.

### **Methods of arbitration in Australia.**

An account of the Australian system of Arbitration and Conciliation, as amended in 1928, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1929, page 265, and June, 1929, page

582. During 1930 another series of amendments was made in the Conciliation and Labour Act of 1904, in order to meet the opposition of trade unions to certain features of this legislation, and to encourage the use of methods of conciliation rather than arbitration as the means for the prevention and settlement of disputes. The provisions of the new Act form the subject of a new study in the current number of the *International Labour Review* (Geneva), by Mr. Foenander, whose earlier account was quoted in this GAZETTE in 1929. The most important provision of the Act of 1930 is that which relates to the powers of the arbitration commissioners:—

"Should the parties fail to agree, a commissioner may make an order or award that is binding on these parties, and it is within his province to disallow any agreement arrived at by the parties should he consider it detrimental to the public interest. No order or award, however, made by a commissioner can be put into operation until after the expiration of twenty-one days from the making of the order or award, unless by consent of the parties. During the lapse of that period of twenty-one days it is open to either party to lodge an appeal to the Court against any such order or award. . . . In general it may be said that the functions of the conciliation commissioners are confined to what may be reasonably described as the subsidiary problems of industry; the major questions that are likely to evoke grave or acute differences of opinion between employer and employee—e.g., the basic rate of wage and standard hours of work—are withdrawn from their jurisdiction."

The lessons to be drawn from the history of arbitration in the Commonwealth are summarized by Mr. Foenander as follows:—"If there are two distinct major principles to which a quarter-century history of the Commonwealth of Australia Arbitration Court system bears eloquent testimony they are: (1) The supreme difficulty of engrafting an industrial arbitration authority upon a Federal scheme of government; and (2) the difficulty of enforcing the awards or orders of an industrial instrumentality in times when prices and therefore wages are falling."

### **Resignation of Senator Robertson as Minister of Labour**

In the House of Commons on February 5, the Prime Minister announced the resignation of the Hon. G. D. Robertson as Minister of Labour. Tributes to the work of the retiring minister were paid by the leaders in the House

in the following terms: Mr. Bennett said: "I should like to bear tribute to the service rendered to this country by Senator Robertson. A man of great breadth of view, fair-minded, with a warm appreciation and understanding of the conditions of others, and interested in the welfare of humanity to a singular degree, it may be truthfully said that he actually wore himself out in the service of his country. If ever there was a casualty in the conflict against economic conditions you may speak of him as a casualty, for he has been stricken by ill-health through the services he has rendered to Canada."

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, speaking on behalf of the Opposition, said: "I am only too ready to join with the Prime Minister in expressing profound sympathy with Senator Robertson, and at the same time my appreciation of the services he has sought to render and has rendered this country while acting as Minister of Labour. I agree that Senator Robertson's breakdown in health has been due to the zealous manner in which he has endeavoured to deal with the great problems of his department, and we all deeply deplore the fact that the strain has been such as to impair his health and make it necessary for him to tender his resignation as Minister of Labour. I am equally sure I speak for all in this House when I say that we hope he will soon be restored to full health and strength and again be in a position to resume his duties as a member of the other chamber."

Similar appreciation of the services of the retiring Minister of Labour has been widely expressed throughout Canada.

#### **Hon. Wesley A. Gordon new Minister of Labour**

By an Order in Council dated February 3, the Hon. Wesley Ashton Gordon, formerly Minister of Immigration and Colonization, was appointed Minister of Labour in succession to the Hon. G. D. Robertson, who had retired. He will continue to discharge the duties of Minister of Immigration and Colonization and of Minister of Mines.

#### **Economy in public administration in Canada**

In the House of Commons on February 8 the Prime Minister announced that in pursuance of the policy of the maintenance of economy in public administration the Government would ask Parliament to pass a statute to reduce by ten per cent the indemnities alike of the Senate and of the Commons, and of the compensation paid to ministers and to every branch of the public service.

Mr. Bennett stated that such a measure was one of those that were essential if the country was to have a balanced budget. "We have determined," Mr. Bennett continued, "that we will have this economy begin with ourselves—although we realize that it may be particularly difficult with some, much more difficult than perhaps the average man realizes—alike in the Senate, the Commons and the civil service of this country, except, of course, the judges, who stand in a somewhat different position. That is what we have determined to do. A saving of between \$7,500,000 and \$8,000,000 will be effected."

#### **Increase of Unemployment throughout the World in 1931.**

*Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Organization at Geneva, contains in its issue for January 18 the

following note on the unemployment situation in the principal industrial countries as indicated by recent statistics.

"The unemployment situation has become progressively more serious in practically all countries during the last few months. This may be attributed in part to seasonal influences which always lead to an increase in the number of unemployed during the winter months. The situation of the unemployed has consequently become more and more difficult even in countries where a compulsory unemployment insurance scheme exists and far more so in those countries where no adequate scheme or no scheme at all is in force. Some people are of opinion that the cyclical depression has touched the bottom, but even if that be so it is too early yet to say how soon an upward movement may be expected. There is one country which provides an exception to the general rule, namely, Great Britain, where unemployment has been actually falling. As explained elsewhere in this issue, the decrease is due partly to a mere alteration in the number of persons registered at the employment exchanges as a result of changes in the Unemployment Insurance Acts,\* but not altogether; between October 19 and November 23 a real improvement in employment was responsible for a decrease of 68,000 in the number of unemployed out of 122,763, and between November 23 and December 14 the total figure again decreased by 42,500."

A table is given of unemployment figures for a number of countries for different dates in 1931 and the corresponding period of 1930, "These figures," the same publication continues, "show the very serious aggravation of

\*A note on this subject was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1932, page 4.



the crisis which took place during the twelve months referred to. In Germany, where the existence of a compulsory unemployment insurance scheme makes the statistics more accurate than in some other countries, the total figure now exceeds 5 million, an increase of about 35 per cent over 1930. For most countries the absolute figures are not a very accurate index of unemployment but it will be noted that in every case there is a large increase as compared with 1930. In France the increase indicated is enormous, but the figures themselves are far below the real amount of unemployment and it must not be assumed that the increase is really anything like as great as 500 per cent. At the same time it will be noted that Belgium, Latvia and New Zealand all show increases of more than 100 per cent.

"One other fact emerges from the table and that is the world-wide character of the unemployment crisis. Several non-European countries are included in the list and all of them show large increases as compared with 1930."

#### **National Economic Council proposed in U.S.A.**

Last May the Chamber of Commerce of the United States appointed a committee on "continuity of business and employment," with instructions to consider "a rational program of production and distribution to be initiated by business itself." This committee, in a report recently issued, suggests among other measures for preventing depressions in future the establishment of a National Economic Council. Such a Council, in their opinion, should be an advisory body rather than a planning board with functions like those of the War Industries Board. It should be so constituted that it would command respect by reason of the ability, integrity, and impartiality of its members, and so staffed that its recommendations could be based and supported with adequate analysis of conditions. The Council might make recommendations regarding such questions as the tendency of productive capacity to outrun ability to buy; the level of wages; foreign trade and the best methods of dealing with international debts; agriculture, transportation and finance. The committee suggests that "in the methods by which industry brings science and engineering to its aid in dealing with physical problems, we have a clue to an appropriate procedure for dealing with economic problems. In its great research establishments, industry has learned how to use and control an effective tool for guiding its engineering advance. It

charges scientists with its problems, supports them with liberality, and acts with courage to make their findings effective.

"We recommend the appointment of a council, preferably of three members, five at the most, to be given the responsibility of organizing a similar attack on our economic problems. The members must be men of the very highest ability and integrity. They must have the experience and background which will enable them to understand sympathetically the circumstances of all the essential elements of our industrial life, but they must think and act for the country as a whole, and be without obligation to any particular constituency.

"We suggest that this council should be appointed by a larger appointing board. The members of this board should be invited to serve by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and should be representative of some such group of interests as the following:—The United States Department of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, labour agriculture, manufacturing, banking, railroads, public utilities, distributive trades, the law, engineering, and professional economists. The appointments to the council should be made for a three-year term, at the end of which period an appointing board, constituted in the same way, should consider reappointments or changes."

In the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1931, reference was made to National Economic Councils in various countries.

#### **Proposal to extend work of National Research Council.**

An account is given on another page of this issue of the legislative program recently submitted to the Dominion Government by the Railway Brotherhoods.

In addition to this program the railwaymen's representatives revived a proposal first made on the eve of the special parliamentary session of 1930, to the effect that the functions of the National Research Council, established under legislation of 1927, should be extended by the granting of authority to the Council to conduct scientific investigations into the human factor in industry, the regularization of employment, and the just apportionment of the wealth invested in, and produced by, industry. The Brotherhoods refer to the "important and far-reaching responsibilities and duties assigned to the National Research Council" as likely to bring "tremendous benefits to industry and the Dominion," but regret the omission of social subjects from the scope of the Council's work, as defined in the Act.

### Work of the National Research Council.

In an article appearing in the *Contract Record and Engineering Review*, January 27, Dr. H. M. Tory, President of the National Research Council, Ottawa, describes "what the Council is doing for the construction industry in Canada." "In planning its development," he says, "the National Research Council has kept the construction industry very definitely in mind. The purpose of the Council is to assist in the application of science to industry. . . . The stage has been reached in the Council's development when a comprehensive research program for the construction industry should be envisaged and at the moment of writing we are looking forward to conversations and discussions on the point with its representatives. The Council wholeheartedly offers its facilities to the industry and is ready to co-operate with it in the solution of its problems to the full extent of the available resources."

"In 1920," Dr. Tory continues, "the Council began the organization of National Research Laboratories. Until that time and from its inception during the war years when Germany's supremacy in the application of science became so patent, the Council's work progressed along three main lines—the training of research personnel for industry by the granting of scholarships; the assisting of research men in the universities to attack problems particularly urgent of solution and which the university men were particularly capable of attacking; finally, the co-ordination of research effort already under way and the encouragement of it."

To date 185 researches in various laboratories throughout the country have been made possible or encouraged by the assisted researches policy of the Council. In assisting in the co-ordination of research effort and sponsoring the united efforts of all scientific agencies concerned in the particular problems faced, the Council has acted through associate committees. Some of these are primarily designed to effect close contact with the industry concerned; the others serve a similar purpose but emphasize the additional important purpose of bringing together the representatives of co-operating scientific agencies.

### Unemployment and vocational guidance for young workers.

The London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment refer in their recent annual report to the increase in unemployment among boys and girls in London, especially those between the ages of 16 and 18 years. They

attribute this increase to the industrial depression, and anticipate that any general improvement would probably bring about a shortage of young workers, notwithstanding the postponement of the date for raising the age limit for school attendance to 15 years. "The Council are encouraged," they state, "by such a prospect to hope that it may constitute the first real opportunity of bringing about more selective choice of employment. During a period when young labour may be in great demand, the school conferences will attain increased importance as a means of influencing the parents as well as the boys and girls in favour of jobs which offer progressive work as distinct from mere high wages. The opportunity may to a large extent be wasted unless ways and means can be found of impressing upon the less thoughtful parents the unusual circumstances by which their children may benefit."

### Priority of claims under Mechanics' Lien Act of Ontario.

The section of this issue dealing with "Recent Legal Decisions" includes an outline of the decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal in the case of *Inglis versus Queen's Park Plaza Company*. This decision affects the respective status of bond mortgages and mechanics' liens, the court holding that such mortgages have priority only when secured before the registration of liens. According to press reports this decision resulted in "bringing to a standstill" construction works in Ontario that were to be financed by building loans; and shortly after it was rendered, the County of York Law Association decided to ask the provincial government to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act by defining more clearly the rights of mortgage companies and private investors.

### Recent power development in Canada.

The January issue of *Industrial Canada*, the official monthly publication of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, contains a series of articles describing the recent developments of electrical power in the Dominion. "From humble beginnings," it is stated, "the central station industry has expanded into a great and complex organism, embracing plants of huge size and intricate and complicated mechanism. Canadian engineering skill has kept pace with the growth of the industry and Canadian manufacturers have been able to design and build most of the great machines which are now required in power development. This has served to retain millions of dollars in the country, much of which has



gone into wages and has thus kept up employment."

In a general review of recent progress, Mr. J. T. Johnston, Director of Dominion Water Power, Ottawa, says: "The production and distribution of power has caused the mechanization of the world, and this has been the most intensive where power has been abundantly available at low cost. Exclusive of transport machines, the most convenient power medium is electricity, and every country utilizes its most easily and cheaply developed sources of energy for the production of electrical power. In Canada the principal source is water power because it is available in large quantities and at convenient locations practically throughout the Dominion, and further, the power can be produced, in the main, more cheaply than by any other means. It was not until the opening of the century that electrical science had progressed to the stage where electrical energy could be produced in large quantities at a single site and then be transmitted sufficiently widely to ensure its complete and beneficial utilization. When this stage was reached, however, the large water power sites in the Dominion assumed great economic value and their development began, and has continued with a growing momentum up to the present, with as yet no sign of slowing down."

According to the annual statement for 1931 of the Dominion Water Power and Hydro-metric Bureau, Department of the Interior, the estimated capital expenditure in the development, transmission and distribution of the new power developed last year was at least \$110,000,000. Further, it was calculated that over \$280,000,000 would be required to bring to completion the projects at present actively under construction. It is pointed out that these large expenditures in the development of one of Canada's most important natural resources are most timely in providing employment to thousands of citizens in a great many lines of endeavour.

The power developments in each province and section of Canada are described by experts in this issue of *Industrial Canada*, their significance for the future of Canadian industry being indicated.

#### **Benefit of machinery on the farm.**

A resolution was submitted to the recent annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta calling for a weekly half holiday for the farming industry during the summer months. The *Edmonton Journal*, in its issue of January 15, commented on this proposal as follows:—

"Unlike the urban issue, it appears that it is not because the farmer needs a weekly half-day of rest from his labours, but because he has a fair amount of 'idle' time on his hands, that the proposal is made. The farmer once upon a time arose before dawn and slaved until long after dark. Machinery has changed all that. Now he has leisure. Moreover, he can flit into town in twenty minutes in his automobile. Further, the farmers have built themselves community halls and there are picnic areas scattered at handy intervals. The idea, it appears, is that all farmers should take their leisure simultaneously and gather in these places for 'trade talks' and social diversions. It is explained that not only would farmers attend, but that as work in town and on the farm would cease together, the whole community could meet. Norman F. Priestly, vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta is quoted as saying: 'Farm life has changed. The farmer has more time on his hands and is beginning to take an interest in community life. He is changing from a farmer into a citizen.'"

#### **Methods of stimulating production in Soviet industry.**

Mr. Weinberg, assistant secretary of the General Council of Trade Unions of Soviet Union, recently delivered a speech, quoted in *Industrial and Labour Information* (Geneva) December 28, on the political and economic situation and the tasks now facing the trade unions in the Soviet Republics. He pointed out that while the petrol and electrical engineering trades had already completed the program laid down in the Five-Year Plan, the progress made by heavy industry had not been so rapid as the economic interests of the country required. The difficulties encountered in industry and in the transport services, he stated, were mainly due to inadequate organization, the absence of personal responsibility, the equalization of wages, faulty management, and a relaxation of labour discipline.

It was therefore, Mr. Weinberg proceeded, the duty of trade unions to take energetic measures to improve the organization of production, and in order to promote better organization and a more rational use of labour. He recommended that trade unions should take further steps to increase socialistic competition, especially by the introduction of squads of workers employed at collective job rates, and by the organization of competitions between different undertakings and between the various workshops in the same establishment. The former trade union leaders, he claimed, had imagined that it was impossible

for the unions to take steps to ensure the profitable working of undertakings and at the same time to protect the economic interests of the workers. The new leaders were convinced, on the other hand, that it was by taking an active part in the development of industry that the workers could best improve their situation.

### **Restricted immigration to United States.**

The striking reduction that has occurred in the volume of immigration to the United States during the past year is shown in one of the chapters of the annual report of the United States Secretary of Labour for the fiscal year 1930-1931, which is summarized in the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington) as follows:—

“Fewer immigrants are now being admitted than at any time during the past hundred years. Only one immigrant is admitted now where five were admitted a year ago. Still more striking is the comparison of June, 1931, with June of 1913, when under the open-door policy then prevailing, 176,262 immigrants were admitted, as against 3,534 for June, 1931. Virtually fifty times as many were given entry for June, 1913, as for June, 1931. In the Secretary's opinion there is no more important work before the Government and the people to-day than the administration of the immigration laws. These laws have a two-fold purpose: (1) to protect the social and political structure of American civilization from persons who seek to come here with strange, new doctrines of government which threaten the institutions and practices that we in this country regard as essential to the onward progress of our people, whether native born or naturalized; and (2) to give economic protection particularly as to available employment, to those who for both legal and moral reasons should receive first consideration in the blessings of the workaday life. There are in this country many aliens who have come here illegally. No reasonable estimate of this number can be made, but the number of illegal entrants has been materially checked through the activities of the immigration border patrol.

“During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, more than 18,000 aliens were formally deported. Many thousands of others who might have been expelled were permitted to depart voluntarily.”

### **Six-hour day as a permanent operating policy.**

The advantages of a short working day are set forth by Mr. Lewis J. Brown, President of the Kellogg Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, in a pamphlet entitled “What of the Six Hour Day?” The Kellogg Company adopted the six-hour day on December 1, 1930, as an emergency expedient to relieve the unemployment situation in Battle Creek, but it is likely to become a permanent operating policy. The employees of the Company formerly worked 8-hour shifts a day, with a half-hour period in each shift for meals, the rate of pay being slightly different for each shift. A tendency was noticed for employees on the 8-hour day to slow down before meal time, and the “pick-up” after meal time was always slow. By the new arrangement of four 6-hour shifts there are no inequalities, no extra allowances being necessary for any shifts; and no stop is made for meals, as each shift works straight through without a break. “In working a 6-hour shift,” Mr. Brown states, “the employee starts out and works steadily at full capacity for six hours, and in doing so naturally increases the per-hour production efficiency at his task or station during those six hours. Then he stops and has 18 hours for rest and recreation, and his task or station is taken over by another worker, fresh from 18 hours of rest and recreation.”

As to the effect of the new system on wages Mr. Brown says: “In reducing the number of working hours a day, under the six-hour day plan, there was naturally a reduction in the day wages for the higher-paid employees. In fact, there are two hours less work, or 25 per cent less actual working time.

“Our company made a study of what the daily wage should be for an employee to give him approximately the same purchasing power as he had had two years ago, when commodity prices were much higher. It was found that if we increased the base rate of the employees 12½ per cent, their purchasing power would be, when operating six hours a day, six days a week, approximately the same as it was in 1928.

“An investigation was also made of the minimum daily wage a male employee should have in order to provide himself and family with a proper living. As a result, it was decided that the minimum wage for a male employee should be \$4 per day, this being the same rate we were paying when operating on the eight-hour basis—a minimum wage



of 50c. an hour, or \$4 for an eight-hour day. Thus, in working on a six-hour-day basis, the base rate for the minimum wage of an employee was increased 33½ per cent. While those receiving a higher wage received a 12½ per cent increase in base rate."

"It seems probable," Mr. Brown observes in conclusion, "that American business will shortly face the need of providing for a shorter working day, and at a wage providing for a decent American standard of living, if we are to keep our people busy and stabilize our prosperity. Some such formula as the six-hour day may force itself upon us."

#### **U.S. Employees' Compensation Commission.**

The 15th annual report of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission describes the administration, during the fiscal period ended June 30, 1931, of the three compensation laws in charge of the Commission. The first of these laws is the United States Employees' Compensation Act, the administration of which was for ten years the sole function of the Commission; it provides for the compensation of civil employees of the United States who have been injured in the performance of their official duties. Additional duties were placed upon the commission in 1927 as a result of the enactment by Congress of legislation extending workmen's compensation benefits to employees in certain maritime employments, and again in 1928 as a result of the enactment of further legislation providing compensation for employees of private industry in the District of Columbia.

The report therefore gives an account of the Commission's work in connection with these three acts, namely the United States Employees' Compensation Act, 1916, the Longshoremen's and Harbour Workers' Compensation Act, 1927, and the District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act.

A scheme for the amalgamation of two British trade unions, the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses, was recently drawn up and in accordance with British law was submitted for ratification to a ballot vote of the members of both unions on December 11, 1931. It was reported that 79.49 per cent of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union voted in favour of the proposal. It is anticipated that when the amalgamation has been effected the membership of the new organization will be about 100,000.

The State of Connecticut, in 1929, appointed a commission to study pension systems for the State, counties and municipalities. This Commission recently published their report. As regards pensions for State employees, they recommend that the non-contributory system which has existed for eleven years should be replaced by one which recognizes "the obligation upon the individual to take up his burden for the future."

Legislation has been introduced in the Quebec Provincial Legislature by the Hon. Hector La Ferté, Minister of Colonization, to confer power on the government to buy up farm lands sold or for sale for taxes, provided that the cost is not in excess of \$100 in all, or of \$5 per arpent (about .85 of an acre).

During the month of January a total of 2,813 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 9 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 248 were reported including 2 fatal cases; and 540 accidents to employees of the Crown, 8 of which were fatal, were reported during the month making in all 3,601, of which 19 were fatal.

The *Manitoba Gazette*, January 23, contained a notice announcing that the Minimum Wage Board Regulations governing female employees in places of amusement in Winnipeg, St. Boniface, and St. James, and regulations governing female employees in Furliers' Establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface shall be deemed now to apply to Brandon, Manitoba.

Several philanthropic bodies in Great Britain have organized relief plans supplementary to the provisions undertaken by the State in order to counteract the deteriorating effect of prolonged unemployment on workers in Great Britain. Among these, the Society of Friends is arranging to provide 100,000 unemployed men with vegetable seeds and tools to cultivate small truck gardens of their own this year. The scheme provides every unemployed man, who is willing to cultivate a plot of garden ground varying from 300 to 600 square yards, with the requisite seed potatoes, vegetable seeds, lime and fertilizers and tools for \$1.68, compared with the retail price of \$4.15. Payment for the seeds is permitted on the instalment plan of a few pennies every week. Ownership of land is not necessary. The allotment acts of 1921, 1922 and 1926 provide that when any six men appeal to the local authorities for land to cultivate, the local authorities must obtain and make it available to them.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada at the end of January was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

There was no demand for farm help in the Province of Nova Scotia, but a number of farmers were busy hauling wood and building fishing boats for the spring season. No heavy catches of fish were reported. Lack of snow proved a serious handicap to lumbermen; consequently very little activity was reported in this industry. Coal mines in the New Glasgow zone operated from three to six days per week, while the majority of those in Cape Breton Island worked only two days during the last week of January. All bakeries and food manufactories reported business as good, confectionery as fair. Breweries, and iron and steel plants were on short time, and in some departments in the latter industry idleness prevailed. At Halifax, practically all building was completed, resulting in the unemployment of many skilled and unskilled workers, but relief work was still provided for about 100 men. Extension to the public wharf continued at New Glasgow, but this labour was also supplemented by civic street and sewer work. Transportation was fair, also trade. Completion of January clearance sales under the latter division caused some retail houses to reduce staffs. Collections were slow. There was a continued demand for domestics and charworkers, with many placements made.

Few orders for farm workers were listed in the Province of New Brunswick, but farmers were busy hauling wood and storing ice. Owing to unfavourable weather, little fishing was done. No demand existed for bushmen, due in part to lack of snow in the woods. Manufacturing showed some improvement at Chatham, while at Moncton conditions were fair only, and at Saint John all factories were working short time with reduced crews. In the latter city the Board of Trade was endeavouring to secure the opening up of a new industry. Little new building construction was taking place, and some projects were rapidly nearing completion. Transportation and trade were fair. Waterfront work, however, was very quiet, and many longshoremen were idle. Several satisfactory placements were made in the Women's Domestic Division.

Practically no orders for farm help were received by Quebec employment offices.

Logging also was quiet nor was any activity reported in mining, although it was expected that operations might soon start in one section, which would furnish employment to about 200 men. A slight improvement was noticed in several of the manufacturing districts, particularly at Montreal, due to the re-opening of a railway car shop which had been closed for some time. No change was apparent, however, at Quebec, where industries were still not working at their full capacity. Hull and Montreal were the only cities to report better conditions in building construction. Elsewhere, building trades were dull, and relief work was of necessity provided to alleviate the situation. Transportation was quiet and trade somewhat brighter. Satisfactory placement of female domestic workers continued, though at Hull, placements had declined.

Few farm orders were received by employment offices in the Province of Ontario, as the season was not yet far enough advanced for any activity to be shown in this group. Tie-makers were in demand at North Bay, and pulpwood cutters at Fort Frances and Sudbury, but Timmins reported the demand for bushmen as negligible. The mines were not taking on new men and were apparently full-staffed. The auto industry at Windsor showed a slight improvement, and conditions were good in the textile plants at Hamilton, with a marked improvement in some aspects of factory work. Brantford, also, had some optimistic features about industrial activities in that city. Building construction continued at a standstill, and only relief work and highway construction afforded any opportunity for employment in this line. Enquiries in the Women's Domestic Section were already being made for work at summer resorts. Both clerical and industrial orders showed an increase at Toronto. The main problem, however, is that of elderly applicants, who, though excellent workers, are hard to place.

The demand for farm workers in Manitoba continued good for the season of the year. Placements in this industry, however, consisted largely of men who had been receiving city relief. A marked increase in calls for pulp and cordwood cutters and tie-makers was in evidence at Winnipeg, and some difficulty was experienced in getting sufficient skilled men of the latter class. There was no activity in mining. Manufacturing was fair, also trade. Building permits for the City of Winnipeg were much below the figures for the



## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1932	1931		1931	1930	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
Trade, external aggregate.... \$		94,507,844	105,340,793	96,047,920	128,390,702	150,917,096
Imports, merchandise for consumption.... \$		40,289,795	46,911,012	50,413,895	60,337,934	76,325,063
Exports, Canadian produce.... \$		53,255,476	57,486,950	44,682,883	66,819,668	73,060,871
Customs duty collected.... \$		8,338,930	9,074,824	8,862,351	10,784,997	12,653,706
Bank debits to individual accounts.... \$		2,638,122,564	2,841,832,827	2,668,324,702	3,012,223,835	2,973,627,955
Bank notes in circulation.... \$		141,013,382	145,533,231	141,438,920	148,017,056	159,233,300
Bank deposits, savings.... \$		1,360,042,129	1,395,829,124	1,428,736,686	1,425,845,166	1,438,611,843
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... \$		1,082,097,360	1,102,493,179	1,141,110,017	1,149,175,118	1,183,723,359
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	64.8	64.8	71.9	106.9	103.1	109.6
Preferred stocks.....	60.8	63.0	66.5	83.2	82.5	81.9
(1) Index of interest rates.....	119.8	108.6	105.4	95.0	93.9	93.9
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	69.4	70.3	70.6	76.7	77.8	79.8
(3) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	17.59	17.76	17.81	20.21	20.46	20.60
(4) Business failures, number.....			275	292	295	246
(5) Business failures, liabilities. \$			6,299,775	4,198,418	6,994,011	3,110,539
(6) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	91.6	99.1	103.0	101.7	108.5	112.9
(7) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	21.1	18.6	18.3	17.0	13.8	10.8
Immigration.....				1,480	2,090	3,267
Railway—						
(8) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	159,697	168,715	222,639	185,830	186,650	238,966
(9) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings. \$	10,948,329		15,290,993	13,756,875		17,169,986
(10) Operating expenses, Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings. \$		11,442,456	13,560,582	14,532,584	14,656,926	15,257,439
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		7,765,829	8,785,957	10,554,873	10,210,274	9,907,554
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,805,241,537	2,223,673,543	2,238,632,341	2,633,162,904
Building permits..... \$		7,397,984	7,992,815	7,510,745	15,440,281	11,791,478
(11) Contracts awarded..... \$	12,738,300	22,419,000	24,642,200	20,299,100	24,542,300	30,310,500
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons		13,862	14,292	35,592	38,293	46,360
Steel ingots and castings..... tons		20,969	28,337	57,598	56,101	71,740
Ferro alloys..... tons		1,814	1,911	4,467	3,530	3,087
Coal..... tons		1,194,346	1,263,087	1,164,498	1,274,857	1,315,420
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		61,840,000	93,140,000	58,970,000	69,390,000	74,970,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		5,493,000	2,761,000	3,829,000	3,016,000	4,766,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		12,224,000	15,451,000	10,152,000	12,343,000	15,786,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		429,000	323,000	1,131,000	794,000	841,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		100,407,578	109,055,115	113,892,534	167,325,995	159,239,447
Flour production..... bbls.			1,812,457	1,086,272	1,170,025	1,739,375
(12) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		61,612,767	124,419,989	27,184,000	67,077,000	108,558,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,133,534	1,254,696	984,924	1,064,192	1,124,798
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		46,199,000	46,244,000	47,910,000	49,751,000	50,514,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		46,951,000	38,615,000	40,816,000	49,678,000	46,382,000
Newsprint..... tons		165,170	175,640	184,340	184,760	201,700
Automobiles, passenger.....		2,024	886	4,552	4,225	3,527
(13) Index of physical volume of business.....		111.2	117.3	131.2	129.5	136.5
Industrial production.....		119.0	125.0	141.7	137.7	155.5
Manufacturing.....		118.5	117.7	124.0	127.8	139.7

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(\*) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(3) Bradstreet

(\*) MacLean's Building Review.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending January 30, 1932, and corresponding previous periods

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending December 31, December 5 and January 31, 1931, also December 31 and December 5, 1930.

(14) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

corresponding month of the past three years, although weather conditions had proved more favourable for outside building than for many winters. The number of men required for relief undertakings was also less than formerly. A sharp reduction was registered in the work of the women's section, fewer workers being placed both at domestic employment and day work.

In Saskatchewan, few men were availing themselves of the opportunity of going out under the Farm Relief Scheme. This was partly due to the fact that many of the men were not warmly enough clad, and also, that few men seemed to be looking for that class of work. A few bushmen were sent out from Prince Albert to Prairie River, and placements in lumber camps were also made from Yorkton, but these were the only orders received. Construction was quiet, and a large number of applicants still remained unplaced. Relief camps remained open and some workers sought employment there. Improvement was recorded in the Women's Section, with a steady demand for farm domestics and housekeepers.

Very few registrations or vacancies were reported in farming in the Province of Alberta, and little improvement was looked for before spring. Conditions in logging were fairly good, with a few orders listed. Mines at Drumheller and Lethbridge were operating only a few days per week, but at Edmonton the majority were working steadily with a fair demand for men. Manufacturing industries continued quiet. Construction, both building and railroad, was inactive, and no new projects of any kind were in sight. Relief work in rotation was still being provided by the different communities for general labour. Business of every kind was slack, and practically all wholesale and retail establishments were working with skeleton staffs. There was only a small demand for maids and casual women domestic workers, with an increase of registered applicants.

Farming in the Province of British Columbia was exceptionally quiet, and little orchard work was being done owing to the extremely cold weather. The outlook in the logging industry in some sections appeared more promising, but little active work was in evidence at the end of January. Mining reported no new activity. Manufacturing generally was quiet, but a few small sawmills were in operation at Cranbrook. General building construction remained slack, and unemployment relief work in some centres had ceased, the more destitute cases being cared for by direct relief. Snow shovelling, at

Vancouver, had helped the situation somewhat, but only for a very limited time. Longshoremen secured some work at New Westminster, but quietness prevailed at Vancouver and Prince Rupert, although the machine shop at the drydock in the latter city was fairly busy on repair work for fishermen and others. Trade was dull and collections slow. No improvement in conditions in the Women's Domestic Section was reported. Few orders were received and a large surplus of applicants was available for all classes of work.

The seasonal curtailment in employment registered at the beginning of January, 1932, was rather larger than that reported on January 1, 1931, but approximated the average loss indicated at the opening of the preceding ten years. Employment was at a lower level than on the same date in the years 1927-1931, although it was higher than on January 1 of any of the preceding six years of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,832 firms whose payrolls declined from 904,492 persons on December 1, to 835,960 at the beginning of January. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average as 100) stood at 91.6 on January 1, 1932, as compared with 99.1 in the preceding month, and with 101.7, 111.2, 109.1, 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8, and 88.8 on the same date in 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively.

All provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive. In the Maritime Provinces, the decrease took place chiefly in manufacturing and construction, but logging and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, transportation showed seasonal improvement with the opening of the winter ports. In Quebec, manufacturing, construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the trend was also unfavourable in mining and logging, while improvement was noted in retail trade. In Ontario, manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the greatest losses, and there were smaller declines in logging, mining and communications. Retail trade, on the other hand, recorded a slight advance. In the Prairie Provinces, construction reported the most noteworthy decrease, but manufacturing and transportation also showed important losses; in addition, mining, communications, services and wholesale trade were slacker, while logging indicated seasonally increased activity. In British Columbia, lumber, vegetable food, electric current and non-ferrous metal factories, logging and construc-

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS



tion recorded decided curtailment, while there were small gains in transportation and mining.

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while heightened activity was indicated in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities as a result of work undertaken for the relief of unemployment. In Montreal, important declines were noted in transportation, construction and manufacturing, while retail trade was seasonally busier. In Quebec City, manufacturers reported losses in employment, and construction and transportation were also slacker. In Toronto, there were contractions in manufacturing and also in construction and transportation, but retail trade reported considerable improvement. In Ottawa, manufactures and construction indicated seasonal curtailment, and trade also afforded less employment. In Hamilton, manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while highway construction and services reported improvement. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, manufacturing was seasonally dull, but unemployment relief works resulted in a large gain in construction. In Winnipeg, manufactures registered declines, but construction showed improvement. In Vancouver, employment in manufactures, construction and trade showed a falling-off since the preceding month, while other groups did not report much change.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows contractions in all groups except retail trade, the losses in manufacturing, construction and transportation being most noteworthy.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of January, 1932.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

The slackness which generally occurs in a number of trades and industries with the winter season was in evidence during December, according

to reports received from 1,874 local trades unions, and although the falling-off from November was not as large as in 1930 the unemployment percentage at the end of December was the highest yet recorded. The reporting locals had a combined membership of 188,553 persons, of whom 39,713 were without work at the end of the month, a percentage of 21.1, in contrast with 18.6 per cent of idleness at the end of November and with 17.0 per cent in December, 1930. All provinces except Manitoba and New Brunswick shared

in the unfavourable situation shown in comparison with November, the decline in Quebec, which was 7 per cent and chiefly due to slackness among garment workers, being the largest. The unemployment increases in the other provinces were from 0.6 per cent to 2.5 per cent. Manitoba unions reported 1.8 per cent more employment, and New Brunswick a nominal gain of less than 1 per cent. Higher percentages of unemployment were reported by unions in all provinces when comparison is made with December, 1930, the increases in Quebec and Nova Scotia being the largest. Under this comparison lumbering and fishing were the only industrial groups to show improved conditions, whereas the manufacturing industries and building construction showed the largest declines.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in greater detail on the unemployment situation among local trade unions at the close of December, 1931.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of December, 1931, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 37,021 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 35,747 placements. Of these, placements in regular employment numbered 14,343, of which 11,544 were of men and 2,799 of women, while placements in casual employment numbered 21,404. The offices of the Service also received notification of 36,867 vacancies during the period under review, of which 29,969 were for men and 6,898 for women. Applications for employment were registered from 45,104 men and 8,781 women, a total of 53,885. Compared with the preceding month and also with December a year ago, a decrease was shown in the volume of business transacted, the records for November, 1931, showing 44,113 vacancies offered, 71,483 applications made and 43,326 placements effected, while in December, 1930, there were recorded 55,675 vacancies, 74,171 applications for work and 54,751 placements in regular and casual employment. In another section of this issue will be found a detailed statement of the work of the offices for the month of December, 1931, and also for the quarterly period, October to December.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during December, 1931, was \$7,397,984 as compared with \$7,992,815 in the preceding month, and with \$15,440,281 in December, 1930.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that new construction contracts for January show an increase of thirteen per cent over the December figures. The total for the past month was \$12,738,300. Of this total, \$4,944,900 was for business buildings; \$4,720,500 was for engineering purposes; \$2,700,500 was for residential buildings, and \$372,400 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of contracts awarded during January, 1932, by provinces was as follows: Ontario, \$6,347,100; Quebec, \$2,820,400; British Columbia, \$1,249,100; Alberta, \$1,139,900; Saskatchewan, \$536,600; New Brunswick, \$309,700; Manitoba, \$229,500; Nova Scotia, \$86,000; Prince Edward Island, \$20,000.

### Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 118.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in a review of the business situation in Canada during the past year, states as follows: "Reactionary tendencies were predominant during 1931, continuing the economic depression in evidence for more than two years. During the early months moderate improvement was shown, but the marked decline culminating so far as the year was concerned in December, led to low levels in industrial production and security prices. The decline in bond prices was one of the chief reactionary factors in the latter part of the year. A constructive development was the moderate strengthening in commodity prices during the last quarter.

The index of industrial production showed a decline in December compared with the preceding month, gains in manufacturing and mining being offset by declines in forestry and construction."

**Coal.**—In December, Canadian coal mines produced 1,194,346 tons, a falling-off of 26.2 per cent from the 1926-1930 average for the month of 1,618,763 tons. Compared with the corresponding month of 1930, the decline was only 7 per cent. The December output consisted of 750,683 tons of bituminous coal, 390,576 tons of lignite coal, and 53,087 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Mines in Nova Scotia produced 375,773 tons; in New Brunswick, 19,197 tons; in Saskatchewan, 102,663 tons; in Alberta, 508,900 tons; and in British Columbia, 187,813 tons.

Coal imported into Canada during December amounted to 1,025,187 tons as compared

with the five-year average for the month of 1,466,605 tons. Anthracite imports during the month declined to 179,875 tons and included 168,655 tons from the United States and 11,220 tons from Great Britain. Receipts of bituminous coal consisted of 828,501 tons from the United States and 16,090 tons from Great Britain. Lignite imports were recorded at 721 tons cleared through British Columbia ports.

Canadian coal exports continued at a low level and amounted to 42,407 tons, or 6.14 per cent below the average for December in the past five years. The December exports were consigned to the United States, Newfoundland, Alaska, Brazil, Great Britain, France, St. Pierre and Miquelon, the Netherlands, Greece and Cuba.

Based on output, imports and exports data, the tonnage of coal made available for consumption in December totalled 2,177,126 tons, a decline of 26.8 per cent from the 1926-1930 average for the month of 2,975,373 tons. During the month under review the United States supplied 45.8 per cent of the coal made available for use, Canada, 52.9 per cent and Great Britain, 1.3 per cent.

Output during the calendar year 1931 amounted to 12,211,699 tons as against 14,881,324 tons in 1930 and 17,496,557 tons in 1929. Imports into Canada totalled 13,531,831 tons made up of 3,178,141 tons of anthracite coal, 10,347,280 tons of bituminous coal and 6,410 tons of lignite coal. Exports during the year included 336,302 tons of bituminous coal, and 23,551 tons of lignite coal. Canada's coal supply for the year was computed at 25,383,677 tons; in 1930, the total was 31,876,886 tons.

EXTERNAL TRADE A summary of Canadian Trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in December, 1931, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$40,289,795 as compared with \$46,911,012 in the preceding month, and with \$60,337,934 in December, 1930. The chief imports in December, 1931, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, \$7,208,743; Iron and its products, \$5,881,087; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$5,769,899.

The merchandise exported during December, 1931, amounted to \$53,255,476 as compared with \$57,486,950 in the preceding month and with \$66,819,668 in December, 1930. The chief exports in December, 1931, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$19,958,479; Wood, wood products and paper, \$13,974,194; Non-ferrous metals and their products, \$6,890,961.



### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in January, 1932, showed a decline from the previous month, a similar decline appearing in the number of workers involved, due largely to the fact that only eleven strikes or lockouts were recorded as compared with fourteen the preceding month. In comparison with figures for January, 1931, an increase was recorded in the number of strikes and lockouts which occurred, a corresponding increase appearing in the number of workers involved and in the time loss incurred. There were in existence during the month eleven disputes, involving 1,044 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 10,729 working days, as compared with fourteen disputes, involving 1,258 workers and resulting in a time loss of 15,649 working days in December. In January, 1931, there were on record nine disputes, involving 768 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 7,558 working days. At the end of the month there were on record six disputes involving approximately 340 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the union.

### Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was lower at \$7.68 for the beginning of January as compared with \$7.85 for December, 1931; \$9.86 for January, 1931; \$11.88 for January, 1930; \$11.30 for January, 1929; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.30 for January, 1920; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. The most important change was a substantial fall in the price of eggs. The prices of fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, cheese, evaporated apples and tea were also lower. The prices of beef, butter and potatoes were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$17.59 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$17.76 for December, 1931; \$20.21 for January, 1931; \$22.17 for January, 1930; \$21.55 for January, 1929; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$24.15 for January, 1920; and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was again lower at 69.4 for January, as compared with 70.3 for December, 1931; 76.7 for January,

1931; 95.3 for January, 1930; 94 for January, 1929; 97.1 for January 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); 149.4 for January, 1920; and 64.9 for January, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower, two were higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, because of lower prices for steers, cured meats, milk, butter, cheese and eggs, which more than offset higher prices for calves, hogs, lambs and canned salmon; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, owing mainly to reduced quotations for maple lumber and sulphite pulp; the Iron and its Products groups, because of lower prices for steel tank plates and automobile body plates; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of domestic coal, sulphur and building stone; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of declines in the prices of certain tanning materials and white and red lead. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was slightly higher, advances in the prices of oats, rye, oatmeal, rolled oats, coffee and onions more than offsetting lower prices for flax, barley, wheat, flour, bran and shorts. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group was also higher, due to advances in the prices of tin, copper and copper wire which more than offset lower prices for aluminium, lead and silver. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was unchanged, advances in the prices of certain manufactured cottons and of silk thread offsetting declines in the prices of raw jute, raw silk, raw wool and woollen blankets.

### Reduction in Number of Industrial Accidents in Ontario in 1931

The summary figures for workmen's compensation in Ontario for the year 1931 shows a total of 52,894 accidents reported to the Board during the year, a decrease of 16,373 from the accidents during the prior year. The fatal accidents numbered 339, as compared with 520 during 1930.

The total benefits awarded during the year amounted to \$6,021,329.10, as compared with \$7,423,018 during 1930, the 1931 figures being made up of \$4,960,629 for compensation and \$1,060,763 for medical aid. Taking a basis of 300 working days this would show average daily benefits awarded of \$20,071 requiring an average of 772 cheques per day. There was a decrease in the average number of new claims reported daily from 231 in 1930 to 176 in 1931.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**D**URING the month of January an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour from the Hull Electric Company. The dispute arose in connection with a proposed 10 per cent wage reduction, the employees concerned, 82 in number, being motormen, conductors, trackmen, etc., members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. At the close of the month conferences were being held by departmental officials with the representatives of the employees and the general manager of the company, looking to an amicable settlement of the dispute without the necessity of board procedure.

Reference was made in the January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 15, to the establishment of a board to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers and station employees and various subsidiary groups. On January 19 the board was completed by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, of Montreal, P.Q., as third member and chairman, the appointment being made by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Mr. Errol M. McDougall, K.C., and Professor J. T. Culliton, both of Montreal, nominees of the company and employees, respectively. The dispute relates to a proposed 10 per cent wage reduction directly affecting 5,000 employees. Board hearings were in progress at the close of the month.

The January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* contained the texts of the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors, busmen, mechanical department employees, trackmen and gas work employees, members of the Street Railway Employees' Units of the One Big Union. The board consisted of Mr. W. J. Christie, of Winnipeg, chairman, and Messrs. Ernest T. Leech, K.C., and R. B. Russell, both of Winnipeg, representing the company and employees, respectively. The report of the board, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Leech, supported the employer's request for a 10 per cent wage reduction. The company indicated

its willingness to accept the board's award, which was, however, rejected by the men. Direct negotiations were subsequently reopened and continued for some weeks. A settlement not having been reached on January 7, the street railway employees voted five to one in favour of a strike. At this stage the threatened tie-up was averted by the intervention of His Worship the Mayor of Winnipeg. Mr. M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department, also spent some days in Winnipeg and was in close touch with the Mayor and with both sides to the dispute. Negotiations proceeded from time to time and on January 27 word reached the Department that the gas work employees had made a separate agreement with the company accepting the 10 per cent reduction commencing February 1. A couple of days later the Department was notified that an agreement had been reached between representatives of the Winnipeg Electric Company and its street railway employees, under the terms of which the men are to work eight hours per day from December 1 to April 30 at the 10 per cent wage reduction, and seven hours per day from May 1 to November 30 at 3½ per cent reduction, making an average wage decrease for the year of approximately 6 per cent. When a copy of the agreement is received in the Department a summary will be given in the section of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* regarding Industrial Agreements.

Reference was also made in the January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* to an application for the establishment of a Conciliation Board received from certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being members of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A wage reduction of 10 per cent proposed by the company and directly affecting 67 employees was stated to be the cause of the dispute. The Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department, Mr. M. S. Campbell, discussed this matter with the parties concerned in Winnipeg and as a result of his mediation direct negotiations took place at which a three-year agreement was reached providing for reductions effective February 1, 1932, as follows: 10 per cent in the wages of men whose employment is continuous in character, and 7 per cent in the wages of men subject to lay-off from time to time, the understanding being that one-half of this reduction in wage rate shall be restored for the year commencing February 1, 1933, and the other half restored on Febru-



ary 1, 1934, "provided, however, that if during January, 1933, or January, 1934, general conditions are such that in the opinion of the company this restoration is not warranted, the company may notify the organization that such restoration will not be made; whereupon the wage scale for the ensuing year shall be determined by conference and mutual agreement or otherwise." The application was thereupon withdrawn by the employees.

The wage dispute between the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway and subsidiary railways on the one hand and their locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen and hostlers, conductors, trainmen and yardmen, and telegraphers, assistant agents and linemen on the other hand, was amicably settled on February 4 following

several weeks' negotiations between the railway officials and the representatives of the employees. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation dealt with this dispute, the text of the board's findings appearing at page 1293 of the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The agreement gives effect in principle to the board's recommendation and provides for a 10 per cent deduction from each employee's pay cheque, the basic rate of pay to remain unchanged and the agreement to become effective as from December 1, 1931 (not November 15 as recommended by the board), and to continue in force until January 31, 1933, unless business conditions have not sufficiently improved. Particulars concerning this settlement will be found in the article following.

## SETTLEMENTS OF DISPUTES AS TO WAGES ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

**D**URING the closing months of 1931 the railway companies proposed to representatives of various employees' organizations that reductions in rates of wages specified in the agreements should be made owing to the decreases in traffic and in operating income. Previously reductions in numbers employed had been made as traffic decreased, and during the spring and summer months arrangements were made to reduce the number of hours worked in order to spread employment over as many as possible of the staff, those on the mileage basis voluntarily agreeing to reduce the mileage run per month in order to afford some work to engine and train crew employees on the spare list or laid off.

In July, on the two principal railways in Canada, the salaries of officials were reduced ten per cent, and office employees not under union agreements were laid off three days per month without pay, thus effecting a ten per cent decrease in expenses for salaries. In October the railway companies proposed to the representatives of the employees in engine, train and telegraph service that a ten per cent deduction from pay on the existing rates under agreements should be made for a limited time, or that the wage rates in the agreements should be revised to effect a ten per cent reduction in rates.

No agreement being reached the case was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the report of which, dated November 30, 1931, with a minority report, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1931, pages 1293-1300. The Board recom-

mended a decrease in wage rates effective from November 15 and the minority report, by the member nominated by representatives of the employees, recommended against any change.

The railway companies accepted the award of the Board, and made the deduction for the second half of November from the pay cheques of the employees, pending the result of negotiations for a new wage scale. The representatives of the employees contended that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act prohibited a change in wages until the Board had reported, and an opinion from the Department of Justice was secured upholding this contention (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1932, page 16).

Negotiations between the railway officials and representatives of the employees finally resulted in an agreement providing for a ten per cent deduction from each employee's pay cheque from December 1, 1931, to January 31, 1933, basic rates of pay to be unchanged, the railways to notify the employees on December 1, 1932, if business conditions indicated that they would be unable to pay the full basic rates after January, so that negotiations might be carried on. The deduction from the pay for the second half of November was refunded to the employees. The text of the agreement follows:—

### AGREEMENT

The parties hereto agree to give effect, in principle, to the recommendation of the board of conciliation and investigation, in its report to the Minister of Labour, dated November 31, 1931, to the extent that

(a) Ten per cent, shall be deducted from each employee's pay cheques;

(b) Basic rates of pay, as specified in the various schedules, shall remain in effect;

(c) This agreement shall be effective from December 1, 1931, to January 31, 1933, but if, on or after December 1, 1932, business conditions have not so improved as to enable the railways to terminate the agreement at January 31, 1933, notice to that effect will be given to the representatives of the employees, upon which the parties to this agreement will confer further and agree to make every reasonable effort to bring the matter to a conclusion before January 31, 1933.

The 10 per cent wage deduction made from each employee's wages for services performed between November 16 and November 30, 1931, inclusive, shall be refunded to each employee on the payroll for the second pay period from the date of the agreement.

It is agreed that, in the event of any disputes arising in future in respect to proposed revisions of any, or all, of the agreements which shall be referred to boards of conciliation and investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, retroactive effect shall not, except by mutual agreement, be given to the recommendations of such boards beyond the date the disputes are finally dealt with by the boards and copies of their reports have been delivered through the registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation to the parties affected.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company had applied for a Board to deal with a dispute as to a proposed ten per cent reduction in rates of pay for clerks, freight handlers, station employees, and similar employees in its stores department, on wharfs and in steamships service. A Board was established as mentioned in the previous article and began the inquiry on January 28, 1932.

### Settlement in United States

In the United States the railway companies having proposed reductions in wages, the Railway Labour Executives' Association, representing the officers of twenty-one railway labour organizations, met a committee of railway presidents during December to discuss the matter. The railway presidents pointed out that unless agreements were reached as to reductions it would be necessary to proceed under the provisions of the Railway Labour Act, 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1926, page 792), which provides for negotiations followed by mediation or arbitration, and finally for an emergency board to be appointed by the President if no settlement be reached in the case of any dispute.

On January 31, an agreement was signed providing for a ten per cent deduction from each employee's pay cheque for the twelve months from February 1, 1932, to January 31, 1933. The union representatives secured the concession of two conditions: first, that certain notices of fifteen per cent reduction should be withdrawn; second, that the railways should undertake certain measures regarding employment. The latter proposal involved measures for attempting to place motor bus and truck service on a fairer basis, and that a joint committee should be appointed to study the unions' proposals for retirement insurance, workmen's compensation and a dismissal wage, and for the establishment of regional employment bureaus.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1932

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during January was eleven, as compared with fourteen the preceding month. A corresponding increase appeared in the number of workers involved and in the time loss incurred. In comparison with the figures for January, 1931, a slight increase was recorded in the number of strikes and lockouts, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showing a similar increase.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Jan., 1932...	11	1,044	10,729
Dec., 1931...	14	1,253	15,649
Jan., 1931...	9	768	7,553

\* Preliminary figures.

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The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Six disputes, involving approximately 450 workers, were carried over from December, and five disputes commenced during January. Of the eleven disputes in progress during the



month, five were recorded as terminated, one being in favour of the employer involved and four resulting in compromises. At the end of January, therefore, there were six disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C.; lumber workers, Nipigon District, Ont.; coal miners, Robb, Alta.; compositors, Saskatoon, Sask.; women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; and bricklayers and carpenters, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are recorded in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., Mar. 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Montreal P.Q., Aug. 27, 1931, one employer; saw-mill workers, Barnet, B.C., Sept. 23, 1931, one employer; and cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta., Sept. 29, 1931.

A dispute reported in the press as a strike occurred on January 28, 1932, when waitresses in one restaurant in Toronto ceased work in protest against a reduction in wages, stated to be the third reduction in little more than a year, but returned to work within a few minutes when the employer agreed to reconsider the new rate. As a result a satisfactory settlement was reached. As no time was lost it is not included in the record.

A cessation of work, reported in the press as a strike, in an automobile manufacturing establishment in Oshawa, Ont., occurred on January 4, 1932. It appears that the employees objected to a new scale of piece rates as being too low, and it was agreed with the management that work would not proceed for a day in order that a satisfactory schedule might be drawn up. The dispute is, therefore, not included in the record.

Fishermen at North Sydney, N.S., ceased operations for the season on January 9, 1932, when the prices offered by the dealers were reduced by approximately one cent per pound as stocks in store were large and the demand was very light. It is stated that the fishing season was nearly over and the fishermen's union did not call a strike.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement:—

**LUMBER WORKERS (FALLERS & BUCKERS), CAMPBELL RIVER, B.C.**—This dispute, which began on December 3, 1931, to secure an increase in wages, was reported as unterminated at the end of January.

**LUMBER WORKERS, NIPIGON DISTRICT, ONT.**—At the end of January no termination to this strike had been reported. As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December this was the second stoppage that month. The employer, in order to deliver wood contracted for, agreed to an increase in wages demanded at the time of the first stoppage on December 4, raising the rate from \$2.50 per cord to \$3 and from \$26 per month to \$35. While a new scale of wages was demanded at the time of the second stoppage, it appears from later reports that the chief cause was the objection on the part of the strikers to the employment of certain workers, some of whom had not joined in the first strike, and of others who had been engaged during the dispute or after, and who apparently refused to join the union, the Lumber and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union of Canada. Some of these were driven from the camp and their alleged assailants were arrested, but were acquitted for lack of evidence. The employer reported that he expected to close the camp.

**COAL MINERS, ROBB, ALTA.**—At the end of January this dispute, which began on December 14, was reported to be unterminated, but the employer had replaced the strikers sufficiently to operate the mine. The union involved, the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, was collecting funds to maintain the strikers and to defend some twelve or fourteen women arrested in connection with picketing.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute, an alleged lock-out, began on November 19, 1931, when two employers instituted changes in methods of work which involved the discharge of certain workers, claimed to be in violation of their agreement. It was terminated in one factory on January 18 and in the other on January 23, by the return of a substantial number of the workers involved. Wages and working conditions are reported to be the same as before the dispute, but not under a union agreement. It is not reported that the union has called off the dispute or was a party to any settlement. The agreement in force prior to the dispute terminated on January 1, 1932.

**COMPOSITORS (NEWS & JOB), SASKATOON, SASK.**—At the end of January, twenty-one out of the forty-four workers involved in this dispute, which began on December 14, 1931, were

reported to be still involved. The employees had refused a reduction in wages on the termination of the agreement and had been partly replaced. During the month a number of the compositors returned to work with the permission of the union under open shop conditions, but the union declared the dispute to be unternminated.

**MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, EDMONTON, ALTA.**—The four projectionists involved in this dispute, which began on November 14, 1931, resumed work on January 4, 1932, under working conditions and hours the same as before

the dispute, but at lower wages. The employer, it is reported, had previously proposed a reduction in wages, and in December, wages being in arrears and the employer in financial difficulties, the union offered to accept a reduction from \$65 per week to \$50, but was informed that two other men had already been engaged to take the places of the four affected, and this arrangement could not be altered. Later the trustees for the creditors discharged three musicians and stage hands as not required. The four projectionists were finally re-engaged as stated above.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1932

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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#### (a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to January

<b>LOGGING—</b>			
Lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C.	36	900	Commenced Dec. 3, 1931; for increase in wages; unternminated.
Lumber workers, Nipigon District, Ont.	100	1,500	Commenced Dec. 28, 1931; for dismissal of certain workers and for increase in wages; unternminated.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners, Robb, Alta.....	75	1,800	Commenced Dec. 12, 1931; against discharge of worker and charging for lamps, alleged to be in violation of agreement; unternminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	200	3,500	Alleged lockout; commenced Nov. 19, 1931; re union wages and working conditions; terminated Jan. 23, 1932; in favour of employer.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Compositors (news and job), Saskatoon, Sask.	44	800	Alleged lockout; commenced Dec. 14, 1931; against decrease in wages; unternminated.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Recreational—</i>			
Motion picture projectionists, Edmonton, Alta.	4	4	Alleged lockout; commenced Nov. 14, 1931; wages in arrears and workers replaced at reduced rates; terminated Jan. 4, 1932; compromise.

#### (b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during January, 1932

<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners, Midlandvale, Alta.	180	540	Commenced Jan. 21, 1932; against change in working conditions; terminated Jan. 23, 1932; compromise.
Coal miners, Coleman, Alta...	275	275	Commenced Jan. 27, 1932; for change in working conditions; terminated Jan. 28, 1932; compromise.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.	20	160	Commenced Jan. 21, 1932; against reduction in staff; terminated Jan. 30, 1932; compromise.
Women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	10	50	Commenced Jan. 25, 1932; against reduction in piece rates; unternminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Bricklayers and carpenters, Vancouver, B.C.	100	1,200	Commenced Jan. 18, 1932; against reduction in wages; unternminated.



**COAL MINERS, MIDLANDVALE, ALTA.**—A cessation of work occurred on January 21, 1932, for three days, the miners objecting to an order that each car of coal loaded should be tagged by the miner. The tippie had burned down some time before and the temporary tippie had no provision for screens and scales. It had been arranged between the management and the union, the United Mine Workers of America, that the miners would work at day rates instead of by the ton, as under the agreement, while the temporary tippie was in use. The order to tag the cars was resented as a check up on the quantity and quality of the coal each miner produced at datal wages. The district president of the union, however, reached an agreement with the management that the cars should be tagged, but it is understood that an arrangement was made as to the number of cars per man expected and as to the quality of the coal.

**COAL MINERS, COLEMAN, ALTA.**—Employees in one colliery ceased work for one day to secure an equal division of the available work among the men, there not being orders for coal to employ all steadily. The management negotiated an arrangement more satisfactory to the men and work was resumed next day.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (DRESSMAKERS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Pressers, fourteen in number, in a waist manufacturing factory ceased work when, as a result of a change to a contract system, six pressers were laid off. The establishment was picketed by the union to which the strikers belonged, the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers. As a result of negotiations between the parties, with the assistance of a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour, it was arranged that the fourteen employees who ceased work should be reinstated and that the other six should be employed when staff was increased. Work was resumed on January 30.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees, ten in number, ceased work as a result of a reduction in wages on January 25, 1932. The employer reports that the strikers were replaced, but that six of them returned to work. At the end of the month the establishment was being picketed.

**BRICKLAYERS AND CARPENTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—As a result of a notice of reduction in wages, effective in three days, carpenters and bricklayers on one building ceased work as from January 18, 1932. The two carpenters' unions having members on the job, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the amalgamated Carpenters of Canada,

claimed that they had agreements with the contractors' association, to which the contractor involved belonged, which provided that notice of any change in conditions should be given prior to April first in any year, by sixty days and ninety days respectively. The contractors' association had contended that these agreements had been broken in the spring of 1931 as the unions allowed their members to work for other contractors at less than union rates and had given notice of a reduction in wages. This led to a strike from July 2 to July 9, 1931, work being resumed when the contractors agreed to pay the agreement rate of \$1 per hour pending further negotiations. The contractors' association then gave sixty and ninety days' notice of a reduction to 84 cents per hour, but the unions refused to accept these notices as being effective prior to April 1, 1932, under the terms of the agreements. The bricklayers' union claimed to have a verbal agreement with the contractors which provided for \$1.35 per hour from June 1, 1929, subject to ninety days' notice. The contractors' association held that this arrangement had expired. Negotiations between the parties were brought about by the representative of the Department of Labour, but at the end of the month no settlement had been reached. Small numbers of carpenters and bricklayers on other buildings were similarly involved and a number of labourers were indirectly affected. Early in February work was resumed, the carpenters' rate to be unchanged at \$1 per hour until March 31, while the bricklayers' rate was reduced from \$1.35 per hour to \$1.22½.

### Unemployment Policy of Labour Movement in France

At the 21st national congress of the Confederation of Labour, held at Paris last September, resolutions were adopted in favour of a 40-hour five-day working week, paid vacations, the development of funds with a view to the establishment of unemployment insurance, the extension of the school period, and the lowering of the age limit for pensions. The Congress considered that these measures would insure the re-employment of large numbers now unemployed; would help to restore the purchasing power of the workers; and would tend to re-establish equilibrium between the supply and demand for labour, and so counteract the existing tendency towards wage reductions. Other resolutions recommended improvements in the facilities for labour distribution, and the advance planning of public works.

## RECENT STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month. The annual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts in other countries is on page 149 of this issue. Information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

Provisional figures for the year 1931 show the number of disputes beginning in the year as 419. The number of workers involved in all disputes in progress during the year was 491,800 and the time loss for the year 6,985,000 working days. The two largest disputes of the year, one in the cotton manufacturing industry and one in the coal mining industry (see page 149 of this issue) accounted for nearly two-thirds of the number of workers involved and over three-quarters of the total time loss for the year.

Of these 419 disputes beginning in 1931, 32 were over demands for increases in wages, 116 over proposed reductions in wages, 85 over other wages questions, 33 over working hours, 85 over the employment of particular classes or persons, 18 over trade union questions and 49 over other questions.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING 1931

Industry group	1931		
	Number of Disputes beginning in 1931	Number of work-people involved in all disputes in progress	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress
Coal mining.....	146	280,900	2,849,000
Other mining and quarrying..	8	600	14,000
Brick, pottery, glass, etc.....	13	1,000	19,000
Chemical.....	6	1,000	2,000
Iron and steel.....	6	500	2,000
Engineering.....	8	700	11,000
Shipbuilding.....	14	2,400	56,000
Other metal.....	34	5,300	52,000
Cotton.....	17	147,400	3,319,000
Wool textile.....	2	3,000	21,000
Other textile.....	19	13,400	377,000
Clothing.....	21	1,300	16,000
Food, drink and tobacco.....	4	5,100	11,000
Woodworking, furniture, etc....	16	5,900	83,000
Paper, printing, etc.....	4	400	1,000
Building, public works contracting, etc.....	57	12,300	145,000
Transport.....	17	5,300	13,000
Commerce, distribution and finance.....	9	700	2,000
Other.....	18	1,600	12,000
Total.....	419	491,800	6,985,000

In addition there was one sympathetic strike. The accompanying table gives a classification of the disputes by industries for 1931.

The number of disputes beginning in December was 16 and 10 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 26 disputes in progress during the month, involving 6,100 workers with a time loss of 52,000 working days. Of the 16 disputes beginning in the month, 10 were over wages questions, 4 on questions of working hours, 2 on other questions of working arrangements. Settlements were reached in 16 disputes of which 5 were in favour of workers, 5 in favour of employers and 6 ended in compromises.

A strike of 3,700 watermen and lightermen engaged in unloading boats in the Thames river began January 4 and caused, it is reported, half of the trade of the Port of London to be held up. A strike of dockers at Birkenhead also began about the same time. These disputes were over the refusal of the strikers to accept the terms of the new national agreement providing for certain reductions in wages. No report has been received of settlements.

### Newfoundland

A strike of longshoremen at St. John's began January 23, against a proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent. The number involved was approximately 2,400, but no interference was caused with the handling of mail and perishable cargo. It was reported that on January 29, the union agreed to resume work on the former wage scale pending settlement.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in November was 42 and 46 were still in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 16,295 and the time loss for the month 393,884 working days.

The City Council of Edmonton, Alberta, recently re-enacted a bylaw providing that every retail establishment shall close at 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon in each week. Restaurants for the sale of food consumed on the premises, and drug stores for the filling of doctor's prescriptions only, are exempted from the order. The bylaw took effect on February 3, and will remain in force throughout the present year with the exception of the month of December.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES DURING 1931

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1931 was 88, a figure somewhat greater than that for 1930 but approximately the same as the average number each year since 1922, which marked the end of a period of industrial conflict under war and post-war conditions. The number of workers involved, however, being 10,738, was appreciably lower in 1931 than during 1930 or during any year since 1914, which was the lowest since the record was begun in 1901. The year was marked by the number of disputes involving small numbers of employees, usually for short periods of time. On the other hand, owing to the occurrence of five disputes involving relatively large numbers of employees

for some length of time, the time loss in "man-working days" was considerably greater than during 1930, but approximately equal to the average number of days lost during the previous five years, and less than during most of the years since 1901.

The largest dispute during the year was that involving 1,500 workers in women's clothing factories at Toronto, Ont., from February 25 to May 7 and resulting in a time loss of 47,000 working days. Other important disputes occurring during the year included that of 650 sawmill workers at Fraser Mills, B.C., lasting over two months in the autumn, and resulting in a time loss of 35,000 working days; that involving 122 photo-engravers at Tor-

TABLE 1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY YEARS, 1901-1931

Year	All Industries					Coal Mining			Industries other than Coal Mining		
	Number of disputes		Number of employers	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Number of disputes in existence during year	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Number of disputes in existence during year	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days
	In existence during the year	Beginning in the year									
1901.....	99	97	285	24,089	737,808	2	1,760	7,040	97	22,329	730,768
1902.....	125	124	532	12,709	203,301	3	510	10,120	122	12,199	193,181
1903.....	175	171	1,124	38,408	858,956	7	5,410	173,441	168	32,998	685,518
1904.....	103	103	591	11,420	192,890	4	184	792	99	11,236	192,098
1905.....	96	95	332	12,513	246,138	10	5,564	101,770	86	6,949	144,368
1906.....	150	149	965	23,382	378,276	13	4,549	146,622	137	18,833	231,654
1907.....	188	183	950	34,060	520,142	13	8,990	102,824	175	25,070	417,318
1908.....	76	72	178	26,071	703,571	7	3,541	13,600	69	22,530	689,971
1909.....	90	88	372	18,114	880,663	13	8,618	720,180	77	9,496	160,433
1910.....	101	94	1,233	22,203	731,324	3	2,950	485,000	98	19,253	246,324
1911.....	100	99	533	29,285	1,821,084	6	9,890	1,513,320	94	19,395	307,764
1912.....	181	179	1,321	42,860	1,135,786	2	2,243	107,240	179	40,617	1,028,546
1913.....	152	143	1,077	40,519	1,036,254	4	4,837	562,025	148	35,682	474,229
1914.....	63	58	261	9,717	490,850	3	2,500	280,800	60	7,217	210,050
1915.....	63	62	120	11,395	95,042	9	2,753	11,907	54	8,642	83,135
1916.....	120	118	332	26,538	236,814	8	11,270	72,387	112	15,268	164,427
1917.....	160	158	758	50,255	1,123,515	21	17,379	584,890	139	32,876	538,625
1918.....	230	228	782	79,743	847,942	46	22,920	130,696	184	56,823	517,246
1919.....	336	332	1,967	148,915	3,400,942	20	10,130	383,659	316	138,785	3,017,283
1920.....	322	310	1,374	60,327	799,524	35	12,128	99,920	287	48,199	699,604
1921.....	168	159	1,208	28,257	1,048,914	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596
1922.....	104	89	732	43,775	1,528,661	21	26,475	798,548	83	17,300	730,113
1923.....	86	77	450	34,261	671,750	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211
1924.....	70	64	435	34,310	1,295,054	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,109	205,570
1925.....	87	86	497	28,949	1,193,281	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	153,005
1926.....	77	75	512	23,834	266,601	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408
1927.....	74	72	480	22,299	152,570	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737
1928.....	98	96	548	17,581	224,212	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212
1929.....	90	88	263	12,946	152,080	8	3,045	6,805	82	9,901	145,275
1930.....	67	67	338	13,768	91,797	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614
1931.....	88	86	266	10,738	204,238	9	2,129	11,523	79	8,609	192,715
Total.....	3,939*	3,822	20,816*	993,241*	23,069,983	399*	268,277*	8,986,935	3,542*	724,964*	14,083,048

\* In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

onto and London, Ont., Quebec and Montreal, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., from May 4 until the end of the year, resulting in a time loss of 20,000 working days; that of 360 sawmill workers at Barnet, B.C., from September 23 until the end of the year, resulting in a time loss of 14,500 working days; and that of 206 masters and mates at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., from April 21 to July 11, resulting in a time loss of 14,000 working days.

The record includes seven strikes involving men engaged by municipal and provincial authorities on unemployment relief work, which are therefore not industrial disputes in the sense of interruptions to industry. These disputes involved 837 workers and a time loss of 4,562 working days. In addition there were reported to the Department a number of cases of cessation of work by men on unemployment relief work who were not receiving wages but performing some work and receiving direct relief which was not affected by the cessation of work. There being no relation of employer and employee involved, such disputes were not included in the record.

### Compilation of Statistics

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analysing the data, and since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the LABOUR GAZETTE are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables. The annual reviews in the LABOUR GAZETTE have brought the lists of disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

The annual review for 1930 appearing in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, included summary tables back to 1901, the result of a revision of the record on the basis of the classification of industries adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other government departments for official statistics. This classification had been used for strikes and lockouts since 1921, and it was advisable to have the record for earlier years on the same basis. Other revisions to secure uni-

formity throughout the whole period were also made.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days' time loss is maintained in the Department. Although not included in the statistical record, such disputes are mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE at the time of their occurrence. During 1931 there were three such disputes, involving 26 employees, making a time loss of 10 working days.

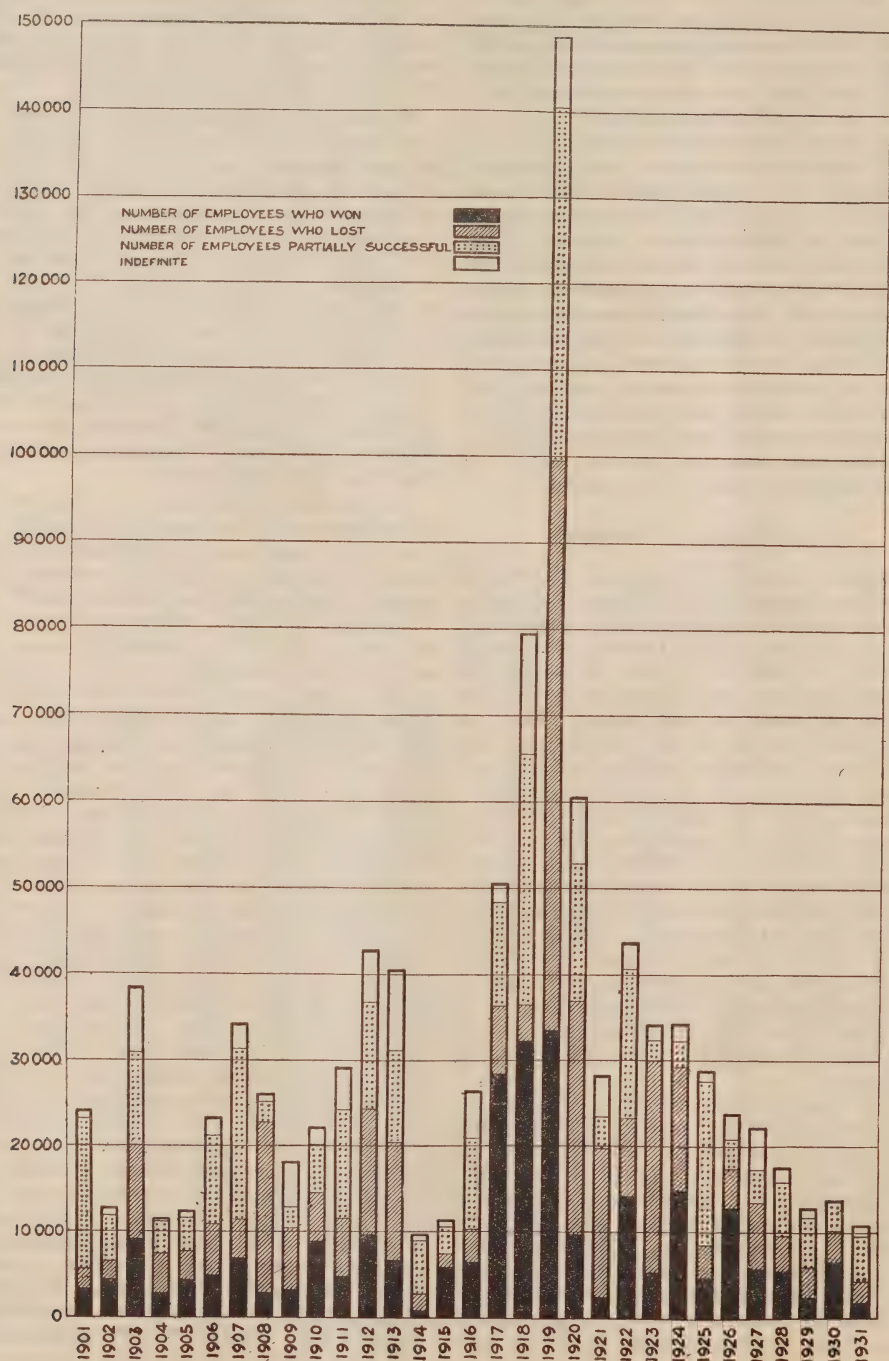
The figures in this report are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. As to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known. The number of employees recorded for each dispute is the number of those directly affected, that is on strike or locked out, and does not include those indirectly affected. In recent years, when the information is available, the number indirectly involved has been shown in footnotes.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to the following disputes of this nature carried over from 1930: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., commencing December 20, 1926, lapsed by July, 1931; photo-engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, merged with

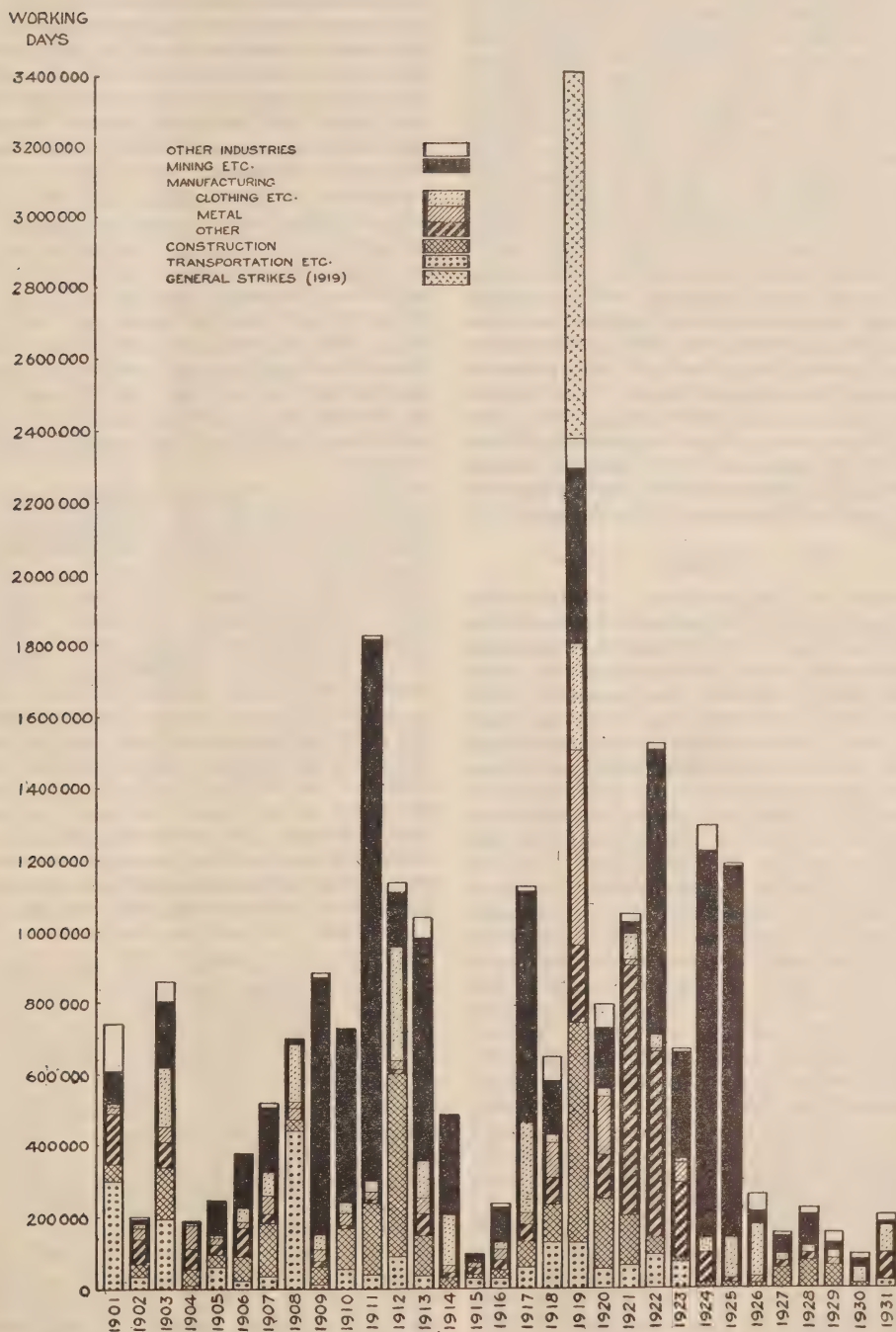


# RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED EACH YEAR 1901-1931

NUMBER OF  
EMPLOYEES



LOSS IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS  
OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR 1901-1931





dispute commencing May 4, 1931; motion picture projectionists, Vancouver, B.C., June 23, 1930, lapsed during February, 1931; and bakery drivers, Saskatoon, Sask., September 22, 1930, lapsed during April, 1931. Also during 1931, the following disputes included in Table 10 and recorded as terminated were added to this list: upholsterers, Toronto, Ont., commencing December 10, 1930, called off on March 7, 1931; pile drivers and hoisting engineers, Vancouver, B.C., January 3, 1931; lapsed during June; coal miners, Shaughnessy, Alta., January 15, 1931, lapsed during November; shirt and overall factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., April 6, 1931, called off by the union in June; tailors, Vancouver, B.C., June 6, 1931, called off by the union in October; cloakmakers, Winnipeg, Man., October 27, 1931, terminated during December; motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, February 23, 1931; photo-engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931; photo-engravers, Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., Toronto and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931; motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q., August 27, 1931; sawmill workers, Barnet, B.C., September 23, 1931; and cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta., September 29, 1931.

### Charts

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in mining considerable time loss occurred in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1922, 1924 and 1925. In 1919 the time loss due to general strikes is shown separately.

In metal manufacturing considerable time loss appeared in 1919 and 1920. In construction considerable time loss appeared only in 1912 and 1919. In transportation there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen; in 1903 due to a strike of railway clerks and freight handlers throughout western Canada, and a strike of longshoremen at Montreal, with a sympathetic strike of teamsters; and in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists. There also occurred considerable time loss in clothing, textiles, boots, furs, etc., in 1903, 1908, 1912, 1914, 1917, 1925, 1926 and 1930. The time loss in other manufacturing industries was large in 1901, due to a lockout of cigarmakers at Montreal; and in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, due to the prolonged disputes of job printers to secure the forty-four hour week.

From the chart showing results of the disputes it appears that the majority of employees were successful or partially successful in 1901, 1902, 1907, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1926, 1930 and 1931 but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1921 and 1923.

### Features of Strikes in 1931

The following notes deal with the chief features in strikes and lockouts during the year 1931:

**LOGGING.**—The three disputes in this industry commenced in December and two of them were underminated at the end of the year, one at Campbell River, B.C., the other being the second of two in the Nipigon district, Ont. The first strike in the Nipigon district and the one at Campbell River were for increases in wages.

**FISHING & TRAPPING.**—There were three disputes in fishing, all to secure an increase in the price paid for fish or for restoration of the previous season's rates. Two of these disputes were in British Columbia one being at Prince Rupert and the other at Barkley Sound. The third was at North Sydney, N.S. There were 1,000 fishermen involved in these disputes and the resulting time loss was 11,400 working days. All were settled by arbitration or conciliation, compromises being effected.

**MINING.**—All of the nine disputes in mining involved coal miners, five of which occurred in Alberta, two at Estevan, Sask., and two in Nova Scotia. The most important of these, a strike of six hundred miners at Estevan, Sask., to secure union recognition, higher wages and improved working conditions was referred to a Royal Commission. A special article in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1931, pages 1065-1067 gave an account of the strike. The other disputes were of short duration and involved relatively few workers with the exception of one at North Sydney, N.S., where 950 miners struck against excessive dockage for rock in coal and for the dismissal of the official responsible. They returned to work after a week without securing their demands. The colliery was operating only two days a week, so that the time loss was small.

**MANUFACTURING.**—There were four important disputes in this industry that accounted for most of the time loss incurred. A strike of some 1,500 dressmakers employed in seventy establishments in Toronto, Ont., on February 25 continued until May. From time to time the individual employers signed union agreements and the strikers went back to work. In April the Minister of Labour for Ontario met representatives of the employers and of the employees, to consider the signing of a collective agreement. The employers, however, finally stated that some of them had decided not to recognize the union and that further negotiations would, therefore, be useless. An additional number of employers, however, signed individual agreements with

the union later from time to time and toward the end of the month the union stated that only a small number of factories were non-union. It appeared that these included some of the largest shops which had succeeded in replacing the strikers to a large extent. On May 5 the strike was terminated, the union reporting that agreements had been signed with establishments employing 950 of the strikers. During the strike there were a number of arrests for offences in connection with picketing and some convictions. There was also considerable time loss in the printing and publishing industry due to an extended dispute involving photo-engravers over the renewal of the union agreement with one firm in Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., Toronto and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. This dispute arose over an alleged lockout in 1929 in a plant taken over later by this firm. The workers were replaced in 1929 and again in 1931 but the union continued to carry on the dispute. Two disputes of sawmill workers at Fraser Mills and Barnet, B.C., commenced during September for an increase in wages and union recognition, and against a decrease in wages respectively, involving about 650 and 360 workers. Both were settled in November, the former by conciliation resulting in a compromise settlement and the latter by the closing down of the plant. Most of the disputes in manufacturing were small, involving clothing factory workers.

**CONSTRUCTION.**—There were but thirteen disputes in construction during the year, and none involved large numbers of workers or resulted in great time loss.

**TRANSPORTATION.**—A strike of masters and mates employed on tow boats at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., against a proposed ten per cent decrease in wages occurred in April and was not called off until July 11. Most of the strikers had been replaced, the remainder returning to work at the lower wage rates. The resulting time loss amounted to 14,000 working days. Seventy-five marine engineers also ceased work in sympathy with the masters and mates at Vancouver, refusing to work with those replacing them. A strike of 170 linemen in the electric light, heat and power system at Montreal over the refusal of the employer to renew the union agreement resulted in serious trouble. Some of the linemen did not strike. The company secured some fifty workers to replace the strikers and shortly after the beginning of the dispute thirty-five linemen returned to work. The Montreal representative of the Department of Labour was able later in the month to bring about a meeting between the repre-

sentatives of the parties to the dispute which resulted in the company agreeing to re-engage the strikers on application without prejudice as required. From time to time during the strike and after its termination damage was done to the transmission lines and equipment of the company amounting to about half a million dollars, while parts of the city were deprived of light and power and a serious condition existed. A number of strikers were arrested, convicted of being involved in the damage and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The above three mentioned disputes comprise the total number recorded under transportation and public utilities.

**SERVICE.**—One-half of the fourteen disputes classified in this division involved men employed as wood cutters or labourers on unemployment relief work carried on by provincial or municipal authorities, and these accounted for nearly all of the workers involved and time loss recorded. Most of the other disputes in this group involved motion picture projectionists and were over questions as to the continuance of union conditions, involving small numbers of workers in each case.

### Analysis of Statistics, 1931

Table I is a summary of the principal statistics for the period for which the record has been compiled, beginning in 1901. The table shows the number of disputes beginning in each year and the number in existence during the year, the difference in each case being the number of disputes carried over the end of the previous calendar year. A small number of disputes have been carried over at the end of every year except 1903 and 1929. The approximate number of employers involved in all industries, as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, is given. In addition to these data, the number of disputes in existence during each year in coal mining and in industries other than coal mining is given, along with the number of workers involved and the time loss. A study of the latter figures reveals that a few disputes in coal mining in most years account for a large proportion of the workers involved and for a still larger proportion of the time loss resulting.

Table II gives an analysis by number of workers involved during 1931 and shows that one dispute involved 1,500 workers, or 14 per cent, and resulted in 23 per cent of the time loss; that five disputes involved 39.1 per cent of the workers and resulted in 45.2 per cent of the time loss; or on the other hand that 47 disputes, more than half the total, involved but 10.5 per cent of the workers and resulted in only 7.3 per cent of the time loss.



Table III gives an analysis by time loss in man working days, and shows that five disputes involving 26.4 per cent of the workers resulted in 63.9 per cent of the time loss; that 31.8 per cent of the disputes involving 71.3 per cent of the workers resulted in 91.8 per cent of the time loss; and 54.5 per cent of the disputes involved but 20.9 per cent of the workers and resulted in only 4.2 per cent of the time loss.

Table IV gives an analysis by duration, that is the number of working days each dispute was in progress, and shows that 21 disputes lasted twenty-five days and over and accounted for 76.3 per cent of the time loss incurred during the year; that 7 disputes were un-terminated or carried over from 1930; also that 25 disputes lasted less than five working days and that 43 disputes lasted less than ten working days and resulted in but 8.5 per cent of the time loss.

Table V gives an analysis by provinces, and shows that Ontario had the largest number of disputes during the year, British Columbia being next, followed by Quebec and Alberta. British Columbia, however, had the largest number of workers involved, namely one-third of the total, and also the greatest time loss, amounting to over two-fifths of the total, owing to the strikes on tow boats and in saw-mills; Ontario had the next largest number of workers involved and resultant time loss. Of the 20,000 working days time loss due to an interprovincial strike, 11,000 working days occurred in the province of Quebec and 7,400 working days in Ontario.

Table VI gives an analysis by industries and shows that 48.8 per cent of the disputes were in manufacturing, 10.2 per cent in mining, 14.8 per cent in construction, and 16.0 per cent in service. One-half of the last group involved unemployment relief workers. In manufacturing 23 disputes were in textiles, clothing, etc., and 8 in "other wood products." These accounted for 33.5 per cent and 25.3 per cent of the time loss respectively. Three disputes in fishing accounted for 5.6 per cent of the time loss.

Table VII gives an analysis by causes and results and shows that 28 disputes were against a decrease in wages, 12 were for an increase in wages and 19 were to secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions. There

were five sympathetic disputes during the year and six disputes over discharge of workers for causes other than in connection with union activity. In regard to the results of the disputes, 25 were in favour of workers, twenty-eight in favour of employers, twenty-four ended in compromises or were partially successful, while eleven were recorded as indefinite or un-terminated. Over half of the workers or 5,175 were involved in the disputes that ended in compromises or were partially successful, 2,604 workers were involved in disputes terminating in favour of employers, and 1,769 workers were involved in disputes in which they were successful.

Table VIII gives an analysis by industries and methods of settlement with respect to the number of disputes and the workers involved, and shows that thirty-eight disputes involving 4,157 workers were settled by direct negotiations, eighteen disputes involving 2,454 workers were terminated by their return without negotiations or settlement and twelve disputes involving 716 workers were terminated by replacement workers. Nine disputes involving 1,566 workers were settled by conciliation, either of the Department of Labour or some other party.

Table IX gives an analysis of months for the past eleven years, giving the number of disputes starting during each month, as well as the number of disputes in existence, and the number of workers involved each month, both in new disputes and in all disputes in progress, with the total time loss by months. This table shows that the greatest number of disputes during a year generally occurs in May and that the greatest time loss generally occurs in July. The past two years were exceptions, however, in that the greatest number of disputes commenced in September and the largest time loss occurred in February in 1930 and in October in 1931, closely followed by March, September and November. This large time loss in September, October and November was mainly due to strikes of sawmill workers at Fraser Mills and Barnet, B.C., where 1,010 workers were on strike during all of October and part of September and November.

Table X gives a list of strikes and lockouts occurring during the year, with certain details as to causes, results, etc.

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1931, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED

Number of workers involved	Disputes		Number involved		Time Loss	
	Number	Per cent of Total	Workers	Per cent of Total	Working Days	Per cent of Total
1,000 and over.....	1	1.1	1,500	14.0	47,000	23.0
500 and under 1,000.....	4	4.6	2,700	25.1	45,400	22.2
100 and under 500.....	26	29.5	4,528	42.2	84,703	41.5
50 and under 100.....	12	13.7	875	8.2	12,244	6.0
10 and under 50.....	39	44.3	1,103	10.2	13,686	6.7
Under 10.....	6	6.8	32	0.3	1,205	0.6
Total.....	88	100.0	10,738	100.0	204,238	100.0

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1931, BY TIME LOSS

Period of working days lost	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
50,000 and over.....	5	5.7	2,838	26.4	130,500	63.9
10,000 and under 50,000.....	23	26.1	4,823	44.9	57,080	27.9
1,000 and under 10,000.....	12	13.7	832	7.8	8,209	4.0
500 and under 1,000.....	29	32.9	1,408	13.1	7,594	3.7
100 and under 500.....	19	21.6	837	7.8	855	0.5
Under 100.....						
Total.....	88	100.0	10,738	100.0	204,238	100.0

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1931, BY DURATION

Period of duration	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
Unterminated and carried over from previous year.....	7	7.9	535	5.0	10,766	5.3
25 days and over.....	21	23.8	4,022	37.4	155,937	76.3
20 days and under 25.....	2	2.3	312	2.9	6,250	3.1
15 days and under 20.....	5	5.7	300	2.8	4,898	2.4
10 days and under 15.....	10	11.4	942	8.8	9,062	4.4
5 days and under 10.....	18	20.5	1,989	18.5	12,659	6.2
Under 5 days.....	25	28.4	2,638	24.6	4,666	2.3
Total.....	88	100.0	10,738	100.0	204,238	100.0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1931, BY PROVINCES\*

Province	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia.....	5	5.7	1,198	11.2	4,682	2.3
Prince Edward Island.....						
New Brunswick.....	2	2.3	44	0.4	192	0.1
Quebec.....	13	14.8	1,118	10.4	8,090	3.9
Ontario.....	23	26.1	2,866	26.7	66,132	32.4
Manitoba.....	8	9.1	408	3.8	6,785	3.3
Saskatchewan.....	5	5.7	744	6.9	6,746	3.3
Alberta.....	10	11.4	662	6.2	5,717	2.8
British Columbia.....	21	23.8	3,576	33.3	85,894	42.1
Yukon Territory.....						
Interprovincial.....	1	1.1	122	1.1	20,000\$	9.8
Total.....	88	100.0	10,738	100.0	204,238	100.0

\* Including strikes of unemployed men on relief work: Nova Scotia, 1 dispute involving 12 workers, 12 days time loss; Alberta, 1 dispute, 30 workers, 30 days time loss; British Columbia, 5 disputes, 795 workers, 4,520 days time loss.

\$11,000 days' time loss in Quebec.

7,400 " " " Ontario.

1,600 " " " Manitoba.



TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1931, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man Working days	Per cent of total
<b>Agriculture</b> .....						
<b>Logging</b> .....	3	3.4	236	2.2	2,250	1.0
<b>Fishing and Trapping</b> .....	3	3.4	1,000	9.4	11,400	5.6
<b>*Mining, etc.</b> .....	9	10.2	2,129	19.8	11,523	5.7
<b>*Electric Light and Power</b> .....						
<b>Mani fact. ring</b> .....	43	48.8	5,406	50.3	149,214	73.0
Vegetable foods, etc.....						
Tobacco and liquors.....						
Rubber products.....	1	1.1	71	0.6	71	0.1
Animal foods.....						
Boots and shoes (leather).....						
Fur, leather and other animal products.....	3	3.4	220	2.1	5,100	2.4
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	23	26.1	3,105	29.0	68,538	33.5
Pulp and paper.....						
Printing and publishing.....	3	3.4	169	1.3	21,191	10.4
Other wood products.....	8	9.1	1,641	15.5	51,657	25.3
Metal products.....	3	3.4	127	1.2	1,115	0.6
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.....	2	2.3	73	0.6	1,542	0.7
Miscellaneous products.....						
<b>*Constr ction</b> .....	13	14.8	549	5.1	3,346	1.7
Buildings and structures.....	6	6.8	292	2.7	2,159	1.0
Railway.....						
Shipbuilding.....						
*Bridge.....	1	1.2	30	0.3	340	0.2
Highway.....	3	3.4	94	0.8	712	0.4
Canal, harbour, waterway.....						
Other.....	3	3.4	135	1.3	135	0.1
<b>Transportation and Public Utilities</b> .....	3	3.4	451	4.2	20,900	10.2
Steam railways.....						
Electric railways.....						
Water transportation.....	2	2.3	281	2.6	18,900	9.3
Local transportation.....						
Telegraphs and telephones.....						
*Electricity and gas.....	1	1.1	170	1.6	2,000	0.9
Other.....						
<b>Trade</b> .....						
<b>Finance</b> .....						
<b>Service</b> .....	14	16.0	967	9.0	5,605	2.8
*Public administration.....	7	8.0	837	7.8	4,562	2.2
Recreational.....	5	5.7	110	1.0	683	0.4
Custom and repair.....						
Business and personal.....	2	2.3	20	0.2	360	0.2
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....						
<b>Total</b> .....	88	100.0	10,738	100.0	204,238	100.0

\* The Electric Light and Power group does not include undertakings mainly public utilities; Non-ferrous smelting is included with mining; erection of all large bridges is under Bridge Construction; water service is under Public Administration.

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1931, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or Object	In favour of workers			In favour of employers			Compromise or partially successful			Indefinite or unterminted			Total		
	Disputes	Workers affected	Time lost in working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time lost in working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time lost in working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time lost in working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time lost in working days
<i>Wages—</i>															
Increase in wages.....	6	411	2,215	3	147	544	2	800	9,000	1	36	850	12	1,394	12,609
Decrease in wages.....	5	181	1,516	10	635	19,503	11	494	6,639	3	424	15,416	28	1,727	42,787
Increase in wages and shorter hours.....				1	200	1,000							1	200	1,000
Increase in wages and other changes.....							2	770	35,960	1	30	30	3	800	35,990
<i>Hours of Labour—</i>															
Shorter hours.....															
Longer hours.....															
<i>Other Causes affecting Wages and Working Conditions—</i>															
Unionism—	2	450	544	1	950	1,900	3	260	1,491				6	1,660	3,835
Recognition of union.....				1	122	20,000	1	600	5,500				2	722	25,500
Employment of union members only (a).....	1	80	160	1	30	340							2	110	500
Discharge of workers for union activity.....	1	45	113	1	30	400	1	143	215				3	218	728
Union jurisdiction.....															
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions.....	7	347	3,714	6	273	3,821	3	1,808	48,865	2	365	7,530	19	2,800	64,217
<i>Other union questions—</i>															
Discharge of workers (b) (c).....	1	15	180	2	102	2,532				3	305	3,600	6	422	6,312
Employment of Particular Persons (b).....															
Sympathetic.....	1	130	3,000	2	115	5,300	1	300	2,000	1	30	30	5	575	10,330
Unclassified.....	1	110	330										1	110	330
Total.....	25	1,769	11,772	28	2,604	55,340	24	5,175	109,670	11	1,190	27,456	88	10,738	204,238

(a) Including employment of members of one union only.

(b) Other than in connection with union questions.

(c) Including refusal to reinstate, demotion and suspension.



TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1931, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Return of workers		Replacement of workers		Indefinite or untermiated		Total	
	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers
<i>Agriculture</i> .....	1	100														
<i>Logging</i> .....																
<i>Fishing and Trapping</i> .....	4	428	2	700	1	300							2	136	3	336
<i>Mining, etc.</i> .....	20	3,072	5	783	1	80	1	600	3	1,025					8	1,033
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....									8	619	5	218	4	624	43	2,129
<i>Clothing, textiles and leather</i> .....	14	2,408	1	18	1	80			7	589	2	33	1	200	26	3,325
<i>Metal</i> .....	1	30	2	67											3	127
<i>Other</i> .....	5	637	2	678					1	30	3	185	3	424	14	1,954
<i>Construction</i> .....	7	374	2	73					2	40	2	62			13	549
<i>Transportation and Public Utilities</i> .....									1	75	2	376			3	451
<i>Trade</i> .....																
<i>Finance</i> .....																
<i>Service</i> .....	6	182							4	665	3	60	1	30	14	967
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .....																
Total.....	38	4,157	9	1,566	2	380	1	600	18	2,454	12	716	8	865	88	10,738

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1921-1931, BY MONTHS

Month	Number of disputes beginning in month										
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
January.....	20	10	5	3	11	7	2	6	5	5	7
February.....	23	8	4	5	10	6	4	5	1	4	6
March.....	10	3	6	7	7	8	4	8	11	3	9
April.....	15	16	15	4	5	6	2	11	5	8	4
May.....	40	12	18	4	9	8	14	11	21	9	7
June.....	22	8	11	17	13	8	5	10	12	8	8
July.....	11	7	5	4	7	12	5	9	4	1	4
August.....	4	8	4	6	6	4	4	14	4	1	6
September.....	6	7	2	7	5	6	4	4	6	12	12
October.....	2	3	3	3	4	4	12	9	7	8	7
November.....	3	4	3	2	7	3	6	8	3	4	7
December.....	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	1	2	4	8
Year.....	159	89	77	64	86	75	72	96	88	67	86

Month	Number of disputes in existence during month										
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
January.....	27	25	14	9	12	9	4	8	7	5	9
February.....	38	27	16	13	13	10	6	8	6	6	9
March.....	33	23	16	9	14	15	7	11	14	4	6
April.....	32	32	23	12	14	14	11	15	13	11	12
May.....	53	33	32	10	17	12	18	18	24	12	14
June.....	50	26	24	24	22	11	15	20	17	10	14
July.....	41	21	17	16	18	15	11	19	8	6	9
August.....	31	25	15	14	16	10	10	20	9	3	11
September.....	23	23	13	10	11	9	8	11	10	12	17
October.....	14	17	12	8	8	8	17	15	6	10	17
November.....	16	15	11	3	11	8	11	16	7	6	12
December.....	18	15	9	3	7	4	9	11	6	8	14
Year.....	*168	*104	*86	*70	*87	*77	*74	*98	*90	*67	*8

Month	Number of workers involved in new disputes										
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
January.....	1,670	1,159	971	13,885	1,448	626	108	314	970	2,169	688
February.....	3,260	1,315	9,930	905	2,834	1,893	313	734	150	1,107	1,756
March.....	911	141	327	103	12,170	690	380	955	1,152	1,592	125
April.....	3,206	10,931	2,652	8,299	989	720	1,511	1,445	2,046	289	588
May.....	8,140	1,109	2,311	177	1,233	3,739	5,296	2,924	4,006	1,694	282
June.....	4,300	1,365	5,159	5,340	3,653	557	1,450	2,891	658	1,005	637
July.....	1,525	5,183	14,558	867	947	10,220	2,989	725	133	45	437
August.....	733	15,973	998	2,020	560	1,862	5,845	5,451	918	40	679
September.....	1,176	1,188	35	765	716	1,606	1,165	268	761	2,990	3,498
October.....	110	313	1,622	251	317	1,535	2,844	1,243	989	825	759
November.....	1,775	638	118	78	3,947	184	259	513	116	1,884	477
December.....	400	1,339	350	125	105	57	104	28	773	128	739
Year.....	27,206	40,654	32,031	32,815	28,919	23,689	22,264	17,491	12,672	13,768	10,658

Month	Number of workers involved in all disputes in existence										
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
January.....	2,456	4,663	2,431	14,538	1,331	823	170	444	794	2,169	768
February.....	4,253	3,807	4,271	13,038	3,066	2,080	350	889	1,218	2,959	2,066
March.....	3,490	2,469	1,148	1,024	11,891	1,032	503	1,095	1,508	1,598	1,635
April.....	4,499	13,165	2,888	8,723	12,156	924	1,980	1,823	2,369	386	1,292
May.....	9,873	9,977	3,643	7,996	13,746	4,018	5,731	3,385	5,106	1,836	1,184
June.....	11,335	7,645	6,151	12,238	14,871	3,214	2,081	4,027	803	1,190	1,068
July.....	9,064	12,122	17,251	7,535	13,458	10,924	3,342	3,333	370	196	836
August.....	4,415	21,464	2,236	8,389	13,430	4,326	6,194	4,582	957	66	847
September.....	4,343	17,314	2,997	6,822	1,297	2,827	2,016	533	1,123	2,990	3,694
October.....	2,332	3,263	2,149	4,898	705	2,544	3,623	1,930	847	2,240	3,044
November.....	3,937	2,302	1,108	353	4,445	1,133	1,633	1,440	738	2,000	1,681
December.....	3,567	3,127	893	125	1,802	198	301	277	1,684	723	1,258
Year.....	*28,257	*43,775	*34,261	*34,310	*28,949	*23,834	*22,299	*17,581	*12,946	*13,768	*10,738

Month	Time loss in working days for all disputes in existence										
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
January.....	30,364	70,364	42,795	199,854	4,115	8,321	1,255	5,229	8,319	7,254	7,558
February.....	34,248	62,433	38,162	178,364	24,061	13,296	4,780	3,143	21,760	14,360	10,431
March.....	46,609	61,438	26,843	9,335	158,558	12,651	6,205	6,476	3,723	7,049	25,026
April.....	60,703	214,407	26,278	138,435	195,536	8,554	13,042	20,907	24,288	3,616	19,314
May.....	178,482	179,397	38,515	134,133	194,359	48,497	27,257	34,793	39,152	9,293	14,045
June.....	215,583	166,493	39,520	158,254	211,863	33,589	14,430	24,901	6,231	4,007	17,724
July.....	122,430	167,218	304,400	130,401	211,543	50,710	12,187	21,380	1,279	2,152	5,627
August.....	91,765	360,062	25,352	128,366	97,679	25,350	13,205	30,974	2,417	529	9,192
September.....	70,040	94,788	26,248	121,514	24,411	18,001	10,700	10,285	11,645	13,138	22,907
October.....	53,861	50,980	45,761	88,850	8,364	33,294	35,415	30,481	7,858	9,931	35,450
November.....	78,550	46,901	37,376	5,933	38,397	13,533	10,858	20,938	12,529	11,807	21,315
December.....	66,279	54,130	20,500	1,615	24,395	805	3,236	14,765	12,879	8,661	15,649
Year.....	1,048,914	1,528,661	671,750	1,295,054	1,193,281	266,601	152,570	224,212	152,080	91,797	204,238

\* These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.



TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1930

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time lost in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
Logging— Lumber workers.....	Campbell River, B.C.	Increase in wages.....	Unterminated.....	.....	Dec. 3.....	.....	1	36*1	850	24
Lumber workers.....	Nipigon District, Ont.	Increase in wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Dec. 4.....	Dec. 16.....	1	100	1,000	10
Lumber workers.....	Nipigon District, Ont.	Discrimination against certain workers.	Unterminated.....	.....	Dec. 28.....	.....	1	100	400	4
FISHING AND TRAPPING—										
Salmon fishermen.....	Prince Rupert, B.C. and district.	For an increase of about 25 per cent in the price paid for fish.	Arbitration by exist- ing Board.	Compromise—In- crease in price of Coho salmon and rebate on gasoline secured	June 1.....	June 24.....	.....	300	6,000	20
Salmon fishermen.....	Barkley Sound, B.C.	For increase from 5c. per fish to 10c.	Conciliation of pro- vincial officials.	Compromise—6c. per fish to be paid and certain con- cessions granted.	Sept. 24.....	Oct. 5.....	.....	500*2	3,000	9
Fishermen.....	North Sydney, N.S.	For restoration of pre- vious season's rates for fish.	Conciliation of Board of Trade.	Compromise.....	Dec. 3.....	Dec. 15.....	2	200	2,400	12
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING, AND QUARRYING—										
Coal miners.....	Shaughnessy, Alta.	Against discharge of two workers.	Negotiations.....	Indefinite.....	Jan. 15....	Feb. 5 (a).	1	130	2,300	18
Coal miners.....	Springhill, N.S.	Classification of work on piece rates in new section.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May 26....	June 8.....	1	24	120	11
Coal miners.....	Estevan, Sask.	Discharge of miner for joining union.	Return of workers.	In favour of workers	Aug. 21....	Aug. 24....	1	45	113	24
Coal miners.....	Estevan, Sask.	For union recognition, higher wages and improved working conditions.	Reference to Com- mission under the I.D.I. Act.	Compromise—Cer- tain adjustment of wages and hours, pending inquiry.	Sept. 8.....	Oct. 8.....	22	600	5,500	26
Coal miners.....	Wayne, Alta.	To secure payment of wages in arrears.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Sept. 14....	Sept. 17....	1	110	330	3
Coal miners.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Against excessive dock- age for rock in coal, and for dismissal of official responsible	Return of workers..	In favour of employ- er.	Sept. 21....	Sept. 30....	1	950	1,900	2 (b)
Coal miners.....	Medicine Hat Dis- trict, Alta.	In sympathy with strike of miners at Estevan, Sask.	Return of workers..	Indefinite.....	Oct. 7.....	Oct. 8.....	1	30	30	1
Coal miners.....	Wayne, Alta.	Against conditions al- leged to be in viola- tion of agreement	Negotiations.....	Indefinite.....	Dec. 7.....	Dec. 9.....	1	165	330	2
Coal miners.....	Robb, Alta.	For reinstatement of discharged miner.	Unterminated.....	.....	Dec. 14....	.....	1	75	900	15
								2,129	11,523	

MANUFACTURING— Rubber Products— Rubber factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Objection to a bonus system of wage pay- ment.	Negotiations.....	Compromise—mod- ified bonus system to go given trial.	May 14..... May 15.....	1	71 <sup>43</sup> 71	1
<i>Fur, Leather and Other Animal Pro- ducts—</i> Fur workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Decrease in wages con- trary to existing agreement.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Jan. 14..... Feb. 16.....	2	50 <sup>44</sup> 1,200 (c)	28
Fur workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Alleged cut in sympathy with two firms where workers were on strike.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Jan. 15..... Feb. 16.....	8	130 3,000	27
Fur workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Alleged violation of union agreement.	Return of workers.....	In favour of employ- er.	April 15..... May 18.....	1	40 900 5,100	28
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> Textile factory workers.....	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	For increase in wages abolition of fines, better working con- ditions, etc.	Negotiations.....	Compromise—In- crease granted a few workers, and fines abolished.	Jan. 7..... Jan. 16.....	1	120 960	8
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers).	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher wages, shorter hours, etc.	Return of workers.....	In favour of employ- ers.	Jan. 13..... Jan. 19.....	.....	200 1,000	5
Women's clothing factory workers	Winnipeg, Man.....	Against decrease in wages of from 10 p.c. to 33 p.c. and reduc- tion in staff.	Return of workers.....	In favour of employ- er.	Feb. 4..... Feb. 25.....	1	100 1,500	18
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers and furriers)	Winnipeg, Man.....	In sympathy with strike of cloak- makers at Winnipeg (Feb. 4).	Return of workers.....	In favour of employ- er.	Feb. 10..... Feb. 25.....	1	40 400	13
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers).	Toronto, Ont.....	For 44-hour week an union scale for over- time, etc.	Negotiations.....	Partially successfu 60 p.c. of firms, employing two- thirds workers signed agreements granting demands, er.	Feb. 25..... May 7.....	70	1,500 47,000	60
Weavers (silk factory).....	Cowansville, P.Q.....	Decrease in piece rates	Return of workers.....	In favour of employ- er.	Mar. 2..... Mar. 10.....	1	99 <sup>45</sup> 663	7
Women's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.....	Against discharge of two workers.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Mar. 2..... Mar. 16.....	1	15 180	12
Shirt and overall factory workers.	Winnipeg, Man.....	Decrease in piece rates of about 35 p.c.	Return of workers.....	Partially successful : decrease of but 10 p.c. enforced.	April 6..... April 28 (d)	1	40 600	18½
Tailors (custom).....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Decrease in wages to 10 p.c. below union rate.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	April 11..... April 15.....	2	15 45	3
Women's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.....	For restoration of union wages and working conditions.	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- er.	April 30..... June 1.....	1	30 400	26
Tailors (custom).....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Introduction of piece- rate system entailing an alleged decrease in earnings.	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- er.	June 6..... Oct. 15.....	1	3 230	110
Men's clothing factory workers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	To secure union wages, hours, etc.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	June 11..... June 18.....	1	20 120	6



TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1931.—Continued

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time lost in working days	Duration in working day
							Em-ployers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING— <i>Con. Textile, Clothing, etc.</i> — <i>Con.</i> Men's clothing factory workers Men's clothing factory workers Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	To secure union wages, hours, etc.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	June 12	June 19	1	20	120	6
	Toronto, Ont.	To maintain union agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 29	Oct. 5	1	40	2,000	57
	Toronto, Ont.	To secure discharge of workers for joining another union under preferential union shop agreement.	Arbitration under agreement (e).	In favour of workers	Aug. 11	Aug. 13	1	80	160	2
	Montreal, P.Q.	To secure union wages and working conditions.	Negotiations; re placement in five factories.	Partially successful	Aug. 14	Aug. 23	15	300**	1,800	12
Women's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Against decrease in piece rates of two pieces per hour.	Conciliation of Dept. of Labour.	Compromise	Oct. 1	Oct. 23	1	18	338	19
Women's clothing factory workers	Winnipeg, Man.	Against discharge of workers for misconduct.	Return of workers.	In favour of employer	Oct. 27	Dec. 16	1	70	2,500	42½
Women's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Decrease in piece rates.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	1	23	23	1
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Discharge of shop steward and sending work out to non-union shops.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Nov. 17	Nov. 27	1	25	225	9
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers).	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged lockout and violation of union agreement in regard to closing down parts of factory.	Negotiations	Compromise	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	1	22	44	2
Women's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged lockout and violation of union agreement in sending work out to non-union shops.	Unterminated.	Compromise	Nov. 19		2	200	7,200	36
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged violation of union agreement in sending work out to non-union shops.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Nov. 26	Dec. 7	1	125	1,000	9
Printing and Publishing— <i>Con.</i> Photo-engravers Photo-engravers Compositors (news and job)	Toronto, Ont.	For renewal of agreement.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Mar. 23	Jan. 2, 1932 (J)	1	3	575	240
	Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., Toronto and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.	For renewal of union agreement.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	May 4	Jan. 2, 1932 (J)	1	122	20,000	205
	Saskatoon, Sask.	Decrease of 10 p.c. in wages.	Unterminated.		Dec. 15		1	44	616	14
								169	21,191	

<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Sash and door factory workers	Vancouver, B.C.....	Decrease of 10 p.c. in wages.	Indefinite.....	Nov. 3, 1930	Jan. 31, 1931	1	20	300	25
	Toronto, Ont.....	Alleged lockout; 35 p.c. decrease in wages in violation of agreement.	Replacement.....	Dec. 11, 1930	Jan. 15, 1931 (a)	1	60	500	11
	Calgary, Alta.....	Decrease in wages from 90c. per hour to 75c.	Return of workers (h).....	May 1.....	June 22.....	4	30	1,000	43
	Barnet, B.C.....	Against wage reduction and adoption of bonus system.	Negotiations.....	July 27.....	July 27.....	1	350	44	1/8
	Fraser Mills, B.C.....	For increase in wages and union recognition.	Conciliation of Dominion, Provincial and municipal officials.	Sept. 17.....	Nov. 23.....	1	650	35,000	57
	Barnet, B.C.....	Decrease in wages of 20 p.c.	Indefinite.....	Sept. 23.....	Nov. 14 (f).	1	360	14,500	45
	Winnipeg, Man.....	Decrease in wages of 5 p.c.	Conciliation of Dept. of Labour and Mayor.	Oct. 5.....	Oct. 8.....	1	23	98	3 1/2
	Port Moody, B.C.....	For union recognition and reinstatement of certain workers.	Negotiations.....	Oct. 7.....	Oct. 8.....	1	143	215	1 1/2
							1,641	51,657	
	Toronto, Ont.....	Decrease in wages from \$1.15 to \$1.00 per hour.	Negotiations.....	May 1.....	May 15.....	14	30	360	12
<i>Metal Products—</i> Sheet metal workers.	Saint John, N.B.....	Decrease in wages and piece rates of about 10 p.c.	Conciliation of official of machinists union.	May 11.....	June 1.....	1	12	160	17
	St. Boniface, Man.....	Reduction in wages and in number employed.	Conciliation of Dept. of Labour.	Sept. 11.....	Sept. 19.....	1	85	595	7
							127	1,115	
<i>Non-metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.—</i> Stonecutters.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Decrease in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.15 per hour.	Negotiations.....	Aug. 1.....	Sept. 2.....	7	40	1,080	27
	Estevan, Sask.....	For restoration of wages in effect prior to spring of 1931.	Negotiations.....	Sept. 7.....	Sept. 23.....	1	33	462	14
							73	1,542	
<i>CONSTRUCTION—</i> Buildings and Structures— Painters.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Decrease in wages from 80c. to 75c. per hour for a 44-hour week.	Conciliation of Dept. of Labour.	April 1.....	May 15.....		48	1,500	37
	Montreal, P.Q.....	To maintain union wages, hours and conditions of work.	Negotiations.....	April 15.....	April 17.....	1	102*	204	2





[illegible]



TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1931—Concluded

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
<i>Business and Personal—</i>										
Waitresses.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Against decrease in wages of 20 p.c.	Negotiations and re- placement.	Partially successful; one firm renewed union agreement.	Feb. 3.....	Mar. 16....	2	10	300	35
Cooks and waiters.....	Edmonton, Alta....	To secure union agreement.	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- ees.	Sept. 29....	Oct. 6 (7)	1	10	60	6
								20	360	

\*1 200 indirectly affected.

\*2 400

\*3 25

\*4 15

\*5 148

\*6 400

\*7 98

\*8 10

\*9 15

\*10 100

(a) Called off, Aug. 31.

(b) Colliery operating only two days per week.

(c) Thirty workers employed by one firm returned to work on Feb. 9.

(d) Called off near the end of June.

(e) Arbitration Board find strike in violation of agreement and strikers liable to penalty under agreement.

(f) Union had not called off dispute at end of year, but workers replaced previously; picketing, strike pay, etc., still in effect in some cases.

(g) Called off, Mar. 7, 1931.

(h) Reference to Board under Alberta Labour Disputes Act; recommendation of 80c. not accepted by employers.

(i) Lapsed.

(k) Considered as first working day of the year.

(l) Employed on unemployment relief work.

(m) Wages were in arrears and new employees were under non-union working conditions.

## Strikes and Lockouts in Other Countries during 1931

The accompanying table gives the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries since 1919, as compared with Canada, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man working days in those countries for which such figures are available.

In some of these countries, figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but in the table here given they have been included together. The practice varies greatly in the various countries also in regard to other points. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly involved, that is thrown out of work by disputes to which they are not parties; but exact information as to these points is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved, or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country in question.

For some countries, figures as to time loss, that is, the number of "man-working-days" lost, are not given.

Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year or less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length.

The following notes give information as to the more important disputes in each country in the year 1931.

### Great Britain

Certain cotton manufacturing firms at Burnley in Lancashire had begun in April, 1929, as an experiment, to use in a small percentage of their looms a system by which each weaver tended eight instead of four looms. During 1930 the employers' associations wished to extend the system but negotiations with the union were unsuccessful. The employers then drew up a new piece work scale for the use of the more-ooms-per-weaver

system which they proposed to put into effect in the weaving mills on January 5, 1931. No agreement was reached with the union, and on January 5, a strike of weavers began in certain of the mills at Burnley as a protest against the new system. When they refused to return to work, a lockout at other weaving mills at Burnley began on January 12. Further negotiations and conciliation efforts by the Ministry of Labour were unsuccessful, and the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association on January 19, extended the lockout to other places in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire, involving, it is estimated, about 120,000 workers. The Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet endeavoured to bring about a settlement, but the textile trades' federation continued in their refusal to accept the new system. On February 13, the manufacturers' association decided to withdraw the lockout and to discontinue the more-ooms-per-weaver experiment at Burnley, and work was resumed February 16.

On January 1, 1931, practically all of the coal miners in Monmouthshire and South Wales, numbering 150,000 ceased work. The dispute was over the arrangement of hours and certain other questions. Under the agreement which came into effect in December, 1926, after the general strike and which expired November 30, 1930, the hours for underground workers were 47 per week for morning shift and 40 hours for the afternoon and night shifts. Under the Coal Mines Act, 1930, hours for underground workers were restricted to 45 per week, but the parties to this dispute could not agree on the arrangement of hours of work and on certain other points. Through conciliation by the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary of Mines, meetings were arranged and a temporary agreement reached by which work was resumed January 19. In February a general agreement for the coal field was signed for a period of three years, by which hours for underground workers were to be 7½ per day, 6 days per week, and a Joint Conciliation Board with a new independent chairman was to be formed and was to consider the district percentage addition to basis rates of wages and the subsistence allowance (which is paid where necessary to bring the earnings per shift of individuals to a certain amount and which varies according to family responsibility). Provision was also made for settlement of disputes, but in most other respects the terms were the same as in the previous agreement. An award of the Independent Chairman of



the Joint Conciliation Board provided for a reduction in the district percentage addition to basis rates amounting to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of current wages rates from March 1. Dissatisfaction with this award resulted in stoppages of work in various districts of South Wales between March 7 and March 20, involving in all about 14,000 workers, but by March 20, work had been resumed under the terms of the award.

Over 9,000 coal miners in the Cumberland district were involved in a dispute which lasted from June 24 to the middle of August. In this case the miners objected to a reduction of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the current wage rates which was recommended by the Coal Mines National Industrial Board, but work was resumed under the terms of the award although certain concessions were granted by employers.

In Fifeshire and other districts in Scotland a temporary arrangement of working hours was in effect pending an agreement as to wage rates payable for the  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hour day, but between July 9 and August 1, 11,000 coal miners ceased work, in some districts for only one or two days, in other districts they remained out until the general agreement was reached. This general agreement provided for wage decreases amounting to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on current rates. In some collieries in various districts in Scotland surface workers and others were dissatisfied with the wage rates to be paid under this agreement and there were a number of strikes between August 7 and August 27. In all, 30,000 workers were involved, but the average stoppage was for only three days. By August 27, work had been resumed under the terms of the general agreement.

### France

The largest dispute of the year occurred in the textile industry of the Roubaix-Tourcoing district and began May 18, involving 120,000 workers. Employers had at first proposed a general wage reduction of ten per cent, but later offered to postpone this if the workers would agree to the abolition of certain bonuses which were granted after the strike in 1930 to meet the workers' contributions to the Social Insurance Fund and which amounted to about four per cent of wages. The workers refused to accept this condition and went on strike May 18. On July 6, certain employers not belonging to the employers' association reached an agreement with their employees, about 30,000 in number, to withdraw the 4 per cent bonus but to pay a bonus of 3 per cent until September 15, after which it would be reduced to one per cent and merged in wages. Work was then resumed in these

establishments. On July 29 the whole dispute terminated when workers in establishments of the employers' association also resumed work and agreed to the complete withdrawal of the 4 per cent bonus.

### Germany

Following a reduction in coal prices, employers in the Ruhr coal mining industry proposed a reduction of 12 per cent in wages at the beginning of 1931. During the course of government conciliation proceedings, employers later offered to make the decrease only 8 per cent, while the workers would accept only a reduction of 4 per cent. No agreement could be reached so the employers gave notice to terminate contracts at January 15. The number of workers affected was approximately 300,000. Of this number about 12 per cent or between 35,000 and 40,000 went on strike in various collieries in the first week of January, but returned to work within a few days. Under his emergency powers, a special order was issued by the Federal President, to be in effect for a limited period, providing that where national interests are urgently involved and the ordinary means of conciliation have failed, a special conciliator appointed by the Federal Minister of Labour would, with two neutral assessors, make an award. Under this order an award was issued in this dispute about January 10, providing for a wage reduction of 6 per cent. This was rejected by both parties, but it was declared binding.

In the iron and steel industry in Bavaria, a conciliation award providing for a wage reduction of about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent was rejected by employers who insisted that the reduction should be 15 per cent and declared a lockout from March 10. About 40,000 workers were affected. This lockout was terminated March 18 when a revised award was issued and declared binding; the reduction in wages provided was still to be  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

### Norway

A lockout of 12,500 workers in the paper manufacturing industry began March 14, after a failure of the parties to reach a new agreement involving wage reductions. On April 8, lockouts began for the same reason in the iron, textile, building, sawmill, lithographic, bookbinding and book printing, fur and leather industries affecting an additional 43,500 workers, and later on April 15, another large number of workers became involved, making a total of 82,000 locked out. This dispute lasted all summer, but through the efforts of the Public Conciliator, work was generally re-

*(Continued on page 154)*

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1931

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
CANADA				BELGIUM			
	(c)	(e)	(e)		(b)	(e)	
1919.....	298	138,988	3,942,189	1919.....	372	164,030	.....
1920.....	285	52,150	886,754	1920.....	517	296,192	.....
1921.....	145	22,930	956,461	1921.....	258	127,293	.....
1922.....	85	41,050	1,975,276	1922.....	172	85,605	.....
1923.....	91	32,868	768,494	1923.....	168	126,278	.....
1924.....	73	32,494	1,770,825	1924.....	188	84,447	.....
1925.....	83	25,796	1,743,996	1925.....	112	81,988	.....
1926.....	77	24,142	296,811	1926.....	140	77,368	.....
1927.....	79	22,683	165,288	1927.....	186	39,873	1,658,836
1928.....	101	18,239	238,132	1928.....	192	74,707	2,254,424
1929.....	90	12,924	154,936	1929.....	165	60,557	799,117
1930.....	67	13,768	91,797	1930.....	93	64,718	781,646
1931.....	88	10,738	204,238	1931-Jan.....	3	465	4,775
1931-Jan.....	9	768	7,558	Feb.....	5	1,076	29,116
Feb.....	9	2,066	10,431	Mar.....	11	3,593	4,426
Mar.....	6	1,635	25,026	April.....	5	4,922	69,273
April.....	12	1,292	19,314	May.....	8	4,259	117,731
May.....	14	1,184	14,045	June.....	5	1,045	105,652
June.....	14	1,068	17,724	July.....	4	301	5,275
July.....	9	836	5,627	Aug.....	7	2,073	15,051
Aug.....	11	847	9,192	Sept.....	7	2,976	22,598
Sept.....	17	3,694	22,907				
Oct.....	17	3,044	35,450				
Nov.....	12	1,681	21,315				
Dec.....	14	1,258	15,649				
AUSTRALIA				CZECHOSLOVAKIA			
	(c)	(e)	(e)		(c)	(e)	(e)
1919.....	460	100,300	6,308,228	1921.....	454	207,201	2,043,628
1920.....	554	102,519	1,872,065	1922.....	313	320,955	3,770,304
1921.....	624	120,198	956,617	1923.....	256	198,468	4,593,090
1922.....	445	100,263	858,685	1924.....	338	93,598	1,295,149
1923.....	274	66,093	1,145,977	1925.....	273	108,761	1,581,569
1924.....	504	132,569	918,646	1926.....	170	47,030	651,686
1925.....	499	154,599	1,128,570	1927.....	211	168,281	1,451,525
1926.....	360	80,768	1,310,261	1928.....	285	99,623	1,695,103
1927.....	441	157,581	1,713,581	1929.....	235	60,636	619,814
1928.....	287	82,349	777,278	1930.....	169	30,567	500,603
1929.....	259	88,293	4,671,478				
1930.....	183	51,972	1,511,241				
1931-1st quarter.....	32	6,664	67,494				
2nd ".....	29	8,079	35,218				
AUSTRIA				DENMARK			
	(d)	(e)	(e)		(a)	(e)	
1919.....	151	63,703	1,020,800	1919.....	472	35,575	877,548
1920.....	335	185,070	1,804,628	1920(n).....	243	21,965	690,089
1921.....	460	221,482	.....	1921.....	110	48,147	1,321,184
1922.....	420	228,425	1,836,086	1922.....	31	48,859	2,272,054
1923.....	320	155,668	1,614,156	1923.....	58	1,941	19,677
1924.....	445	293,849	2,770,158	1924.....	71	9,758	175,090
1925.....	325	66,948	1,166,818	1925.....	48	102,331	4,138,486
1926.....	204	21,943	297,684	1926.....	32	1,050	23,000
1927.....	216	35,300	686,560	1927.....	17	2,851	119,000
1928.....	266	38,290	658,024	1928.....	11	469	11,000
1929.....	225	30,416	388,216	1929.....	22	1,040	41,283
1930.....							
BULGARIA				ESTHONIA			
	(a)	(e)			(d)	(e)	
1922.....	193	15,396	297,776	1921.....	53	5,156	7,860
1923.....	59	2,640	22,600	1922.....	29	5,263	42,162
1924.....	0	0	0	1923.....	35	3,492	10,299
1925.....	3	83	.....	1924.....	16	1,568	4,831
1926.....	3	372	.....	1925.....	16	904	2,539
1927.....	23	2,708	57,196	1926.....	14	660	1,196
1928.....	21	414	.....	1927.....	5	218	3,067
1929.....	39	20,081	.....	1928.....	5	1,098	40,336
				1929.....	16	1,915	6,395
				1930.....	7	154	338



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1931—Continued

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
FINLAND				GERMANY			
	(a)	(g)			(b)	(e)	(e)
1919.....	39	4,065	160,130	1919.....	4,068	2,143,605	35,132,412
1920.....	146	21,001	455,588	1920.....	4,392	1,561,735	17,702,800
1921.....	76	6,251	119,868	1921.....	4,788	1,540,351	26,316,390
1922.....	53	9,840	252,374	1922.....	5,201	1,969,263	28,894,434
1923.....	50	7,588	261,474	1923.....	2,162	1,769,386	14,138,821
1924.....	31	3,121	51,049	1924.....	2,012	1,634,317	36,023,143
1925.....	38	2,921	113,024	1925.....	1,766	758,071	16,855,856
1926.....	72	10,230	386,355	1926.....	383	99,227	1,271,884
1927.....	79	13,368	1,528,182	1927.....	871	493,680	5,936,006
1928.....	71	27,226	502,236	1928.....	763	723,415	19,481,258
1929.....	26	2,443	74,887	1929.....	441	223,878	4,372,907
1930.....	11	1,673	12,120	1930.....			
				1931—1st quarter.....	180	79,396	846,564
				2nd ".....	152	35,002	423,684
				3rd ".....	69	5,363	63,986
FRANCE (o)				BRITISH INDIA			
	(a)	(e)			(c)	(g)	
1919.....	2,111	1,211,242	18,110,353	1921.....	396	600,351	6,984,426
1920.....	1,911	1,462,228	24,247,132	1922.....	278	435,434	3,972,727
1921.....	570	451,854	8,047,742	1923.....	213	301,044	5,051,704
1922.....	694	300,583	3,197,619	1924.....	133	312,462	8,730,918
1923.....	1,114	365,868	5,391,706	1925.....	134	279,423	12,578,129
1924.....	1,083	274,865	3,863,182	1926.....	128	186,811	1,097,478
1925.....	931	249,198	2,046,563	1927.....	129	131,655	2,019,970
1926.....	1,660	349,309	4,072,163	1928.....	203	506,851	31,647,404
1927.....	396	110,458	1,046,619	1929.....	141	532,016	12,165,691
1928.....	816	204,116	6,376,075	1930.....	148	196,301	2,261,731
1929.....	1,255	220,944		1931—Jan.....	10	24,459	79,197
1930.....				Feb.....	12	15,704	108,020
1931—Jan.....	15	866		Mar.....	29	66,493	544,006
Feb.....	23	4,262		April.....	12	60,099	433,473
Mar.....	25	2,079		May.....	15	21,396	110,276
April.....	31	2,920		June.....	15	13,012	79,890
May.....	23	2,095					
June.....	33	2,252					
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND				IRISH FREE STATE			
	(a)	(f)			(a)	(g)	
1919.....	1,352	2,401,000	34,970,000	1923.....	131	20,635	1,208,734
1920.....	1,807	1,779,000	26,570,000	1924.....	104	16,403	301,705
1921.....	763	1,770,000	85,870,000	1925.....	86	6,855	293,792
1922.....	576	556,000	19,850,000	1926.....	57	3,455	85,345
1923.....	628	399,000	10,670,000	1927.....	53	2,312	64,020
1924.....	710	616,100	8,420,000	1928.....	52	2,190	54,292
1925.....	603	445,300	7,952,000	1929.....	53	4,533	101,397
1926.....	323	2,751,000	162,233,000	1930.....	83	3,410	77,417
1927.....	308	114,200	1,174,000				
1928.....	302	124,300	1,405,000				
1929.....	431	532,100	8,283,000				
1930.....	422	308,700	4,399,000				
1931.....	419	491,800	6,985,000				
1931—Jan.....	37	281,800	3,397,000				
Feb.....	24	127,000	1,495,000				
Mar.....	28	28,200	175,000				
April.....	45	24,300	130,000				
May.....	33	17,300	185,000				
June.....	23	18,400	116,000				
July.....	38	36,800	356,000				
Aug.....	36	63,900	349,000				
Sept.....	28	13,300	101,000				
Oct.....	28	13,600	55,000				
Nov.....	33	9,200	42,000				
Dec.....	16	6,100	52,000				
HUNGARY				ITALY (p)			
	(d)	(g)			(d) (k)	(g)	
1926.....	57	9,618	52,003	1919.....	1,671	1,054,260	18,998,236
1927.....	84	24,803	294,941	1920.....	1,897	1,286,066	16,609,559
1928.....	31	10,289	131,174	1921.....	1,111	704,843	8,555,209
1929.....	63	15,065	149,204	1922.....	589	441,602	6,964,442
				1923.....	214	73,248	447,437
				JAPAN			
					(d)	(g)	
				1922.....	250	41,503	
				1923.....	270	36,259	
				1924.....	333	54,526	638,363
				1925.....	293	40,742	361,225
				1926.....	495	67,234	122,292
				1927.....	383	46,672	791,599
				1928.....	397	46,252	578,465
				1929.....	576	77,444	

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1931—Continued

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
LATVIA				PALESTINE			
	(d)	(g)			(d)	(g)	
1924.....	87	9,523	95,988	1922.....	9		2,017
1925.....	53	3,224	24,552	1923.....	21		6,705
1926.....	53	5,065	63,968	1924.....	46		24,025
1927.....	95	5,273	60,267	1925.....	61		33,302
1928.....	179	13,431	62,254	1926.....	21		8,863
1929.....	362	26,462	45,838	1927.....	20	562	13,469
1930.....	38	1,547	12,077	1928.....	22	886	4,379
				1929.....	45	679	8,773
NETHERLANDS				PHILIPPINES			
	(a)	(e)			(d)	(g)	
1919.....	649	61,700	1,094,700	1922.....	24	14,956	
1920.....	481	66,500	2,333,900	1923.....	26	8,331	
1921.....	299	47,700	1,383,700	1924.....	20	6,784	
1922.....	325	44,000	1,108,300	1925.....	23	9,936	
1923.....	289	56,400	3,986,500	1926.....	27	7,279	
1924.....	239	27,100	427,100	1927.....	53	8,567	
1925.....	262	31,700	780,860	1928.....	38	4,729	
1926.....	212	9,100	281,300				
1927.....	116	12,200	203,900				
1928.....	195	15,380	637,600				
1929.....	214	20,330	984,100				
1930.....	204	10,260	273,000				
1931—Jan.....	20	716	16,000				
Feb.....	20	869	16,800				
Mar.....	20	728	14,100				
April.....	24	1,550	17,500				
May.....	30	1,546	17,000				
June.....	23	856	10,800				
July.....	27	3,595	63,900				
Aug.....	32	4,436	93,600				
Sept.....	37	3,651	66,100				
Oct.....	27	2,711	63,500				
MEXICO				POLAND			
	(d)	(g)			(a)	(e)	
1922.....	197	63,000	292,399	1921.....	704	510,499	
1923.....	146	54,396	601,466	1922.....	802	607,268	4,638,744
1924.....	138	29,244	595,491	1923.....	1,265	849,464	6,381,519
1925.....	51	27,614		1924.....	929	581,685	7,137,322
1926.....	24	47,133		1925.....	538	149,574	1,322,000
				1926.....	583	143,581	1,382,133
				1927.....	602	231,799	2,425,898
				1928.....	729	346,140	2,734,062
				1929.....	493	218,801	1,042,039
NEW ZEALAND				ROUMANIA			
	(b)	(f)	(f)		(d)	(e)	
1919.....	45	4,030		1920.....	753	116,091	1,702,402
1920.....	77	15,138	54,735	1921.....	119	19,475	80,596
1921.....	77	10,433	119,208	1922.....	210	22,819	306,726
1922.....	58	6,414	93,456	1923.....	122	17,274	291,045
1923.....	49	7,162	201,812	1924.....	88	11,749	212,365
1924.....	34	14,815	89,105	1925.....	73	19,857	209,891
1925.....	83	9,905	74,552	1926.....	88	20,442	326,086
1926.....	59	6,264		1927.....	51	6,504	58,291
1927.....	36	4,384	10,395	1928.....	57	9,199	109,666
1928.....	41	9,822	22,817				
1929.....	49	7,831	26,808				
1930.....	45	5,632	33,223				
1931—1st 9 months.....	23	5,215	42,067				
NORWAY				SOUTH AFRICA			
	(d)	(g)			(a)	(g)	
1921.....	89	154,421	3,583,742	1919.....	47	23,799	537,138
1922.....	26	2,168	91,380	1920.....	66	105,658	839,415
1923.....	57	24,965	796,274	1921.....	25	9,892	112,357
1924.....	61	63,117	5,152,386	1922.....	12	29,001	1,339,508
1925.....	84	13,752	666,650	1923.....	2	50	740
1926.....	113	51,487	2,204,365	1924.....	7	1,856	10,129
1927.....	96	22,456	1,374,089	1925.....	0	0	0
1928.....	63	8,042	363,844	1926.....	3	768	890
1929.....	73	4,796	196,704	1927.....	12	5,158	9,126
				1928.....	10	5,746	10,535
				1929.....	10	2,962	



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1931—*Concluded*

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
SPAIN				URUGUAY			
	(d)	(e)			(d)	(g)	
1919.....	403	178,496	4,001,278	1919.....	65	18,491	581,995
1920.....	424	244,684	7,261,762	1920.....	193	16,303	645,864
1921.....	233	83,691	2,802,299	1921.....	146	2,958	83,690
1922.....	429	119,417	2,672,567	1922.....	35	5,819	149,050
1923.....	411	120,568	3,027,026	1923.....	114	1,117	43,044
1924.....	151	28,744	604,512	1924.....	22	858	21,552
1925.....	164	60,120	839,934	1925.....	11	268	10,646
1926.....	93	21,851	247,223	1926.....	5	600	11,952
1927.....	107	70,616	1,311,891	1927.....	13	4,737	.....
1928.....	87	70,024	771,213	1928.....	3	289	.....
SWEDEN				YUGOSLAVIA (o)			
	(d)	(g)			(d)	(g)	
1919.....	440	81,041	2,295,900	1922.....	220	29,141	486,392
1920.....	486	139,039	8,942,500	1923.....	335	13,232	159,300
1921.....	347	49,712	2,663,300	1924.....	60	5,155	76,337
1922.....	392	75,679	2,674,580	1925.....	44	7,483	110,600
1923.....	206	102,896	6,907,390	1926.....	46	10,979	157,485
1924.....	261	23,976	1,204,500	1927.....	78	7,588	239,183
1925.....	239	145,778	2,559,700	UNITED STATES			
1926.....	206	52,891	1,711,200		(a)	(e) (l)	
1927.....	189	9,477	400,000	1919.....	3,630	4,160,348	.....
1928.....	201	71,461	4,835,000	1920.....	3,411	1,463,054	.....
1929.....	180	12,676	667,000	1921.....	2,385	1,099,247	.....
1930.....	261	20,751	1,021,000	1922.....	1,112	1,612,562	.....
SWITZERLAND				1923.....	1,553	756,584	.....
	(d)	(e)		1924.....	1,249	654,641	.....
1919.....	237	21,294	.....	1925.....	1,301	428,416	.....
1920.....	184	13,980	.....	1926.....	1,035	329,592	.....
1921.....	55	2,785	.....	1927 (m).....	734	349,434	37,799,394
1922.....	104	10,340	.....	1928.....	629	357,145	31,556,947
1923.....	44	3,567	.....	1929.....	903	230,463	9,975,213
1924.....	70	6,741	.....	1930.....	653	158,114	2,730,368
1925.....	42	3,299	.....	(a)			
1926.....	35	2,721	.....	1931—Jan.....	56	10,147	181,031
1927.....	26	2,053	34,160	Feb.....	52	19,984	228,329
1928.....	45	5,474	98,015	Mar.....	45	26,121	422,545
1929.....	39	4,661	99,608	April.....	60	26,442	769,720
1930.....	31	6,397	265,695	May.....	106	27,588	402,437
				June.....	81	18,437	506,097
				July.....	67	49,574	666,309
				Aug.....	76	10,977	1,213,120
				Sept.....	110	35,859	491,024
				Oct.....	65	34,376	1,041,917
				Nov.....	42	13,475	393,884

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included.

(Continued from page 150)

sumed September 14. The agreements reached provided for reductions in wages of from about 5 to 10 per cent, which was approximately half the rate of reduction as first proposed by employers.

#### Sweden

After the expiration of the national agreement in the textile industry at the end of 1930, a partial strike began when the parties

(h) Preliminary figures. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported. (m) Statistics are more complete from June, 1927. (n) Exclusive of general strike of April, 1920. (o) Strikes only. (p) Since 1923, strikes have been illegal and none have been reported.

could not come to a new agreement. The employers then announced a general reduction in wages of 10 per cent and the strike was extended to involve 33,000 workers. A settlement was reached March 20 through a conciliation commission. It was reported that the reduction in wages was agreed to, but certain increases in overtime rates were conceded by the employers and an agreement made for the remainder of the year.

### United States

A strike occurred in woollen mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts, in February, resulting in a shut down of certain mills. About 10,000 workers were either directly or indirectly affected. The dispute originated over the number of combs each weaver was to tend, but after a stoppage of work for a few days it was agreed that employers and employees were to co-operate in deciding such questions, and work was resumed on February 27. On October 5, practically all employees of certain woollen textile mills in Lawrence, Andover, North Andover, Dracut and Lowell, Massachusetts, numbering 20,000, were on strike against a 10 per cent reduction in wages. By November 10, the strikers had voted to return to work and about half the number were immediately reemployed with others to be taken on later. One mill, however, employing about 6,000 workers was reported to have been closed indefinitely.

Thirty thousand men's clothing workers in New York City and vicinity went on strike July 29 to enforce union conditions under agreement. The next day the clothing manufacturers' association signed the new agreement, both sides having made some concessions. Agreements were made from time to time with independent clothing manufacturers and by August 21, the dispute was practically terminated.

There were a number of disputes in coal mining involving large numbers of workers during 1931. On March 19, a strike began in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys in Pennsylvania involving 20,000 anthracite coal miners who protested against certain working conditions, but work was resumed April 9 on the understanding that company officials would meet the miners' committee to discuss the grievances. These miners, 20,000 in number, were again out on strike from September 28 to October 12 when work was resumed under the same agreement as before. Another strike of 7,000 anthracite coal miners in the Panther Creek Valley, Pennsylvania, which lasted from April 4 to May 2, was an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the workers to have operating conditions changed so as to employ additional miners.

In the bituminous coal fields of northern West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, a number of strikes occurred between April and July, involving several thousand miners in each state. The miners demanded increased wages, improved working conditions and union recognition, and were successful in securing union agreements with some coal operators in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, but in other cases, no definite settlement was reported. Work was generally resumed, however, by the end of July.

### Educational Courses for Unemployed Office Workers

Professors at Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other institutions of learning at Boston, are providing "university courses" for unemployed office workers, each course lasting twelve weeks. About 1,300 unemployed high school graduates attend the classes each afternoon of five days weekly. The scheme was planned by Mr. William Philipps, former United States Minister at Ottawa, and now chairman of the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment.

On registration, each unemployed student is required to pay 25 cents fee, after which there is no further expense to him whatever for instruction. The fee is required to insure that only those really anxious to take part would apply, and to cover registration expenses. The lectures, the organization work, the use of four centrally located halls, etc., were all provided free of charge. The 23 courses include utilitarian studies, such as accounting, marketing and salesmanship, and liberal studies such as literature, and appreciation of art and music. Emphasis was placed

at first upon the more useful studies, but it was soon found that there was a great demand for cultural lectures rather than for occupational training.

Free classes on similar lines are being planned for unemployed office workers at Montreal.

The recent Speech from the Throne in the Saskatchewan Legislature stated that "notwithstanding economic handicaps, it is significant and indicative of the faith of the people in their province, that during the past year over six hundred thousand dollars worth of land was disposed of by the new Department of Natural Resources. The policy of providing recreational grounds for our citizens and for those who may visit this province from time to time has been inaugurated. This work of improving our provincial parks is being carried on under the provincial scheme of providing work for single men and it may be pointed out that this is but a continuance of the policy followed by the federal governments during past years."



## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### Members of Electrical Contractors' Combine Convicted—Plumbing Combine Appeals Dismissed in Supreme Court—Motion Picture Prosecutions

#### Electrical Estimators' Association

**F**INES totalling \$26,200 were imposed on seven corporations and fifteen individuals associated with the Electrical Estimators' Association, a combine of electrical contractors in Toronto, by a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Raney in the Ontario Supreme Court on January 12, 1932. The prosecutions resulted from an investigation into this combine under the Combines Investigation Act. The committal of the accused for trial was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1931, page 1075. The case was brought before a Grand Jury on October 9 and a true bill was returned against the accused parties. The trial commenced on November 23 and, after adjournment, was concluded on December 15. The defendants elected trial by judge, without a jury.

Each of the defendants was found guilty under four counts of the indictment, two of which were laid under the Combines Investigation Act and two under section 493 of the Criminal Code. The charges on which the members were convicted related to conspiracy or agreement to enhance prices and prevent or lessen competition unduly or unreasonably and against the public interest, contrary to the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code. The fines were imposed under the Combines Investigation Act and amounted to \$2,500 in the case of each of the seven corporations, \$1,000 for each of the eight individual contractors, and \$100 for each of the seven individual defendants who were representatives of their respective corporations in the Electrical Estimators' Association.

The chief system practised by the combine required each member, before tendering on a job, to submit his costs to the association secretary, who then averaged them and "awarded" the contract to the member whose costs were nearest the average. This contractor then added an agreed percentage to cover overhead and net profit, announced his tender price to the other members, and the other members tendered for the job at higher figures. Only contracts amounting to over \$1,000 were handled. About sixty large contracts were allotted by the Association during the two years in which it operated, including school, library, hospital, office and factory buildings, as well as some of the larger resi-

dences in the city. Unreasonable enhancement of price was proved in many of these contracts. T. H. Lennox, K.C., and J. D. Lucas appeared for the Crown, and G. R. Geary, K.C., and five other counsel appeared for the defendants.

The following are extracts from the lengthy judgment in the case:

THE KING *v.* HARRY ALEXANDER, LIMITED,  
ET AL

*Ontario Supreme Court, Raney, J.*

*January 12, 1932*

*Raney, J.:* Seven of the defendants are corporations which were carrying on business as electrical contractors in Toronto in 1927, 1928 and 1929. Nine other defendants were electrical contractors in their individual characters. These sixteen electrical contractors and one other, since deceased, were associated together in what they called the Electrical Estimators' Association. Seven other defendants were representatives of their respective corporations in the Association. The Association was not incorporated.

The defendants were indicted under both the Criminal Code and the Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C., chap. 26.

There are three counts under the Criminal Code and three counts under the Combines Investigation Act. Two of the counts are laid in restraint of trade, two for enhancing prices and two for preventing or lessening competition.

There is no evidence in this case of any restraint of trade that did not come within the categories of "enhancing the price" or "preventing or lessening competition." My conclusion therefore is that counts 1 and 6 of the indictment charging the defendants (count 1) with conspiracy in restraint of trade, and (count 6) with being members of a combine "restraining or injuring trade," may be ignored.

Section 498 is limited in its application to "any articles or commodities which may be the subject of trade or commerce." There is no such limitation in the Combines Act.

In that view the main question to be answered by me is: Were the defendants parties or privies to or did they knowingly assist in the formation or operation of a combine which operated, or was likely to operate, to the detriment, or against the interest of the public, and which resulted from an agreement or arrangement which had or was likely to have both these effects? The four main elements for consideration are: 1, membership in a combine; 2, enhancement of price, actual or potential; 3, lessening of competition, actual or potential; 4, detriment to the public interest, actual or potential.

. . . As is suggested by section 2, combines may take many forms. One form, and perhaps one of the most pernicious, is the "gentlemen's agreement," by which all persons of the ring or combine agree to fix a standard price by which all must abide. The Crown alleges that the scheme of the Electrical Estimators' Association approximated this type of combine.

Then, as to the facts in evidence; competition had been keen in the electrical contracting business for some years, and early in 1927 some of the defendants conceived the idea of improving things by forming an association which would regulate and control the tenders of the members for Toronto jobs. Before putting the design into practice, a memorandum was prepared and submitted to counsel for an opinion, and an opinion in writing was secured; but though a good deal of reliance was placed by the defendants who were called as witnesses, and by counsel for the defence, upon the counsel's opinion, neither the memorandum nor the written opinion was produced in evidence.

The association was formed early in 1927, all the defendants, except two or three, being original members, these latter coming in later. There was a secretary who was paid one hundred dollars a month, and an office and letter-heads, and the name of the Association was in the telephone directory; but there were no directors, no executive committee and no minutes of meetings, other than private memoranda that were made by the secretary of the Association of the different jobs that came under consideration.

The method of procedure and operation of the Association was described by the secretary, who was a witness for the prosecution. [A detailed statement of the Association's methods follows.]

. . . A recital of those purposes and methods, without evidence before him of their effect upon prices, would arouse, I would expect, the indignation of the average jurymen. He would resent the meeting together of contractors who had been invited by owners to make independent tenders, to compare figures; the averaging by these men of figures representing proposed tenders, or of figures representing prime costs, and the addition to prime costs of such sum as the contractors concerned thought proper, to represent overhead and profits; the agreement by the assembled contractors, four or five or eight or ten, as the case might be, that one of their number should have the contract so far as by their action they could award it to him; to this end, the putting in by members of the Association of tenders at figures higher than the amount which they had agreed amongst themselves was a fair price for the work; the attempt to make a contract between a member of the Association and an owner without the knowledge or consent of the owner; the assistance given by the Association to a protected tenderer by leading the owner to believe that tenders higher than his were real tenders; the application by the contractors of the designation, "courtesy tenders", to what the jurymen would doubtless call bogus tenders, intended to beguile the owner. And the average jurymen would not be much mollified by the protest of the members of the Association that their governing motive was a fair price for both the contractor and the owner, and to escape the ravening competition, "red in tooth and claw" with the life blood of

the unhappy contractor to which he had been a victim prior to the formation of the Association.

. . . The primary effect, if not the purpose, of trade combines is to dictate the conduct of others without their consent, and preferably, from the point of view of the combiners, without their knowledge. And when ten of the defendants sat around a table and agreed among themselves without the knowledge of the Toronto Board of Education that the Board should pay \$58,000 for the electrical work in the Toronto West End Technical School, they were dictating to the ratepayers of Toronto that they should pay some \$8,000 of their money more than they would have been called upon to pay under an open, honest and competitive system of tendering, which the School Board had asked for and which the School Board thought it was getting. [Details of examples of enhancement of prices by the Association follow].

. . . The argument for the defence is that not only were the activities of the Electrical Estimators' Association not within the prohibitions of section 498 of the Criminal Code or the Combines Investigation Act, but that they were beneficial to the public. Witnesses said that before the time of the Association there was price cutting and peddling of contracts,—a more realistic phrase was throat-cutting,—and general demoralization, as a result of which some of them had ceased to attempt to get jobs by tender. An effect of this condition, it was suggested, was that jobs were skimmed, which was detrimental to the public interest. This argument is pertinent, because of the words "unreasonably" and "unduly" in section 498, and of the words "to the detriment or against the interest of the public" in section 2 of the Combines Act. Of course, if the system of open competition is more detrimental to the public than was the system of the Electrical Estimators' Association, as above described, then, perhaps, the Association ought to be commended rather than prosecuted. But the answer to this argument is, first, in the purposes and scope of the legislation—section 498 and the Combines Act; and, secondly, in the actual effect, in practice, of the application of the system of the Association, as established in the evidence during the trial of the action, and as above outlined.

. . . The lessening of competition was necessarily incidental to the scheme of the defendants, and in my view, apart altogether from its effect on prices, that scheme was, in the language of section 2 of the Combines Act, "likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public".

. . . It is no answer that the motives of the defendants were to tender at a fair price, fair equally to the public as to themselves. This is just what the master plumbers of Toronto said when they were prosecuted before Mr. Justice Clute in 1905 (*Rea v. Master Plumbers*, 14 O.L.R. 295). That case ought to have been a sufficient warning to the defendants in this case. That case was under the present section 498, (then numbered 520 of the Code). The trial judge was moved to use strong language in characterising the conduct of the master plumbers, whose system included the main features



of the system that was twenty years later adopted by the defendants in the present case.

After describing the system of averaging the figures of proposed tenderers for plumbing jobs, and the "false and fictitious tenders" that were then put in by the members of the Master Plumbers' Association "varying slightly . . . so as to lead to the supposition that these tenders were honest and real"; and the further item of the system under which, if any member of the Master Plumbers' Association claimed the person asking for a tender as a customer, he should have, in a sense, the first right; and the further item of the system that the master plumber who received the job by grace of his confederates would pay a percentage by way of commission to the Association; the learned Judge proceeded to remark:

"That was the system, utterly destroying competition, utterly doing away with anything like a fair price. It was shewn in one case that the difference between the average tender and an outside real tender amounted to nearly \$6,000. But, no matter whether it amounted to more or less, the system was a fraudulent system. It was a combination carrying out their idea of limiting the trade to themselves. . . There was no competition in price. . . There was no pretence at an honest competition."

. . . It is to be said for the members of the Electrical Estimators' Association that their methods were less ruthless and less dishonest than those of the master plumbers of 1905, and less subtle, less ruthless and less dishonest than those of the members of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild with whom Mr. Justice Wright had to deal (*Rex v. Singer et al*, 1931 O.L.R. 202), but the electrical contractors are clearly within the prohibitions of Section 498 and the Combines Act.

In the result I find the defendants not guilty under the first and sixth counts of the indictment, being the restraint of trade counts, but guilty under the second and third counts, which are under the Criminal Code; and guilty under the fourth and fifth counts, which are under the Combines Investigation Act.

. . . The penalties ought I think to be imposed under sec. 32 of the Combines Investigation Act.

The penalties ought not to be vindictive, but they should be substantial, and under all the circumstances, particularly in view of the prosecution of the Master Plumbers in 1905, and the result of that prosecution, they ought to be exemplary.

The seven corporations: Harry Alexander, Limited, Bayview Electric Company Limited, Beattie-McIntyre Limited, Bennett and Wright Company Limited, Canadian Comstock Company Limited, Canada Electric Company Limited, Electrical Maintenance and Repair Company Limited will each pay a fine of twenty-five hundred dollars.

The eight individual contractors, namely: A. O. Duncan, R. A. L. Gray, J. H. Harris, Gordon E. Moss, George W. C. Patterson, Gordon G. Richardson, E. L. Roxborough and Albert G. Muir will each pay a fine of one thousand dollars; and the seven individual defendants: Ivan Russell Church, George Kay, C. C. Rathgeb, Edward F. Longfellow, George T. Dale, Harry

Rohleder and Clarence Alfred Philp, who were the representatives of their respective corporations in the Electrical Estimators' Association, will each pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

The constitutionality of the Combines Investigation Act having now been established by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, perhaps Parliament will consider the propriety, in the interests of simplifying the law, of the repeal of section 498 of the Criminal Code, and the clarification of the somewhat difficult language of section 2 of the Combines Act.

### Supreme Court Dismisses A.B.C. Appeals

Judgment in the appeals of the president and secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Builders' Council and related organizations, a combine in the Ontario plumbing and heating industry, against their convictions under the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code, was delivered in the Supreme Court of Canada at Ottawa on February 2, 1932. The judgment, written by Right Honourable Chief Justice Anglin, dismissed the appeals.

R. E. Belyea, president of the Amalgamated Builders' Council and of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, and H. A. Weinraub, secretary-treasurer of the same organizations, were convicted in the Supreme Court of Ontario, Appellate Division, in June, 1931, in a judgment reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July 1931, page 790. Each was sentenced to a fine of \$2,000 for infraction of the Combines Investigation Act and a fine of \$2,000 for offences in restraint of trade under section 498 of the Criminal Code. The appeals of each against the convictions were heard in the Supreme Court of Canada in November, 1931, when a similar appeal by Louis M. Singer, K.C., was quashed unanimously by the Court. The hearings concluded on November 19 and the judgment dismissing the appeals was delivered on February 2. The text of the judgment follows in part.

BELYEA v. THE KING.

WEINRAUB v. THE KING.

Supreme Court of Canada, Anglin, C.J.C., Rinfret, Lamont, Smith and Cannon, JJ., February 2, 1932.

W. F. O'Connor, K.C., for the appellants.

D. L. McCarthy, K.C., and J. C. McRuer, K.C., for the respondent.

Anglin, C.J.C.: These two appeals were heard together.

The appellants, Belyea and Weinraub, were both acquitted on trial before Wright J., without a jury. (R.S.C. 1927, ch. 26, s. 39; Cr. C., s. 581); but, upon appeal by the Attorney General under s. 1013 (4) of the Criminal Code, as enacted by c. 11, s. 28, of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, the Appellate Division was of the opinion that the learned trial judge had mis-

directed himself, in that he held that, although it was proven, if not admitted, that they, the appellants,

"took an active part in the original scheme,—the conspiracy which formed the basis for the prosecution; . . . because they were not proved to have taken part in subsequent over acts."

they should be acquitted, saying of one of the respondents,

"there is no evidence that connects him with any of the illegal operations."

The Appellate Division found that

"Belyea and Weinraub were most active in carrying out the projects of the conspiracy; were originally united with Singer himself in the conspiracy of which the latter was found guilty. They should have been convicted as were Singer, Paddon and Ward. Their part in the illegal acts was much greater than that of Paddon and Ward, but less than that of Singer."

Having found them guilty, that Court then proceeded to fine each of them one-half the amount of the fine imposed upon Singer.

After careful consideration of the evidence, of the very lengthy argument before this Court, which lasted more than two days, and of the "memorandum of points" and the supplementary factum of the appellants, we are of opinion that the appeals fail and must be dismissed.

The following findings of Wright J., in the course of his judgment, seem to us to be vital and leave no doubt as to the appellants' guilt. Moreover, they are all supported by the evidence. Indeed, as stated by counsel for the appellants in his memorandum, the fact-finding of the learned trial judge was good.

After setting out the indictment, and the circumstances leading up to the trial, and discussing the application for leave to move to quash the indictment, the learned judge said that, the prosecution of this case being the first case in the province under the Combines Investigation Act, the whole question should be fully considered. We take the following somewhat copious extracts from the judgment of the learned judge. . . (1)

"The last organization to be formed was the Amalgamated Builders' Council. Had it confined its operations to those authorized by the Trade Unions Act, no objection could well be taken, but from its operations it is clearly evident that the purpose of those responsible for its creation and operation was to avail themselves of any immunity provided by this Act, and if possible, evade the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code."

Counsel for the appellants fully accepted this finding at bar, and indeed, he rather gloried in the attempt so made to evade the law.

If sitting as a jury, we should have no hesitation in finding that the illegal acts done at Windsor were a result intended by the defendants and their fellow conspirators when they formed the organizations found to have been a combine and a conspiracy. But we do not proceed on this ground, since this would involve making a finding of fact contrary to a finding of the trial judge.

Counsel for the appellants argued at considerable length that the Appellate Division had ex-

ceeded its jurisdiction in this case because it reversed the trial judge on what counsel called a finding of fact, i.e., the innocence of the accused of participation in the formation of an illegal combine and of conspiracy within s. 498, Criminal Code. This, it seems to us, involves a clear misconception of the true question in issue. Having determined that the formation of the various organizations in question amounted to the formation of an illegal combine, and to a conspiracy within s. 498, Criminal Code, the learned judge proceeded to deal with the questions as to who had incurred criminal responsibility. He convicted Singer, Paddon and Ward on evidence which, in our opinion, clearly implicated Belyea and Weinraub, in much the same manner in which Singer and his companions were involved, in the formation of the combine and conspiracy in question. He fell into error, however, when he proceeded to find that it was essential to a finding of guilt of the accused, that they should be held to have had actual knowledge of, or to have actually participated in, the overt acts at Windsor.

Mr. O'Connor, somewhat ingeniously, argued that, where there is an "inferred conspiracy", or an "inferred combine", as he termed them, proof of the existence of which depends largely on certain overt acts, it is necessary to show privity of the accused to, or participation by them in, such overt acts, in order to make them liable for the formation of the combine or the conspiracy. This seems to us to be a fallacy. The moment it is established that a combine or conspiracy existed, it is unnecessary, in order to warrant a conviction of the respondents for the formation of the combine, or of the agreement to conspire, to show their complicity in subsequent illegal acts done by, or with the connivance of, the body against members of which conspiracy or unlawful combine is charged; provided always, of course, that there is, in the evidence, sufficient proof of the complicity of the accused in the original formation of the combine, or in the agreement charged as conspiracy. Here, the learned trial judge apparently had already found facts from which the conclusion was inevitable that there was guilt on the part of Belyea and Weinraub in regard to the formation of the illegal combine and the conspiracy, the existence of which he had already found to be proven. On these findings, coupled with the admissions made by Belyea and Weinraub in their testimony, and the documents of which they were proved to have knowledge, their convictions, as was held by the Appellate Division, were a necessary consequence.

For these reasons, we are of the opinion that the appeals fail and must be dismissed.

O'CONNOR v. WALDRON

The case of *O'Connor v. Waldron*, an appeal by counsel for the Amalgamated Builders' Council against dismissal of his action for damages for slander in words alleged to have been spoken by the defendant while acting as a commissioner under the Combines Investiga-

<sup>1</sup> The judgment of Wright J., in *R. v. Singer et al*, extracts from which are here omitted, is reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1931, pp. 430-434 and, in full text, in (1931) Ontario Law Reports, pp. 202-221.



tion Act in the A. B. C. investigation in 1929, was heard in the Supreme Court of Canada in November, 1931. The judgment of the Ontario Supreme Court, Appellate Division, from which the plaintiff appealed, was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 791. The unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, delivered on December 22, 1931, dismissed the appeal with costs. The judgment, written by Honourable Mr. Justice Smith, and reported in full text in (1932) 1 Dominion Law Reports, pages 166-169, states in part:

This is an appeal by the plaintiff from a judgment of the First Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario upholding, by a majority of four to one, the judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Orde, dismissing the plaintiff's action upon motion in weekly court. The first ground of appeal is that there were relevant and material issues of fact outstanding and undetermined, making it improper to dispose of the case in weekly court on motion.

I agree with Mr. Justice Orde that the pleadings and the admissions made by the plaintiff in the particulars furnished by him and on his examination for discovery, made it quite clear that the words were spoken by the defendant during the course of certain proceedings which he was conducting as a commissioner appointed by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, by the Governor General, under the authority of the Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, ch. 26, and of the Inquiries Act, R.S.C., 1927, ch. 99.

The only question to be determined therefore was one of law as to whether or not the commissioner so acting was entitled to absolute privilege. For this reason the motion was properly entertained by the learned judge.

A very full discussion of the law on the question at issue, with a review of the cases applicable, appears in the reasons for judgment of Mr. Justice Orde on the motion and in the reasons of Mr. Justice Middleton in the Appellate Division. I agree with their reasons and conclusions and would only add to what they have said a reference to the case of *Hearts of Oak Assurance Company, Limited v. Attorney General*, 1931, 2 Chy., 307, decided since the judgment herein of the Appellate Division.

In the Acts under which the commissioner was appointed in the present case, he is given the most ample powers for compelling witnesses to attend and to answer questions on oath and to compel the production of documents; and there is provision that parties whose conduct is being investigated, or against whom charges are made,

are to be given opportunity to be present and to be heard and to be represented by counsel.

What is said therefore in *Hearts of Oak Assurance Company Limited v. Attorney General* seems to be rather in support of than against the judgment here appealed from.

The appeal must be dismissed with costs.

### Prosecutions in Motion Picture Industry

The trial of fifteen companies and three individuals charged as parties to an alleged combine in the motion picture industry in Canada commenced before Mr. Justice Garrow in the Criminal Assizes at Toronto on January 25, 1932. The investigation into the alleged combine was completed under the Combines Investigation Act in June, 1931, by Peter White, K.C., appointed as a commissioner to conduct the investigation, and was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, pages 786-789. In October a true bill was returned against the parties charged by the Crown and the case was adjourned to the Winter Assizes. A motion made by W. N. Tilley, K.C., counsel for the defendants, that the indictment be quashed because of alleged insufficiency of detail in the charges was heard before Mr. Justice Kelly on October 30. On November 7 a decision was given refusing to allow the motion. Further particulars were furnished to the defendants by the Crown on an order of Mr. Justice Wright, and, after an additional motion on January 25 by the defendants for the quashing of the indictment, the trial proceeded on January 26. The eighteen defendants were tried before Mr. Justice Garrow without a jury on all three counts of the indictment; one count being under the Combines Investigation Act and two under section 498 of the Criminal Code.

R. H. Greer, K.C., conducted the prosecutions for the Crown, assisted by I. A. Humphries, K.C., C. L. Snyder and B. L. Smith. The defendants were represented by some fifteen counsel including W. N. Tilley, K.C., chief counsel; Arthur G. Slaght, K.C., R. S. Robertson, K.C., A. C. McMaster, K.C., and F. J. Hughes, K.C. The case had not been concluded at the end of the second week's hearings.

### Price Control and Wage Reductions in Germany

An emergency decree signed by President Von Hindenburg in December provided that wages and salaries generally should be reduced to the level of January 10, 1927. The "cut" might, as a rule, amount to not more than 10 per cent, but in all cases where wages had not been reduced since July 1, 1931, they might be cut by 15 per cent. The parties

to collective agreements were required to meet before December 19 and to agree to new scales of wages payable after January 1, 1932. If the parties could not come to an agreement, they were to appeal to the competent arbitration officer, whose decision would be binding and final. In exceptional cases the arbitration officer was empowered to adjust in-

consistencies of wage scales due to changes in the system of payment of wages.

After the reduction of wages, a reform of the existing system of collective agreements was to be carried out. Whenever necessary, general agreements might be replaced by agreements for individual districts or branches of industry. The agreements were to be made more elastic so as to become adaptable to undertakings in a difficult situation. As from January 1, 1932, salaries of civil servants and pensions of retired civil servants were to be reduced uniformly by 10 per cent.

The benefits of various branches of social insurance were to be further reduced. Pending the issue of new regulations sickness insurance funds were to grant regular benefits only. Supplementary benefits might, however, be granted if contributions amounted to less than 5 per cent of the basic wage. Payments to doctors were to be regulated according to a uniform plan. Accident insurance was subject to a number of changes,

the most important of which was that in future accident compensation should not be paid if the loss of earning power following an industrial accident was less than 20 per cent.

Simultaneously with the reduction of wages, the Government intended to bring about a reduction of prices, rents and interest on capital in order to maintain the purchasing power of wage and salary earners.

Prices fixed by cartel conventions, prices of coal and potash, etc., freights, charges for gas, water and electricity, were to be reduced by 10 per cent as compared with their level on July 1, 1931. The Minister of Industry was empowered to dictate further reductions of the prices of certain articles. No new increases of prices were to be permitted before July 1, 1932. A Price Commissioner was to be appointed who would have to supervise the reduction of prices and would have the right to close businesses that did not reduce their prices.

## COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA

**B**Y a recent Order in Council a Royal Commission has been appointed in Nova Scotia to inquire into the condition of the coal industry of that province. As in 1925, the chief factor which determined the establishing of an inquiry was a dispute between the chief coal mining operator and the employees as to the wage schedule. Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, who was chairman of the 1925 Commission, is again appointed chairman of the present investigation.

In October, 1925, the Government of Nova Scotia appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the coal mining industry of the province. (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1925, page 951). Leading up to the appointment of that commission was a wage dispute. One of the terms of settlement of the dispute was the provision that all controversial points not disposed of between the parties were to be referred to a Royal Commission. The members of that Commission were Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, who was coal controller for the British Government in 1919-20; Rev. Dr. H. P. MacPherson, President-Rector of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish; and Mr. Hume Cronyn, ex-M.P. of London, Ontario, and president of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada. The Commission made an exhaustive inquiry into the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia, which resulted in settled conditions in the coal industry for the ensuing six years.

In negotiations to renew the agreement expiring January 31, 1932, the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation notified the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, representing the employees in its coal mines of its intention to put into effect a wage reduction of 10 per cent and upwards. The miners refused to agree to such reduction, and both parties accepted a proposal of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission, to be again headed by Sir Andrew Duncan. Rev. Dr. MacPherson is also again serving, but as Mr. Cronyn was unable to accept appointment, Professor John W. MacMillan, of Victoria College, Toronto, and chairman of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, was appointed the third member of the Commission.

The present wage contract, which the company sought to reduce, terminated on January 31, but by mutual agreement was extended one month pending the Commission's appointment.

The terms of reference as contained in the Order in Council are as follows:—

1. Income, rates of wages, hours and conditions of employment prevailing in the various classes or occupations of mine workers above and below ground; and whether and if so to what extent and by what means such income, wages, hours or conditions should be varied or revised, having regard to the best interests of the industry and those employed therein; any inequalities between the different classes of mine workers as regards wages, hours, and conditions of employment, and whether and if so



to what extent any of such inequalities are unjustifiable or unfair and what remedy or remedies should be applied.

2. All factors directly or indirectly entering into the cost of production, transportation, distribution and marketing of coal and its by-products, and whether such costs have been

or are excessive and if so to what extent and for what reason or reasons.

3. All such other conditions and matters whatsoever whether of the kind hereinbefore mentioned or not which directly or indirectly have affected or are relevant to the state or condition of the coal mining industry in the Province, as may be deemed expedient by the Commissioners.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Statistical Summary of Administration during Fourth Quarter of 1931 and Since Inception of the System

THE accompanying tables give particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the fourth three months of 1931, and since these Acts became severally effective. Similar tables, bringing the statistics down to September 30, 1931, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1931. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the issue for April, 1927, page 375. It makes provision for the establishment of a Dominion Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted and given effect to special legislation for this purpose. These provinces are British Columbia, Al-

berta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The New Brunswick Legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session in 1930, to become effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; while in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Acts providing for the participation of these provinces in any federal scheme were passed at the session of 1931, both these Acts to take effect on proclamation.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which

TABLE I.—FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1931

	Alberta — Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia — Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba — Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Ontario — Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Saskatche- wan — Act effective May 1, 1928	Northwest Territories — Order in C. effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Total number of pen- sioners as at De- cember 31, 1931....	4,191	6,298	6,840	1,228	7,389	5	65,951
Average monthly pension.....	\$ 18 87	\$ 19 36	\$ 19 13	\$ 18 80	\$ 19 42	\$ 19 84	
Total amount of pen- sions paid during third quarter of fiscal year 1931-32, (Period October 1- December 31, 1931)	235,895 56	365,494 08	396,190 37	2,851,128 12	433,828 79	375 34	4,282,912 26
Dominion Govern- ment's share of ex- penditure.....	117,947 78	182,747 04	198,095 19	1,425,564 06	216,914 40	375 34	2,141,643 81
Total amount of pen- sions paid during three quarters of fiscal year 1931-32 (period April 1-De- cember 31, 1931)...	656,607 75	1,050,220 17	1,151,709 12	7,242,502 54	1,211,611 65	1,107 21	11,313,758 44
Dominion Govern- ment's share of ex- penditure.....	328,303 88	525,110 09	575,854 57	3,621,251 27	605,805 83	1,107 21	5,657,432 85
Total amount of pen- sions paid since in- ception of Old Age Pensions Act to De- cember 31, 1931....	1,607,068 69	4,313,783 81	4,141,556 11	16,566,613 11	3,783,743 49	3,227 69	30,416,592 90
Dominion Govern- ment's share of ex- penditure.....	803,834 33	2,156,891 90	2,070,778 09	8,283,306 54	1,891,871 74	3,227 69	15,209,910 29

the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments.

### Increase in Dominion Contribution

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed the Department of Labour of Canada paid quarterly to each province one-

half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the last session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty per cent to seventy-five per cent of the total expenditure, this amendment to become effective on July 31, 1931.

It is expected that new agreements between the Dominion and Provincial Governments under the provisions of the amending Act of 1931 will shortly be completed, and when they are completed the amount of the Dominion Government's contribution will be revised accordingly.

TABLE II.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1931

—	Alberta		British Columbia		Manitoba		Ontario		Saskatchewan		Northwest Territories		Total	
Total number of pensioners....	4,191		6,298		6,840		41,228		7,389		5		65,951	
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.57%		0.90%		0.98%		1.20%		0.80%		0.05%		.....	
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.17%		1.84%		1.69%		3.48%		1.16%		1.17%		.....	
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	48.97%		49.24%		57.88%		34.56%		68.83%		4.46%		.....	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Conjugal Condition—</i>														
Married.....	1,230	573	1,532	767	2,145	1,230	9,889	5,420	2,473	1,299	2	.....	17,271	9,289
Single.....	322	71	916	203	334	138	2,670	2,828	339	68	.....	.....	4,581	3,308
Widowed.....	797	1,092	964	1,588	1,011	1,918	6,393	13,732	1,219	1,901	1	2	10,385	20,233
Living apart.....	84	22	237	91	47	17	173	123	62	28	.....	.....	603	281
	2,433	1,758	3,649	2,649	3,537	3,303	19,125	22,103	4,093	3,296	3	2	32,840	33,111
<i>Classification of British Subjects:</i>														
Birth.....	2,922		5,602		4,693		39,645		4,512		5		57,379	
Naturalization.....	1,182		579		2,040		1,074		2,819		.....		7,694	
Marriage.....	87		117		107		509		58		.....		878	
	4,191		6,298		6,840		41,228		7,389		5		65,951	
<i>Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces during the 20 years immediately preceding the date of commencement of pension</i>														
Alberta.....	.....		571		66		109		120		2		868	
British Columbia.....	145		.....		83		80		69		1		378	
Manitoba.....	118		339		.....		176		471		.....		1,104	
New Brunswick.....	27		57		10		32		24		.....		150	
Nova Scotia.....	32		91		21		47		34		.....		225	
Ontario.....	340		389		248		.....		584		.....		1,561	
Prince Edward Island.....	14		18		2		2		15		.....		51	
Quebec.....	87		71		52		428		93		.....		731	
Saskatchewan.....	189		444		278		190		.....		.....		1,101	
Northwest Territories.....	.....		2		17		.....		.....		.....		19	
Yukon Territory.....	4		31		.....		.....		.....		.....		35	
	956		2,013		777		1,064		1,410		3		6,223	



TABLE III.—COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF PENSIONERS

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total		Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total
Canada.....	1,881	2,616	3,008	30,224	3,051	5	40,785	Jugo Slavia.....				1	11		12
England.....	661	1,928	989	5,742	901		10,221	Syria.....		1	2	7	2		12
Scotland.....	245	683	432	1,490	390		3,240	British East Indies.....				10			11
Ireland.....	116	268	202	1,655	136		2,377	Turkey.....		1		8			10
United States..	447	284	122	735	422		2,010	Isle of Man.....		4		1	4		9
Austria.....	171	18	467	49	701		1,406	Gibraltar.....	1	1		4			6
Poland.....	140	14	545	114	347		1,160	Greece.....	2			2			6
Germany.....	104	64	54	417	185		824	Japan.....		6					6
Russia.....	63	3	214	156	348		784	Luxembourg.....	1		1	1	3		6
Sweden.....	89	96	104	63	175		527	New Zealand.....		2		3			5
Iceland.....	12	13	426	2	73		526	Latvia.....			3				3
Norway.....	124	68	42	34	235		603	Lithuania.....			2	1			3
Hungary.....	6	2	15	5	162		190	Malta.....				2	1		3
France.....	18	20	61	42	43		184	Bahamas.....		1					2
Italy.....	3	49	5	113	3		173	British Guiana.....			1	1			2
Roumania.....	21	3	30	23	94		171	Bulgaria.....	2						2
Newfoundland..	6	32	2	112	5		157	China.....		2					2
Wales.....	15	1	8	63	23		110	Persia.....					2		2
Belgium.....	6	14	48	7	19		94	Peru.....		2					2
Denmark.....	22	21	13	18	17		91	Spain.....			1	1			2
Finland.....	11	22	3	24	12		72	Algeria.....			1				1
Switzerland.....	10	5	6	12	6		39	Arabia.....				1			1
Channel Islands.....		8	1	28			37	Chile.....		1					1
Czecho-Slovakia.....	8	6	6	6	10		36	Philippine Islands.....		1					1
Holland.....	3	11	13	5	4		36	Samos Islands.....			1				1
British West Indies.....		4	4	19	1		28	South Sea Islands.....		1					1
Australia.....	2	7	4	11			24								
India.....	8	3	6	1			13								
South Africa.....	1	4		8			13		4,191	6,298	6,840	41,228	7,389	5	65,951

### Conditions in Saskatchewan

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Saskatchewan Legislature on February 4 referred to the general economic and industrial depression in the Province and throughout Canada. "The low level of prices prevailing for agricultural products," it stated, "together with two and three successive crop failures in a large portion of our Province and the consequent curtailment of business and industry, have resulted in widespread unemployment and distress." Various plans were adopted to meet these conditions, details of which would be furnished later in the session.

"The Provincial Department of Agriculture was engaged during the past year in the purchase of fodder, the location of pasturage for live stock and the removal of settlers from drought affected areas to localities where fodder was plentiful. . . .

"During the past year our municipalities, both urban and rural have found themselves confronted with problems of a most serious nature. These have resulted in decreased revenues for our municipalities, on the one hand and on the other increased expenditures to assist in providing food, fuel, clothing, fodder and relief works for the unemployed. . . .

"Owing to the very serious drought conditions prevailing over a large part of the southern portion of the province during the

last three years and the many problems incident thereto which are a matter of grave economic concern, my Government has appointed a commission to make a thorough study of the causes of drought conditions in Saskatchewan with a view to ascertaining the causes and in the hope of providing a remedy against the recurrence of such conditions.

"My Government, through its Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, provided additional assistance to our people during the past year in the administration of urban and farm labour relief. From September, 1930, to September, 1931, a total expenditure for relief public works of two million, seven hundred thousand dollars was administered through this department and gave employment to thirty-three thousand, four hundred and two persons. During the same period direct relief to the extent of over one million, two hundred thousand dollars was provided for twenty-nine thousand, seven hundred and eighty-five persons. Beginning with September, 1931, a new system of direct relief administration was adopted and is now being carried out, particulars of which will be placed before you during the Session. An extensive scheme connected with farm labour relief has been adopted whereby nearly six thousand farm labourers have been retained on the farms, who otherwise would have undoubtedly drifted into the urban centres seeking relief."

## REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT

### Recommendations of Governing Body of International Labour Organization

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office, at its fifty-sixth session in January, adopted by 15 votes to 3 the resolution and report of its Unemployment Committee, the text of which is as follows:—

“The Governing Body, having regard to the increasing gravity of the unemployment crisis; recognizing that the crisis can only be solved by the adoption of economic, financial and political measures which are outside the competence of the International Labour Organization: urges Governments in the first place actively to explore every possibility of increasing employment both nationally and through the international organizations, urges in particular that the international action which has been undertaken with regard to public works should be pushed forward with the greatest possible energy.

In conformity with the resolution adopted by the Governing Body at its Session of October 1931, the Committee has devoted special attention to “the possibility of arriving at a more satisfactory arrangement of hours of work by international agreement, whether general or by industry”; taking note of the fact that in all industrial countries efforts of various kinds have been made spontaneously in the majority of undertakings for the purpose of keeping in employment the largest possible number of workers in spite of reduced production; The Committee considers that in present circumstances it is more than ever desirable that the International Conventions on hours of work, and, in particular, the Washington Convention, should be ratified, and that in any case pending ratification their principles should be, or continue to be, universally applied so as to constitute a solid framework for all the arrangements proposed below:

(1) Overtime should be abolished. In exceptional cases, in which that is impossible, owing to technical difficulties, seasonal requirements, or the necessity of complying with a time limit in executing orders subject to a penalty for non-fulfilment, it should be reduced to a strict minimum.

(2) Whenever the technical conditions, the composition of the staff and the individual position of each wage earner permit, the hours of work of each worker should be diminished for the whole of the staff in preference to discharging workers. This diminution may be brought about by reducing either the number of hours per day or, preferably,

the number of days per week. It may also be achieved by a periodical rotation of workers over a period of weeks. The Committee draws attention to the measures taken in certain countries to facilitate these practices by paying unemployment benefits during the period of idleness.

(3) In spite of serious difficulties, which however, it would seem possible to overcome, and subject to technical, commercial and financial possibilities, the principle of diminishing temporarily the hours of work of each worker should be adopted in those undertakings which are working at normal capacity so as to make it possible to engage unemployed workers in those undertakings.

(4) With a view to redistributing employment among as large a number of workers as possible, while at the same time preserving the satisfactory working of the establishment and maintaining the individual earnings of the workers at an adequate level, it appears that under the conditions of the present crisis the best results have been obtained by reducing the weekly working period to a figure approximately to 40 hours, distributed over the week by different methods, but preferably distributed equally over 5 days where the technical conditions allow.

(5) The Committee thinks it desirable to draw attention to the fact that in certain countries measures have been adopted to make up for the possible reduction in weekly earnings, at least in part, and that this has been facilitated by a decrease in social charges due to the re-employment of a certain number of wholly unemployed persons.

(6) It considers it desirable to draw attention to the importance of the measures adopted in the legislation of different countries to safeguard the rights to superannuation or to insurance benefits of workers subject to these special arrangements concerning hours of work.

The Committee recalls that, without wishing to take the initiative in bringing about international negotiations, certain Governments have expressed a desire that temporary agreements concerning the hours of work should be arrived at in certain industries. It invites the Director to study these suggestions or desires, to consider in respect of different industries whether the situation is such as to render international agreements possible, and if so, to offer his services to the Governments concerned with a view to convening any meeting which may be considered useful for this purpose.



The Committee had a mandate at its present Session only to study arrangements of hours of work during the crisis. It has taken note of the desires of the workers' organizations in favour of the 40-hour week, and also of the opinion formulated by certain industrial employers that when prosperity has been re-established a permanent reduction of hours of work might be possible in those industries in which technical progress has been considerable.

It invites the International Labour Office henceforward to pay particular attention to this question in the course of its investigations with a view to submitting the information obtained, especially on the experience gained in certain cases, to the Governing Body at a later date.

The Governing Body also requested the Director of the International Labour Office to take all the necessary steps to hasten the study of the competent organs of the League of Nations of the proposals sanctioned by the Twelfth Assembly of the League of Nations, and more particularly the plans for large-scale public works of international and national interest.

The new Constitution of Afghanistan, which was published on October 30, 1931, contains a provision declaring that slavery is prohibited in Afghanistan and that no man or woman may be taken as a slave.

### Winnipeg Typographical Union and Unemployment

The benefits provided for members of the International Typographical Union were outlined by W. B. Lowe in the *Winnipeg Tribune*, January 30, 1932, in an article describing the unions recent activities at Winnipeg. "The Winnipeg Typographical Union," he writes, "a body of 400 workers: compositors, linotype and monotype operators, working in the newspaper and commercial printing offices of this city—has fully taken care of all of its members who have been affected by the slackness of work that has been suffered by the printing trade in common with all others. For a period of a year and a half this organization has been paying out to its unemployed members a sufficient amount weekly to enable them to take care of their immediate living expenses. The amount paid to married men totally unemployed is \$16.00 per week, that to single men, \$8.00. Important to remember, too, is the fact that this has not been given out in any charitable sense, but as a benefit to which membership in the organization has fully entitled the recipients. The extent of this work and what it has meant to the beneficiaries of it can be estimated when it is stated that for the period during which it has been in effect a total of nearly \$15,000 has been paid out for this purpose by the organization. The highest amount paid out in one month was \$1,822 in the month of October, 1931. The monthly average has been \$1,115.

"To carry on this special work of paying unemployment benefit to its members the organization adopted a special assessment on the earnings of members ranging from one per cent to two and one half per cent according to the amount earned. Those members earning the higher amounts weekly paid a higher percentage of assessment. Thus the members who were fortunate to be in a job and drawing wages paid into the funds of the union to enable it to protect and provide for the less fortunate ones forced out of employment at this time.

"In addition to this special unemployment activity the Winnipeg Typographical Union maintains a sick benefit fund which pays \$10.00 per week to members who are forced off work through sickness. During the past year a total of \$1,178.00 has been distributed for this purpose. Other beneficial activities of this organization of printers are brought into play through its affiliation to the parent body, the International Typographical Union. Briefly they are: A mortuary benefit fund which pays a maximum of \$500.00 upon the death of a member; an old age pension scheme under which members who are 60 years and over, with twenty-five years membership and who are unable to follow their employment, are paid a pension of \$8.00 per week as long as they live."

### System of Unemployment Relief at Hull, Quebec.

The methods followed by the City of Hull, Quebec, for the administration of unemployment relief, were described by Mr. T. Lanctot, chief engineer, in the *Municipal Review of Canada*, January, 1932, as follows:—

The system is divided into three phases: (1) The registration of unemployed, for con-

structions to be undertaken by the City, according to unemployment law; (2) Organizations of St. Vincent de Paul and the Société de Bienfaisance; (3) A voluntary civic committee.

1. A complete registration of unemployed was made at the City Hall. For this purpose

a questionnaire had been prepared, enquiring the name and age of each unemployed person, whether married or single, his place of residence, and the number of persons dependent upon his work. Nearly 2,000 persons, were registered. Having completed this, a classification was made of all the names, allotting to each division of the city the number of its unemployed (the city is divided into seven districts). The aldermen of each division were then handed the list of people resident in their constituency, and they further classified them, in an order according to their need. The men are engaged for public works on Saturday morning, being selected from each respective division, the number of such being based upon the proportion of unemployed in that division to the total number registered.

2. St. Vincent de Paul and welfare organiza-

tions: These two societies attend particularly to cases of poverty where members of the community are without means to provide for their needs except through charity. Close investigation is made into every appeal received by these bodies and cases are all treated in impartial manner. These associations are upheld by public charity, and the City Council has contracted to make up any deficits which the different societies may incur in exercise of this work.

3. The Civic Committee: Under leadership of the Mayor Théo. Lambert, a committee of citizens was recently formed to provide effective relief to the unemployed. Voluntary subscriptions were solicited and a fund was established for the purpose of rendering a certain set amount available for distribution each week throughout the winter.

## ROCHESTER UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN

THE "Rochester Plan" for controlling employment and relieving unemployment has attracted considerable notice in the United States, and was recently pronounced by a committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce to be a "typical plan for the establishment of unemployment benefits." An account of the plan was given recently by Marion B. Folson, assistant treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company, at Rochester, New York, in a paper read before the Academy of Political Science, as one of a series of addresses and papers presented at the annual meeting of the Academy dealing with the question of the possible regulation of prices, production and employment (Proceedings, vol. XIV, No. 4, January, 1932).

Nineteen firms, employing about 40 per cent of the industrial employees in Rochester, New York, have now adopted the Plan.

The "Rochester Plan" is as follows:—

1. Employees Eligible.—Employees will be eligible to benefits under this plan provided they have been in the employ of the company for a continuous period of not less than one year and provided their earnings on a full-time basis for the past three months have averaged less than \$      a week. (The amount to be inserted should be determined on the basis of local conditions.)

2. Unemployment Reserve Fund.—An unemployment reserve fund will be created. The company will make an appropriation annually, beginning during the current year, of not less than 2 per cent of the total pay roll until

five<sup>1</sup> annual appropriations shall have been made. The company may then suspend further appropriations when the reserves actually available in the fund are at least equal to the sum of the last five annual appropriations, but appropriations shall be resumed as soon as such reserves fall below that minimum, and continued until such minimum is restored. All income received from the investment of the fund will be added to the principal.

When after benefits become payable a prolonged period of unemployment occurs and, in the opinion of the management, the fund will be inadequate to take care of the benefits payable, the management may declare that an emergency exists. Upon this declaration of emergency, all officials and employees of the company who are not receiving unemployment benefits will be assessed one per cent of their earnings. Deductions therefor will be made from the weekly or monthly pay, and such deductions will be added to the unemployment reserve fund. The company will appropriate into the fund an amount equal to these deductions in addition to the annual appropriations. The deductions will continue until the management declares that the emergency is over.

3. Effective Date of Plan.—Benefits will become payable under the plan two years<sup>2</sup> after date of inauguration.

<sup>1</sup> The proper percentage and the number of annual appropriations will depend upon the company's unemployment experience and the degree of stabilization prevailing in the particular industry.

<sup>2</sup> Benefits may be payable earlier provided sufficient reserves are available.



4. Control and Administration of the Plan.—A committee will be appointed by the management to administer the plan and to define and interpret its terms and conditions. The decisions of this committee will be subject only to the general control and direction of the Board of Directors of the company.

5. Unemployment Benefits.—The unemployment benefits shall be paid weekly at the rate of 60<sup>3</sup> per cent of the average weekly earnings of the unemployed person, with a maximum of \$ a week. (The amount to be inserted should be determined on the basis of local conditions.) The last three months of full time employment exclusive of overtime will be the period for determining the average earnings.

6. Waiting Period.—No unemployment benefits shall be payable to eligible employees for the first two continuous weeks of unemployment.

7. Maximum Period During which Benefits shall be paid.<sup>4</sup>

The maximum number of weekly benefits to be paid during twelve consecutive months or during any one continuous period of lay-off shall depend upon the employee's length of service prior to such lay-off, as follows:—

Length of Service—	Benefits
1 year to 1½ years. . . .	6 weeks
1½ years to 2 years. . . .	8 weeks
2 years to 3 years. . . .	10 weeks
3 years to 4 years. . . .	11 weeks
4 years to 5 years. . . .	12 weeks
5 years and over. . . .	13 weeks

8. Unemployment Benefit for Part Time Workers.—If, on account of slack work, an employee is receiving reduced pay due either to transfer or to part time work, the deficit, if any, between his actual earnings and the amount he would receive in benefits, under the plan were he wholly unemployed, shall be paid to him out of the Unemployment Reserve Fund. Such payment will cease when the employee has received an amount equal to the full unemployment benefits provided in paragraphs 5 and 7.

9. Benefits to Employees Securing Work Outside.—If an employee receiving benefits secures permanent work outside and is no longer available for work with the company, the benefits shall cease. An employee securing temporary work outside will still be eligible for benefit, but in no case shall his weekly benefit exceed the deficit, if any,

<sup>3</sup> Benefits and length of service, adopted in the Rochester Plan, after investigation of necessary requirements.

<sup>4</sup> Benefits and length of service, adopted in the Rochester Plan, after investigation of necessary requirements.

between his earnings on the temporary work and his average full time earnings on which his weekly benefits are based.

10. Conditions for Receiving Unemployment Benefit.—In order to receive the benefit, a laid-off employee shall report to the company as frequently as the company may require. A blank will be furnished on which he will be required to state what steps he has taken to secure employment. An employee making a false statement on this blank shall forfeit his benefits under the unemployment plan.

NOTE.—If a suitable employment exchange is available in the community, add the following: The employee must also register at the employment exchange. When a job is available, the exchange will be asked to notify both the employee and the company, and if the employee refuses to accept work, which he can reasonably be expected to undertake, his benefits shall cease.

11. Benefits Not Assignable.—Benefits under the plan shall not be assignable by the employee, nor subject to the claims of his creditors.

12. Change or Discontinuance of Plan.—The company may, with three months notice to employees, change or discontinue this plan at any time at its discretion, provided that such change or discontinuance will not affect the further payment of benefits to the extent provided by the fund available at the time of change or discontinuance.

The payment of benefits will cease if and when the Reserve Fund becomes exhausted.

13. Reservations.—(1) No unemployment benefits shall be paid to employees who have been employed for temporary work and were so notified when they were employed, unless they subsequently become regular employees.

(2) No benefits shall be paid for time off on account of the destruction of any part of the company's property by fire, lightning, earthquake, windstorm, or other accidents, but the company may at its discretion make payments to employees affected by such destruction.

(3) No benefits shall be paid to employees for unemployment due either directly or indirectly to strikes or other trade disputes in the company's plants or elsewhere.

(4) No benefits shall be paid to an employee laid off who fails to take such steps as may be required to secure employment or who fails to accept a transfer to a reasonable job either with the company or elsewhere.

(5) No benefits shall be paid to any employee who has been discharged for cause, or who voluntarily leaves the employ of the

company, or who ceases to be employed for any reason other than lack of available work.

(6) No benefits shall be paid to employees receiving or entitled to receive sick benefits, accident compensation, disability benefits, or retirement annuities. Such employees shall be

eligible for unemployment benefits only when sick benefits, accident compensation, or disability benefits have been exhausted and when they are capable of resuming work.

(7) Upon the death of an employee receiving benefits under this plan, benefits shall cease.

## WORLD SOCIAL ECONOMIC CONGRESS, AMSTERDAM, 1931

A REPORT on "Social Economic Planning in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," being the report from the U.S.S.R. to the World Social Economic Congress which was held last year at Amsterdam, has been issued by the International Industrial Relations Association (This edition is published by the Association in New York). The purposes of this Congress were outlined briefly in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1931, page 385. The subjects under consideration were grouped under the following heads:—(1) The present paradox—unemployment in the midst of economic progress; (2) Principles and practice of economic planning; (3) Experience in national economic planning; (4) Necessity and means for international economic planning; (5) Standards of living—the resultant of productive capacity and buying power; (6) Round-table conference on the workshop; and (7) the necessity for world social economic planning—report of committee on findings.

### Social Economic Planning in the U.S.S.R.

The present report is an instalment of the publications issued in connection with the Amsterdam Congress. It is pointed out that this was the first occasion when representatives of the Soviet Union have come out of Russia to give the western world their account of the actual methods of planning as part of the Soviet system. The report of the Russian delegation is composed of four sections, as follows: (1) the Premises, Nature and Forms of Economic Planning, by Mr. Ossinsky, assisted by the staff of the Institute for Economic Research of the Gosplan; (2) Planned Economy in Operation, by Mr. Bonin, with the same assistance; (3) The Planning and Development of Agriculture, by Mr. Gayster; (4) Labour in the Soviet Planned Economy, by Mr. Kraval.

A preface to the report is contributed by Miss Mary van Kleeck, director of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, who acted as chairman of the Congress Program Committee. Miss van Kleeck calls attention to two aspects of the Russian Planning system, as described in the report, as being of special

significance: "First it may be said that the Five-Year Plan is not the whole of Russian planning, nor is planning itself the whole of communism. Indeed, communism as envisaged in Russia has not yet taken final form, but rather is in process of becoming an organism developing, as the Russians believe, from historical necessity. In its development, social economic planning is the process of administering socialized production to achieve a given aim. The leading aim or social purpose is determined by the Communist Party and the Government; it is defined in Mr. Ossinsky's report as 'the general aim of constructing a socialist society on the basis of the maximum development of productive forces and the systematic improvement of the material conditions of the workers.' This general aim is then redefined in terms of a leading aim for each period—five years or one year or one month or even five days, according to the unit and period of planning which is being worked out.

"The second point which is important to note is the methodological principle implied in the word 'balance.' The significance of this word in economic life is being given a new content by the development of the technique of planning in Russia. Mr. Ossinsky said: 'the method of balancing, subordinated to the leading aim of the plan, is the fundamental method of social economic planning.' Balance works itself out as between demand and supply of the chief consumption goods, as between factors in production such as grain and fodder, raw materials, fuels, metals, construction materials, equipment and labour and, finally the balance of the unified financial plan."

The report of the Soviet delegation points out that "all the work of planning is so constructed that it combines the concentrated will and aim of the working class organized as a whole with the local initiative of masses of workers in each subordinate economic unit."

Miss van Kleeck states that the aim in publishing this material for American readers is two fold: first, to contribute to a clearer understanding of the new system of a nation



covering one-sixth of the globe, with potentialities of far-reaching importance in the world's commerce; and second, to make these reports available in the United States for those

who wish to be informed of the Russian experience in its bearing upon the problems involved in attaining a balance between production and consumption.

## UNIVERSITY STUDIES ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

### Company Plans for Employee Savings and Investment

The preliminary draft of a new Bulletin dealing with Company Plans for Employee Savings and Investment has been issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University. Pending the provisions of adequate insurance against the distress of unemployment, it is pointed out that "company sponsored savings plans, with or without employer contributions, provide flexible, effective machinery for helping employees to protect themselves against the hardships of unemployment as well as against other hazards of life."

The Bulletin gives samples of the best plans, which are grouped as follows:—(1) Savings plans in co-operation with banks (including the "Worcester Plan" of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, and the "ready money plan" of the Western Electric Company, with a discussion of the comparative merits of each plan); (2) Employer-Employee Savings Funds (including the Savings plan of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, the Ford Motor Company's Investment Plan, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Employees' Provident and Loan Association); (3) Long-term Savings funds supplemented by employer contributions (including the employees' savings and investment plan of the General Motors Corporation and the Butler Brothers Employees' Participation Fund. The writer claims that the value of these and other company plans as a service to employees has been demonstrated during the present period of depression.

"Statistics from a few outstanding employee thrift plans," it is stated, "suggest the possibilities for achievement and indicate a genuine improvement in the financial situation of those participating. The credit unions of the New England Telephone Company have handled during the eleven months of the present fiscal year over \$1,500,000 of their members' savings. The annual report of the Hawthorne Club Savings, Building and Loan Association of the Hawthorne Plant of the Western Electric Company for 1930 shows that at the end of the fiscal year, August 31, 72,020 shares of the association were held by members, representing an investment value of

\$7,202,000. The association has outstanding loans on real estate amounting to \$3,100,967.79, money advanced for financing or refinancing the homes of 720 employee members. Through the Ford Investment Plan there have been years in which as many as one-third of the total number of employees had as large a sum as \$25,000,000 in the business. The General Motors Savings and Investment Funds have been in existence twelve years, during which time seven groups of employees have completed their five-year savings periods and have received \$65,955,547 from the funds. Many smaller companies, too, while they could not show impressive totals such as these, could show substantial sums saved by their employees, largely as the result of the company's thrift encouragement."

### The Minnesota Unemployment Research Project

Under this title the Employment Stabilization Research Institute of the University of Minnesota has published the first of a projected series of bulletins on various phases of unemployment. Future bulletins will deal with such questions as the proportion of unemployed who are incapacitated from working; how many may be re-trained; which industries are on the down-grade or up-grade; the relation of age to unemployment; the effects of unemployment on family relations, and in relation to crime. The staffs of the various divisions of the university have undertaken a "concerted attack" on these and similar problems.

The present bulletin advocates the establishment of an experimental employment clinic, this project involving the study of the economic aspects of unemployment, the making of experiments in individual diagnosis and re-training, and the development of public employment agencies. It is hoped that the employment clinic would accomplish the following purposes:—

1. To assist management, through information and guidance, to eliminate needless unemployment.

2. To ascertain methods to alleviate, by sound management and community organization, such unemployment as is unavoidable in the present state of social evolution.

3. To develop techniques to improve the quality of the labour force by removing, as far as possible, physical, personality, and training defects.

4. To devise means to increase the mobility and flexibility of the labour force by vocational guidance and re-training in the light of information made available through a continuous study of occupational shifts in this community.

5. To assist employers, through a system of public employment offices, operated by scien-

tifically trained personnel, to find the properly qualified employees. This involves not merely a study of the aptitudes of the labour personnel, but also thorough-going job analyses of local industries and businesses.

6. To assist the individual worker to discover his own aptitudes and to find the job for which he is fitted.

It is intended by those sponsoring this study that the results will be utilized in the development of policies for the treatment of unemployment problems in the future.

## SOCIAL INSURANCE IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

### First Report of Commission recommends Provisions for Child Protection and Mothers' Allowance

REFERENCE was made in the last issue (page 3) to the first report of the Commission on Social Insurance, which was presented in the Legislature of the Province of Quebec on January 12. The appointment of this Commission, the terms of its reference, and the names of the Commissioners were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1236. The present report deals mainly with questions affecting the family and the welfare of children; the mode of adoption and the placing of adopted children; family placements; assistance to large families and to necessitous mothers.

#### Protection of Children

Under this heading the commissioners make the following recommendations:—

1. Revision of the chapters in the statutes relating to industrial schools and apprentice schools to clarify their bearing in general.

2. Formation of a provincial bureau for the protection of children, attached to the department of the Provincial Secretary.

3. Constitution of societies for the protection of children in cities and towns over 25,000 in population. In Montreal four societies are recommended, one for English Protestants, one for French Catholics, one for English-speaking Catholics, and one for Jews.

4. Organization of experimental psychology courses in communities dealing with indigent children, particularly those handling schools of industry or reform schools.

5. Serious inquiry to be made by a sympathetic and competent person before emergence of a child from an orphanage, a reform or industrial school, to determine the conditions into which the child will go on leaving the institution.

6. The superintendent of such institutions always to be consulted on the opportunity for extending or shortening the internment of a child.

7. Institutions complementary to orphanages, industrial schools, etc., such as homes, etc., to be developed in such manner that there will be protection for children leaving them—children for whom no proper family environment is in prospect.

8. All schools and institutions to put recreative facilities at the disposal of children, and that the public authorities be asked to aid in establishment of such facilities.

9. Public assistance authorities or school commissions to aid in multiplication of nurseries and maternal schools by more liberal grants.

10. Institutions to be aided in their effort to develop special classes for handicapped children (mental).

11. Measures to be taken to isolate abnormal children in institutions.

12. The Council of Public Instruction to consider the question of education of children in charitable institutions so as to improve the courses of instruction, and to take the steps necessary so that the school system will assume in whole or in part the cost of educating such children.

13. The name of industrial school, to which has been given the idea of a correctional institution, be changed to children's home.

14. Cost of internment should be one-half by the province and one-half by the municipality except in cases of poor municipalities in which there is appeal to the county council.

15. Age of leaving children's homes to be brought to 16 years.



16. The Government to accord subsidies to institutions to develop and perfect their system of the placing of children.

### Mothers' Allowances

On the question of assistance for needy mothers the Commissioners recommend as follows:—

1. That the Government institute some system of assistance in this connection.

2. Classifications to be aided:—Widows supporting one or more children; wives of insane husbands; wives of husbands unable to work because of incurable and grave illness; women abandoned by their husbands; wives of men in prison; divorced wives (in certain conditions).

3. Conditions of assistance:—British subject by birth, marriage or naturalization; residence in the Province of Quebec at least 5 years; to be of good morals and capable of raising children in good circumstances; proof that she has not the resources to undertake that task; demand upon constituted authorities.

4. Nature and amount of the allocation:—The sums to be left to the bureau in charge, according to circumstances. The Commission is of opinion that where there is complete absence of revenue, the sum of \$40 a month for a mother and two children should be considered.

5. For purposes of administration, a board of three members, one of them a woman;

and the provincial official specially charged with dealing with children should also be included.

6. Expenses to be borne half by the province and half by the municipality; where municipalities are too poor the county councils would assume the obligation of part of the cost.

7. Consideration be given to the presumption that such a law would relieve congestion in a number of orphanages.

### Works of Charity

On the question of works of charity in general, the commission finds as follows:—

1. Works of charity, such as are included in the broad term public assistance are necessary and must be continued.

2. Amendment of the Public Assistance Act for substantial increase in aid to nurseries, maternities and orphanages and that uniform subsidies be accorded on the basis of people aided.

3. Aid for the Bon Pasteur Institutions of Montreal and Quebec and other communities dealing with protection of women and girls; this to allow them to develop their work.

4. Special service to be organized for the common benefit of former inmates of the Bon Pasteur institutions, the Misericorde, etc.

5. In cities such as Montreal and Quebec, there should be formation of a secretariat of social works to concentrate on handling of indigents.

## Provisional Assessment Rates for Workmen's Compensation in New Brunswick, 1932

The Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick, as provided for under the Act, recently published the provisional assessments for 1932, being the estimated amounts necessary to provide sufficient funds in each of the industrial classes to meet all claims for compensation payable during the ensuing year. The provisional rates of assessment for 1932, per \$100 of payroll, show few changes from the rates of 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, page 175).

The groups of industries have been reclassified for the purposes of assessment, and where formerly there were seven groups there are now five, these being as follows:—

Class 1. *Mining*. This group is practically the same as before.

Class 2. *Forest Products*. Two of the sub-groups of industries formerly in this class are now in class 3.

Class 3. *Manufacturing and Sale*. This group includes some industries previously in class 2, and a large number which were formerly in class 4.

Class 4. *Construction*. These industries were formerly listed in classes 5, 6, and 7.

Class 5. *Transportation*. This group of industries was previously class 7.

The principal changes among the industrial classification in the rates of assessment levied upon them for 1932, as compared with 1931, are as follows:—

Class 1. *Mining*: Quarrying lime stone; crushing; burning; plaster manufacturing; decreased from \$3.50 to \$3. Quarrying stone, sand, shale, clay or gravel pits; stone dressing. This class of mining is now assessed at \$7. The remaining industries in mining are assessed at the same rate as last year.

Class 2. *Forest Products*: There is no change in the rate for this class in 1932.

**Class 3. *Manufacturing and Sale:*** The changes in the assessment rates in this class are as follows:—

Canning and preparation of fruit, vegetables, fish and foodstuffs including can manufacture connected therewith; packing and preparing fish for market; manufacture of oil from fish; recovery of waste oil; packing houses, including abattoir—decreased from \$1.75 to \$1.50.

Manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes or tobacco products; spices or condiments; tea or coffee blending—increased from 40 cents to 60 cents.

Hospitals, hotels, theatres, moving picture houses, film exchanges; golf links, janitors, caretakers—increased from 50 cents to 70 cents.

**Class 4. *Construction:*** The following changes are made in the rates of assessment in this group:—

Sewer and water works construction; tunnelling; shaft sinking or well digging; laying

of mains and house connections; trenching less than six feet for gas pipes, water pipes or wire conduits, wood stave pipe installation; maintenance and operation of water works—decreased from \$1.50 to \$1.25.

Construction of dry docks, piers, wharves, breakwaters or other harbour improvements including dredging, subaqueous construction or pile driving—increased from \$3.50 to \$5.

Operation of dry docks, including repair work on vessels; machine shops, fabrication of steel; marine railways—decreased from \$3.75 to \$3.

Telegraph and Telephone Companies, operation, maintenance, extension of lines and making service connection; office and exchange—decreased from \$2 to \$1.25.

**Class 5. *Transportation:*** In this class the rate of assessment for fishing of all kinds shows an increase from \$3 to \$5.

### Railwaymen's Proposals to Alberta Compensation Committee

In the last issue (page 4) it was noted that a beginning had been made in the inquiry by the Special Committee appointed last year by the Alberta Legislature into the Workmen's Compensation Act. The views of the Railwaymen were presented to the Committee on December 31 by representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. The employees represented by these organizations all come under the Act of 1918, which established an Accident Fund. The Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen were not represented in the recommendations, these employees having elected to remain under the Act of 1908.

The memorandum recommended a more liberal interpretation of the provision regard-

ing negligence of workmen; increase in the wage basis used in calculating compensation from \$2,000 to \$3,000; increase in the amount of compensation to 75 per cent of average earnings; the minimum compensation for total disability to be \$15 per week; increase in grant for burial expenses to \$150, and in widows' allowance to \$50 a month, with \$15 to each dependent child under 16 years of age; that medical aid be extended to include all surgical, hospital and nursing services; that a representative committee of review be established to deal with contested cases; that compensation payments be continued until the injured workman is able to resume full employment; that the schedule of occupational diseases be extended to include all ailments traceable to employment; and that no deductions be allowed to be made from wages for the purposes of compensation.

### Workmen's Compensation in Quebec

The Workmen's Compensation Commission of Quebec has issued the following regulation, which was approved on January 23, fixing date at which each employer must prepare and transmit to the Commission a statement of the amount of wages which he estimates he will pay during the current year:—

#### REGULATION No. 4

Every employer who carries on an industry subject to the authority of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, (21 Geo. V, Chap. 100)

must prepare and transmit to the office of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, 73, Grande Allée, Quebec, for the 20th of January of each year, on a special form prepared for this purpose and supplied on request, the statement provided for by Article 82 of the aforesaid Act.

If the employer has not filed the statement on or before the date above-mentioned, or if he has not obtained from the Commission an additional delay to file this statement, he will be obliged to pay the entire amount for which he should have been assessed, and in addition



to personal liability to pay compensation for accidents and to the fine imposed by the Act, an addition not exceeding 5 per cent of the assessment due will be levied, plus an additional amount not to exceed 1 per cent of such assessment for each month or fraction of month in default after the 20th of February of each year.

If it is absolutely impossible to file this statement within the stated time, application in writing for an additional delay with all the reasons in support thereof attested under oath, should be made to the Commission so as to reach it on or before January 20th. If this application is not granted, the employer in default will be liable to the penalties hereinabove mentioned.

(Signed) ROBERT TASCHEREAU,  
*President.*

(Signed) SIMON LAPOINTE,  
O. E. SHARPE,  
*Commissioners.*

(Signed) O. G. MOLLEUR,  
*Secretary.*

## New Factory Regulations in Alberta

New regulations under the Factories Act of Alberta, governing the installation and operation of power transmission machinery and equipment, and also governing the construction, operation and maintenance of machinery

and equipment of grain elevators became effective as from November 1, 1931.

Among other requirements it is provided that all revolving shafting, couplings, frictions, clutches, set screws, keys, keyways and similar equipment shall be properly guarded; that all forms of gears used in the transmission of power, or on machinery where exposed to contact, shall be properly guarded; that the bottom part of an engine flywheel shall be at least two inches from the floor; that no machinery shall be cleaned, oiled or greased while in motion; and that all electrical equipment shall be kept free of an excessive accumulation of inflammable dust, where such is liable to collect in sufficient quantities to prevent normal heat radiation.

The regulations also include provisions governing automobile repair shops and garages, these relating to working under automobiles, operating automobiles in buildings, ventilation, paint-spraying machines, the electric hazard, batteries and washing cars with gasoline.

Another section deals with laundry and dry-cleaning machinery, and the final regulations govern the operation of sawmills and wood working machinery.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Methods of Checking Accident Records in Ontario

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, set up under the authority of Section 114 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province, follow an elaborate system for checking up the accident records of the firms comprised in the various group associations. This system is described by Mr. R. B. Morley, the General Manager of the Associations, as follows:—

"Each week we receive from the Workmen's Compensation Board a group of reports known as accident memos. These are brief stories of the individual accidents that resulted in claims by the injured workers for compensation, and as such claims cannot be made unless the worker was laid off for seven days or more, we assume that all of these reports involve a loss of time of at least seven days. As these accident memos are received they are sorted and posted on the individual card for each plant (we have approximately 8,500 plants in the membership of the Associations). As the clerk makes an entry on the card, it is the practice to total the memos received for the past year and compare these with the average number of employees at the plant as reported by the last inspection. In some cases, approximately 10 per cent frequently

is considered high and calls for special action. In some cases, 5 per cent is too high and calls for an investigation. This investigation is carried out either by correspondence with an executive official of the firm, or by sending a trained inspector to the plant to ascertain the cause of the high frequency.

"This check of accident frequency has been invaluable in a great many ways. It has pointed out those plants where too many accidents occurred; it has shown to us how accidents were happening and has given us specific information regarding the membership of the Associations.

"In addition to these reports by mail, it is the regular practice of the Workmen's Compensation Board to telephone to our office giving details of all death cases. This enables us to make an immediate investigation of these accidents in order to ascertain whether anything might be done in that plant, or in other plants, to prevent a recurrence. . . .

"The average frequency for 1929 was 26.44 and average severity 1.52. In 1930 the average frequency was 14.90 and the average severity 1.33, and in January, 1930, the average frequency stood at 17.78 with the average severity at 1.36. One most interesting feature of this calculation is the fact that the average frequency of accidents has gone steadily down

and the 94 firms that operated for January, 1931, shows the highest figure in the history of the report. As in certain cases it has been impossible to determine any definite number of days lost (as in the case of a lost hand, or a death case), the arbitrary figure set by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions has been used. This, for example, calls for a penalty charge of 6,000 days for a death and the calculation is used in determining severity. The total penalty charges, for example, in January, 1931, amounted to 6,000 days. There were two cases of one finger lost involving 600 days altogether, one case of two fingers resulting in 750 days, one case of one finger 1,200 days, one case of thumb and two fingers 1,500 and one case of two and three fingers, 1,950 days.

"The frequency index is obtained by multiplying the number of reported accidents by one million and dividing by hours of exposure. The severity index is obtained by multiplying the number of days lost (including penalty charges for death and permanent disability) by one thousand and dividing by hours of exposure. Frequency and severity form a fair, universally applicable system whereby industry can keep in touch with the accident situation. Frequency may be said to be a measure of the physical hazard revealed; hazards which an employer should be able to eliminate by safeguarding, education and supervision. Severity may be said to be a measure of economic wastage and is, of course, in itself often an 'accident'."

### Illness of Radium Miners

How to protect miners excavating for radium is the problem now exercising the competent authorities in Czechoslovakia.

Radium miners in the pitchblend mines at Jachymov (Joachimsthal) suffer from a strange illness caused by radioactive emanations in the atmosphere.

A special committee, composed of medical and radiological experts, has been nominated to investigate the health problems involved. President Dr. T. G. Masaryk has offered the sum of \$9,000 for this purpose.

There are about 400 miners employed in the Jachymov mines. Their average life is rather short, as before reaching normal old age they are carried off for the most part by an illness which so far has not been thoroughly studied. In more than 50 per cent of cases the mortality is due to a baffling type of cancer of the lungs known also as "miners' tuberculosis."

### Accidents to Minors in U.S.A.

The last annual report of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour contains a chapter on industrial accidents to minors. The Bureau is at present engaged in the preparation of a study of workmen's compensation laws as affecting minors. At the present time, it is stated, only about one-third of the States compile separate information as to accidents to employed minors. These seventeen states, according to the 1920 census, employed three-fourths of the minors both under 16 and under 18 years of age who were reported at work in non-agricultural occupations in the United States. According to figures compiled for 1930 or for the nearest 12-month period available, 12 per cent of the total number of employees reported as injured were minors under 21, and nearly 2½ per cent were minors under 18. The percentages under 18 in the different States varied from 2 to 7. All but 4 of the 17 States reported some accidents to children under 14.

Accidents to minors under 18 occurred most often in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the proportion being highest in the 16 and 17 year old group. In the 9 States for which information is available 66 per cent of the accidents to boys and girls in that age group occurred in manufacturing or mechanical industries as compared with 63 per cent of accidents to persons of all ages and 53 per cent of the accidents to minors under 16. The most important single causes of injury to these young workers were machinery and vehicles, machinery particularly to the 16 and 17 year old minors and vehicles to those under 16.

A bill to authorize the City of Montreal to borrow five million dollars for the construction of lighting conduits was adopted by the Quebec Legislature in December. The bill was amended by the Legislative Assembly, on the motion of Mr. Irenée Vautrin, representing Montreal-St. James, by the insertion of a clause requiring the payment of "Fair Wages" in connection with the proposed work. The Legislative Council, however, deleted the Fair Wage Clause, and on the return of the bill to the lower House, the Premier stated that the measure was urgently needed to provide employment, and that its passage would be unduly delayed by the controversy that would arise if the clause were again inserted. The Bill was therefore passed without provision for the payment of current rates of wages.



## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM SUBMITTED TO DOMINION GOVERNMENT BY TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS

ON Tuesday morning, January 26, the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, consisting of Tom Moore (president), Percy Bengough, Robt. Tallon and James Simpson (vice-presidents), and P. M. Draper (secretary-treasurer), accompanied by a strong delegation of international trade union officials, presented the legislative program of the congress to Prime Minister, Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, and the following members of the cabinet:—Hon. H. Guthrie, Minister of Justice; Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue; Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Mines and Acting Minister of Labour; Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Fisheries; Hon. H. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works; Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. A. Sauvé, Postmaster-General; Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Hon. A. Duranleau, Minister of Marine.

In presenting the program Mr. Moore said: "These representations are made on behalf of the 175,000 organized workers affiliated to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, organized in more than 1,600 branches of national and international unions located within the Dominion and representative of workers engaged in practically every skilled and unskilled, manual and non-manual occupation. Because of this we feel justified in submitting them as truly reflecting the views of Canadian workers.

"The widespread misery and want existing as a result of unemployment and long continued under-employment makes it essential that first consideration should be given by the Government to measures which would directly or even indirectly alleviate these conditions. In respect to this matter a pamphlet containing the policies of the Congress on employment, unemployment and under-employment, along with a number of remedial measures proposed by Labour, is attached and made part of this presentation, and we respectfully urge that the many suggestions made therein will receive your most careful and sympathetic attention.

"Before dealing further with this question, we wish to refer as briefly as possible to a number of other matters, each of which are important in their respective spheres. Most of these have been covered in greater detail in previous memoranda submitted and, therefore, the brevity of the reference on this

occasion should not be taken as signifying any less desire on our part to secure favourable action thereon. Nevertheless we should be pleased, if thought desirable, to have the opportunity of discussing further any of these subjects with the Ministers or administrative heads of the Departments concerned."

### B.N.A. Act Amendment

On the question of amendments to the British North America Act, the executive suggested that the Government should initiate steps which would enable a review of the British North America Act to be undertaken and amendments secured to bring the same into harmony with present day conditions and requirements.

### Vocational Education

On the subject of Technical Education the executive expressed pleasure that the promise made last year to give effect to requests for Federal support for technical education had been fulfilled and legislation enacted during the last session of Parliament authorizing payments to Provincial authorities up to \$750,000 per annum for the next fifteen years. In view of instances coming to the attention of the congress that the activities of vocational and technical schools are threatened with curtailment because of difficulty in financing the same, it was hoped the Government would be able to arrange to make substantial grants as authorized by the Vocational Education Act of last session.

### The Tariff

The section of the memorial on "Tariff Matters" was read by Mr. P. M. Draper as follows:

Organized labour holds the opinion that tariff protection is a form of national subsidy and therefore industries benefitting thereby should be subject to control, particularly in respect to giving preference of employment to residents of Canada, the observance of reasonable hours of labour, payment of wages sufficient to maintain the prevailing standard of living, etc., the prevention of watering of stock and the charging of unreasonable prices to the consumer. Protection granted should be high enough to warrant these conditions being enforced and yet enable efficiently managed industries to successfully compete in the home market.

It is our considered opinion that it would lead to greater harmony between employer and employee if the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was made operative in all tariff protected industries.

We believe that the enactment of the legislation providing for an independent tariff board

is in the public interest, and because of the vital concern to the workers, both as producers and consumers, in tariff matters we would urge that in the establishment of this board, consideration be given to including thereon a representative of Labour, chosen in agreement with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

### Immigration and Colonization

Mr. Moore dealt with "Colonization, Land Settlement and Migration," as follows:

As one means of conserving available jobs for Canadian workmen we ask for a continuation of the strictest enforcement of the contract labour regulations and the Alien Labour Act. Whilst the latter needs amendment before it can properly give the full protection aimed at in the legislation we would urge that pending such changes the responsibility for administration of the Act should be vested in one of the Ministers of the Crown.

Note has been taken of increased activity by provincial and municipal authorities in endeavouring to place Canadians on unoccupied farm lands and we would again ask that through the Federal Department of Colonization every possible assistance should be given by the Federal Government to develop such work.

We reiterate our belief that there is need for the establishment of an Advisory Board to the Immigration and Colonization Department and that such should include in its membership not only a representative of each Provincial Government but also that industry, labour and agriculture should be represented thereon.

We again desire to direct attention to the fact that though "immigration" statistics have been published for many years, as yet no similar statistics in regard to "emigration" are issued. We would therefore ask that the recommendations adopted by the conference of the International Labour Office in 1922 requesting that these be made available for comparative international statistics should be complied with.

### Canada Shipping Act

On the subject of "Marine and Shipping Matters" it was stated that as, by the enactment by the British Parliament of the Statute of Westminster, the Canadian Parliament now has the authority, it was urged that the Canada Shipping Act be revised during the forthcoming session of Parliament, the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada to be given opportunity to advise on suggested changes.

### Criminal Code

Request for Criminal Code Amendments was dealt with in the following section:

Since the enactment of Section 98 of the Criminal Code at the special session of Parliament in 1919 repeated efforts have been made to secure the repeal of this harsh clause and restore the provision which prevailed in the Act prior to that date.

On eight different occasions the House of Commons has approved legislation of this character, but the Senate rejecting the same, it has failed to become law. Whilst we consider it unnecessary, yet in view of statements advanced as to why Section 98 is retained in the Act, we desire to reaffirm in the strongest possible terms that our requests are not based on any desire to weaken the power of the Government to maintain law and order, and also to point out that the provisions of the Criminal Code, prior to 1919, were sufficient to enable this to be effectively done.

The present section, we believe, is too wide in its application and unduly restricts the exercise of reasonable freedom of speech.

We desire also to reiterate our request of the past several years for re-insertion in the Criminal Code of the clause defining and legalizing peaceful picketing. The need for such action is constantly apparent as demonstrated by the many conflicting judgments rendered by the Courts in picketing cases which make it impossible for law abiding citizens to know with any degree of certainty when they may be unwittingly committing an unlawful act.

### Nationalization

Mr. James Simpson read the section on "Public Ownership of Public Utilities" as follows:—

At the forty-seventh convention of the Congress, held in Vancouver September last, resolutions were adopted reaffirming confidence in the principle of public ownership and democratic management of all public utilities. Given fair opportunity, it has been shown that these can be operated efficiently and with considerable public advantage in Canada and we therefore desire to place on record this expression of opinion and would urge the Government to strongly discontinue any action which would tend towards abandonment or curtailment of any such services now operated by or on behalf of the Government or that would reduce in any degree the support of the Government necessary for their effective operation.

The parliamentary inquiry into the affairs of the Beauharnois Power Company disclosed that a very unsatisfactory condition existed in respect to the promotion of this undertaking and we believe it would be in the public interest that a royal commission be appointed to make the fullest inquiry into the whole subject and that any person found to have illegally benefited therefrom should be prosecuted, and further that the Beauharnois power project should be developed as a public ownership undertaking.

We reiterate our proposals of last year that radio broadcasting in Canada should be developed in the national interests rather than along the lines of an advertising medium and that legislation should be enacted as recommended by the Aird report for the creation of a nationally owned and operated broadcasting system.

### Banking and Credit

On "Banking and Credit System," Mr. Simpson read as follows:—

Believing that the banking and credit system, controlling as it does the economic destiny of practically the entire community, is in its nature and manner of functioning actually a public



utility, and that the private banking system, as now constituted, though custodian of the people's money and savings, is not directly responsible to them for its actions, but works primarily for profit and dividends for shareholders, often with very little consideration for the general public welfare. Therefore, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada supports the principle of nationalization of the banking system.

### Miscellaneous Requests

Mr. Moore in again taking up the program asked (1) That the Federal Government encourage at all times the development of co-operative trading in Canada and facilitate interprovincial trading by co-operative societies, (2) pointed to "the inadequacy of pay to letter carriers," and asked that full power be given to the Postmaster-General to deal with salaries and conditions of employment of letter carriers without undue restriction by the Civil Service Commission, (3) urged that all motor vehicles carrying on business as public carriers either as individual units or as motor transportation companies, be licensed and under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, or a new authority set up for that purpose, with a view to standardizing all rates on a fair and equitable basis, and enforcing the observance of such hours of labour (not more than eight in the day) as will ensure safety to the travelling public; (4) endorsing the establishment of county health units throughout Canada and asking the Government to give effect to the resolution approving Federal grants for this purpose adopted at the 1930 session of Parliament and reaffirmed during last year's session; (5) reaffirming request for pensions for the blind and offered the suggestion that the Dominion Department of Health establish a small committee on which bona fide organizations of the blind should be given representation, for the purpose of studying and making of recommendations on such matters as might lead to the prevention of blindness or otherwise advance the interests of dependent blind persons; (6) urging that legislative action be taken to give effect to such conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) as come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and further that provincial governments be encouraged to participate in measures to enable conventions coming within their jurisdiction to be ratified by Canada as a whole; (7) asking that the Bankruptcy Act be amended so as to give priority of wage claims in case of bankruptcy procedure over other creditors.

### Old Age Pensions

Mr. Percy Bengough presented the passage on "Old Age Pensions" as follows:—

The Government is to be commended for the amendment made to the Old Age Pension Act at the last session of Parliament providing for the federal contribution to be increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent. This is a step towards the desires of labour that the payment of these pensions should become wholly a federal responsibility and made applicable to all aged needy workers in Canada irrespective of the province in which they may reside. It is sincerely hoped that further amendment will be made to give effect to this proposal.

The preamble to this measure which was later withdrawn expressing the belief that it is desirable that old age pensions be established on a contributory basis expresses an opinion to which organized labour has always been opposed. We are of the opinion, however, that a greater margin of private income should be allowed before deductions from pensions become operative as the aggregate of income and pension of \$360 per year is not sufficient to enable those to live comfortably who by their own care and thrift have endeavoured to provide for security in their old age either by the purchase of government annuities or through their membership in labour or fraternal organizations, and we therefore ask that this section of the Act should be amended.

The difficulty of aged workers securing new employment or even maintaining that in which they are engaged emphasizes the necessity for further amendment to the Act to make these pensions payable at the age of 65 instead of 70 years, and we believe that fifteen years' residence in the country should be sufficient qualification instead of the twenty years now demanded in the Act.

Another measure sought is the repeal of that section of the Act which demands five years' residence in the province where the application for the pension is made, as under this section needy aged workers, born in this country, and who otherwise would be fully qualified for pension, are debarred from receiving the same.

Mr. Moore then took up the program, commending the Government for amendments made to the Election Act during the last session of Parliament enabling members of the House of Commons to be promoted to cabinet positions without the necessity of seeking reelection, following which request was made that the Election Act be amended so as to provide for a half-day holiday with pay on election day and also to make provision which would enable seamen, necessarily away from home on election day, to exercise their franchise.

Appreciation and thanks were extended on behalf of affiliated organizations for exempting trade union journals from the magazine tax imposed by Parliament at its last session.

A request was made that provisions of the Customs Tariff Act, in regard to the marking of the country of origin on all imports where the same could be done without damage, be extended to imports of boots and shoes.

A request was also made that all money grants for cadet or other military training in schools be abolished and grants for non-military physical training be substituted therefor.

### Fair Wages

Mr. R. J. Tallon presented the section on "Fair Wages" as follows:—

While the Dominion Fair Wages Act gives considerable protection to workers employed on certain classes of government jobs, experience has shown that amendments to this Act are necessary to prevent abuses and violations by contractors in the performance of works financed wholly or in part by government moneys. The following requests are advanced with this end in view:—

That the provisions of the Act be made applicable to all undertakings financed wholly or in part by Dominion Government funds and to companies and commissions operated by or on behalf of the Government.

That contractors violating provisions of the Act be subject to prosecution and penalty and upon conviction be debarred from working or tendering on any future contracts of the Government.

That Clause 2, of Section 3 of the Act be repealed as it has the effect of nullifying the purpose of the Act in respect to large parts of work done in connection with government contracts.

That regulations to give effect to the matters enumerated in sub-sections of Section 5 of the Act be drafted and made effective as provided in Clause 2 of the same section.

It is suggested that to avoid abuses the wages of employees should be paid in cash each week by a representative of the department letting the contract, the total amount of such wages to be deducted from the moneys due the contractor; also that in addition to inspection by fair wage officers of the Department of Labour, clerks of works or other government inspectors employed on the job should carry out the duties laid down in Section 5 of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government and report any violation of the conditions of labour as provided in the contract or by the Fair Wages Act in 1930.

We would further ask that all water-borne contracts for the Government of Canada should be made with Canadian registered ships, manned by Canadian personnel, and paying the rates of wages recognized in Canada for the respective classes of the crew.

### Hours of Labour

Mr. Tallon also read the following section in "Hours of Labour":—

For the past ten years requests have been submitted seeking compliance by Canada with the Eight Hour Day Convention of the I.L.O. Based on a ruling of the Supreme Court of Canada, delivered June 11, 1925, this matter has been held to be one generally within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments, but in our opinion this should not be taken as liberating the Federal authorities from the obligation of seeking to secure consent of the provinces to enable Canada to ratify this international convention.

Action was taken by the Federal Government, within the limits laid down in the Supreme Court judgment, to give effect to the eight-hour day convention by the issuing of Order in Council P.C. 670, dated March 27, 1930, fixing hours of labour for its own employees, and by the eight-hour day clause in the Fair Wage Act. A similar clause was also inserted in the regulations issued for the administration of unemployment relief funds.

The application to its own employees is made contingent, however, upon subsequent Orders in Council being issued by each department of Government supplementing the general Order in Council above referred to respecting observance of the eight-hour day and attention is again directed to the fact that up to the present time no such Order in Council has been issued covering guards and other employees of penitentiaries, many of whom are still called upon to work under the two-shift system of from twelve to thirteen hours. We would therefore respectfully urge that steps be taken to put the eight-hour work day in effect for all employees of the Government, including the ones herein especially referred to.

There is also great need for revision of legislation ostensibly meant to prevent the employment of workers for seven days in the week. The provision of the present Lord's Day Act is totally inadequate to ensure the observance of one day's rest in seven and we would again ask that the necessary amendments be made to this measure, or preferably new legislation enacted, providing for one day's rest in seven to all workpeople.

Further reference to these two matters as they affect opportunities for employment is dealt with under the subsequent chapter of this presentation dealing with that subject.

### Disarmament and War Debts

Mr. Moore presented the remaining sections of the program as follows:—

It has been noted with pleasure that the Government of Canada will participate in the disarmament conference called by the League of Nations to be held in Geneva, February, 1932.

Labour believes that progress in the direction of general reduction of armaments can only be permanently secured if the system of disarmament agreed upon is based on equality of rights and duties as between nations, and we wish to give the assurance that the whole force and influence which Labour can command is at the service of the Government to bring about international arbitration, international justice and pacific settlement of international disputes.

In our opinion the movement towards disarmament and international peace would be facilitated greatly if countries could be relieved of the enormous burden of war debts, as by this means money could be made available to alleviate conditions which to quote the words of the Treaty of Peace involve "such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled."

We therefore respectfully urge the Dominion Government to co-operate in any measure which will bring about cancellation of war debts or failing this to secure the maximum reduction of interest on the same.



### Health Insurance

Several Provincial Governments are now giving detailed study to the question of health insurance. We consider this to be a matter which should be uniformly applied throughout the Dominion, and we would therefore ask the Federal Government to take such action as may be possible to co-ordinate Provincial activities and ensure a nation-wide system of health insurance being inaugurated.

### Unemployment

The serious extent to which unemployment and under-employment continue to exist in Canada and throughout the world demands, we believe, the co-operative efforts of all groups of citizens to bring about an alleviation of the distress caused by this social disease and, as far as may be possible, remove the causes of the same. It is in this spirit and with a keen desire to constructively contribute towards a solution of the unemployment problem that our proposals are advanced.

These are comprehensively dealt with in the attached pamphlet on "Employment, Unemployment and Under-employment." The first chapter of this historically reviews some of the activities of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in respect to unemployment, etc., while other chapters are devoted to a survey of present conditions including the extent and causes of unemployment, Labour's remedial policies with reference to reductions of hours of labour, wages policy, limitations of active employment periods, protection of unfit workers, preservation of opportunities for work, stabilization of employment, research and gathering of statistical information, control over industry, unemployment insurance, temporary relief, investigations, inquiries and reports and concluding with a number of recommendations and a summary of the present program based on the convention decisions of the Congress. These broadly refer to:

The need for the providing of work by public authorities during trade depression so as to avoid the necessity of workers being compelled to accept direct relief, either from public funds or private charities.

Measures to bring about greater opportunity for employment and more equal distribution of available jobs by: Progressive reduction of hours of labour; stabilization of employment within industry and gradual raising of real wages so as to increase purchasing power.

Extension of opportunity for employment through land settlement, co-ordination of seasonal occupation, extension of activities of the Employment Service and free employment bureaus, etc.

Removal of part of the burden of unemployment from the individual to the community by the establishment of a national system of unemployment insurance based on contributions from employers, employees and the State.

Establishment of an expert body competent to gather facts and publish authentic information in respect to economic changes taking place in industry as they effect employment.

Labour also attaches importance to a large number of other social and economic measures which, we believe, indirectly assist in coping with the unemployment situation and, therefore, should be advanced as rapidly as possible.

Reference has already been made in previous sections of this presentation to a number of these, including ratification of the conventions and adoption of the recommendations of the International Labour Organization, Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind, Health and Sickness Insurance, Technical Education, Tariff Matters, Nationalization of Banking and Government Control of Credits, Reduction of Hours of Labour, Fair Wages Policy, Disarmament, Cancellation of War Debts, etc.

Without elaborating on the reasons for our proposals which are, however, outlined in the attached pamphlet, we deem it advisable to add a few words in respect to several of the above items.

There has been noticeable, throughout Canada, during the past several months, a determination on the part of employers to take advantage of the present conditions to reduce wages, notwithstanding there is ample proof that such a policy only results in decreased purchasing power and further aggravation of the unemployment situation.

We believe that by a liberal administration of the Fair Wages Act the Government could assist materially to offset this by maintaining wage rates on works undertaken or assisted by the Government, even though employers may in some districts have succeeded, temporarily, in reducing wages below what would be considered in ordinary times as "fair and reasonable."

The existing fair wages policy up to the time of enactment of the Fair Wages and 8 Hours' Act had been based on the existing conditions in respect to hours of labour which often resulted in unreasonable long work days. We believe that present conditions warrant a policy of still further reduction of hours in order to give a larger number of workers opportunity for employment. We would therefore urge the Government both in respect to contracts coming within the scope of the fair wage policy and its own works, to, wherever practical, put into effect the six hour day and five day week and by this means give a lead to private industry in a matter that cannot help but reflect itself in a reduction of the number unemployed workers. In doing this, however, due consideration should be given to the payment of wages high enough to maintain established standards of living, as otherwise no real relief would result.

Wage reductions have not been accompanied by any reduction in interest rates on loans, but on the contrary there has been a tendency to pay higher interest rates presumably to ensure the successful flotation of Government bonds. This again we believe leads to a decrease in the amount of money available for purchases and a reduction consequently of a demand for goods on the part of the masses.

The declarations of Ministers of the Crown that no person in Canada should go hungry or without shelter because of inability to secure employment is one with which labour is in perfect agreement, though we cannot equally agree with all the measures taken to give effect to the same or their adequacy to cope affectively with the existing situation.

The efforts of the Minister of Labour in endeavouring to carry out this government policy are fully appreciated and we desire to express our regret at his absence at this time, caused, we understand, by a break-down of his health under the pressure of the onerous duties of his office and trust that he may soon be once more

fit to resume his functions as Minister of Labour.

Last year we had occasion to commend the Government for the assistance which was being rendered the provincial and municipal authorities to enable work to be provided and direct relief granted and we are again pleased to record our appreciation of the fact that by authority granted during last session of Parliament, this co-operative assistance has been continued. We do regret though that the same provisions demanding the maintenance of the payment of fair and reasonable wages on all works where financial aid has been given, as contained in the regulations issued under the Fair Wages Act of 1930, were not again made part of the agreement between the Government and the Provinces.

Great disappointment is felt that notwithstanding the successful flotation of the National Service Loan, many useful public undertakings have not been proceeded with, but on contrary there has been an apparent desire on the part of the Government to encourage the payment of direct relief instead of providing useful work for the unemployed. We sincerely trust that the Government may yet find it possible to change this, and not only continue to give generous support to the provinces and municipalities, but also open up Federal works in sufficient volume to take care of, at least, a large majority of those who at present find themselves without employment.

We desire to direct attention to the necessity for the establishment of a moratorium to protect unemployed workers against loss of their homes and other investments because of their inability, through unemployment or long continued under-employment, to meet their obligations. While this may be a matter mostly within the competence of provincial legislatures, we respectfully ask that if the Federal Government has power to take any action in the matter, either under the special legislation of last session of Parliament or by amendment of the Bankruptcy Act or any other measure, that such action be taken.

### Taxation

Labour is not unmindful that many of the proposals submitted entail the expenditure of additional money by the Federal Government. As far as possible this should be raised by taxation and thus avoid the heavy burden which interest payments mean to the tax payer each year. Recognizing this, no protest was raised against the re-imposition of the sales tax, though Labour had for a number of years urged the abolition of this tax, and following its progressive reduction had looked forward to its total abolition.

It is with keen disappointment, therefore, that the withdrawal of amendments to the Income Tax Act at the last session of Parliament was noted.

Without extending the imposition of the Income Tax to those small salary workers and wage earners who are now exempt through amendments made during the past few years, we feel that the wealthy citizens can be justifiably called upon to pay a much greater proportion towards meeting the obligations of this country than the Act presently provides. For this reason we urge that increases in the in-

come tax should be made, graded so that the largest percentage be paid by those who possess the greatest wealth.

### Prime Minister's Reply

The Prime Minister thanked the delegation for their sympathetic attitude towards the difficult problems now confronting the Dominion. He viewed the situation hopefully as far as Canada was concerned, but world factors, he said, made recovery from the present depression less certain, and a country with a population of ten million people could influence only to a slight degree the solution of world problems. Opinion in Canada was always favourable, for example, to disarmament, but Canada itself had nothing to disarm beyond a fairly adequate police force. Mr. Bennett pointed out, however, that while there were arms and armed men there would always be conflict, and he therefore advocated the abolition of conscription as a necessary step towards disarmament.

Coming to the requests submitted by the delegation the Prime Minister asked for a recognition of fundamental principles, one of which was that expenditure must be limited by the capacity of the country to bear taxation. Canada as a borrowing country should, he pointed out, be selling more than it bought, and in this connection the Prime Minister explained the use of the tariff as an instrument for correcting the adverse balance of trade; he announced further that during the past year the tariff had so operated as to change an adverse into a favourable balance. At the same time conditions in Canada were such that he was obliged to state frankly that for the present year at least, the government could not possibly undertake many of the measures that had been submitted in the memorandum. The railway problem, for example, called for an expenditure of a million dollars a week, and the credit of the country was at stake for meeting these and other obligations. However, the delegation might bear this in mind, that the most careful consideration that was possible would be given to the requests. Next year, he hoped they might meet again under more favourable conditions.

### Members of Delegation

The delegation supporting the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress consisted of the following international union representatives: A. Bastien, Canadian representative, American Federation of Labour; W. G. Powesland, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; Jos. Pelletier, Brotherhood of Bookbinders; J. Gavin, Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers; B. J. Hiscock, Bridge, Struc-



tural and Ornamental Iron Workers; Thos. Broad and Jos. Corbett, Brotherhood Railway Carmen; C. Macintosh, Elevator Constructors; Wm. C. Golby, Photo Engravers' Union; D. H. Rehder and J. J. Reaves, Federated Association Letter Carriers; Jas. Somerville and Richard Riley, Association of Machinists; W. V. Turnbull, A. McAndrew, J. J. O'Grady and W. Jewkes (C.P.R. System Federation), Maintenance of Way Employees; A. Bell and A. J. Crawford, Association of Sheet Metal Workers; Fred Molineaux and C. R. Gervais, Painters and Decorators; A. D'Aoust, Brotherhood of Papermakers; J. W. Bruce, Plumbers and Steamfitters; Magnus Sinclair, Street and Electric Railway Employees; W. P. Covert, The-

atrical Stage Employees; J. L. Smith, Journeymen Stonecutters; D. Guigue, Railroad Signalmen; Chas. Dickie, Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A.F. of L.; Geo. Sangster, Journeymen Tailors' Union; J. McIntyre, American Federation of Musicians; Humphrey Mitchell, M.P., Steam and Operating Engineers; Pat Green, United Brotherhood Carpenters; L. Pichette, Association Fire Fighters; J. J. Trainor, Order Railroad Telegraphers, and J. A. Bell and W. M. Dean (C.P.R. eastern lines) and Geo. Gilbert (C.P.R. western lines), J. H. Dixon (C.N. Rys. eastern lines), Order Railroad Telegraphers; W. R. Rogers, C.N.R. System Shop Trades Federation.

## RECENT LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

### Alberta Federation of Labour

The sixteenth annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held at Drumheller, January 13-16, 1932, with sixty-two accredited delegates and five fraternal delegates present. Mr. Fred. White, M.L.A., president of the Federation, presided at the meeting. Mayor A. P. Hanley, Drumheller, welcomed the delegates, and spoke on the mutual benefits to be derived from such meetings through the interchange of ideas.

The joint report of the President and Secretary dealt with the many activities of the Federation during the past year, and reviewed the efforts put forth to cope with the unemployment situation, which, according to the officers, was considered as being the outstanding social and economic problem facing the people of Alberta.

#### Unemployment

In addition to re-stating the Federation's stand on this question, taken at the last convention, (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, page 176), the following recommendations were made: (1) That the Government might conduct a survey of unemployment conditions affecting women and girls, and institute such measures as found necessary to cope adequately with the situation; (2) The establishment of recreation tents in camps where workmen are employed in bush cutting, and that these workers be supplied board at cost; (3) That the Government should not restrict its program of construction and maintenance of public buildings, highways, etc.

Reference was also made in the report to the memorandum setting forth the views of the Federation on unemployment, which was

placed before Premier Bennett and Premier Brownlee, who with members of the Provincial Government and representatives of the municipalities of Alberta held a conference at Calgary recently to discuss plans to cope with the unemployment situation. This part of the report with recommendations was adopted by the convention on recommendation of the Committee on Officer's Reports.

#### Workmen's Compensation

Another subject which was discussed at considerable length in the report, was the Workmen's Compensation Act. At the last session of the Legislature a committee was appointed to consider and recommend changes in the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 339). On January 5, 1932, the secretary of the Federation appeared before this committee and presented a memorandum containing requests for changes in sixteen clauses. The memorandum showed that the Federation was strongly opposed to decisions of the Board being appealed to the courts, for the reasons, first, that the finding of the court would be final and prevent a further reviewing of such claim, and secondly, on account of the delay that would arise in the settlement of claims for compensation. The report of the committee of the Federation on the Workmen's Compensation Act, which fully endorsed all the changes as recommended by the executive, was adopted by the convention.

Other subjects referred to in the report were; Coal Mines Regulations Act; Mechanics' Lien Act; Trade School Regulation Act; Railway investigation; Conventions; Membership; and Finance.

The treasurer's report showed total receipts, including balance from last year, amounting to \$2,713.32, disbursements of \$1,693.38, leaving a balance as at December 31, 1931, of \$1,019.94.

### Resolutions

Resolutions were adopted as follows:—

That the provincial government take immediate steps to stimulate an adequate building construction program;

That the provincial and federal governments provide a more adequate scale of relief for miners and their families;

Removal of police officers from relief inquiry offices;

That all relief work be carried out by the Government under fair wage conditions;

Holding of an inquiry into the operation of certain employment offices in Calgary;

A more suitable location for the Government employment bureau in Calgary;

That miners be paid weekly and in cash; That the miners' examination board be instructed to cease work for one year;

That the Alberta Government inaugurate a six-hour day and a five-day week;

That the midnight shift in mines be abolished;

That overtime be abolished;

Enactment of legislation providing for one day off in seven for all firemen in Alberta;

That the Provincial Government provide, in the curriculum of High Schools, for the study of economics as it relates to present day conditions;

That fire insurance companies be taxed for the purpose of creating and maintaining a firemen's pension fund;

A clear right of way for fire apparatus;

Legislation to give all paid fire departments in the province an eight-hour day;

Advocating control by the government of trucks and cars operating on provincial highways and urging that bus and truck drivers be not allowed to drive for a period exceeding eight hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours;

A campaign to increase the circulation of the *Alberta Labour News*;

That sickness arising out of abnormal working conditions be made compensable, and that health insurance be established;

An eight-hour working day for hospital nurses;

Normalization of newcomers as soon as they have completed the necessary residence period;

That all school supplies and books be furnished free in the public and high schools of Alberta;

That an old age pension of thirty dollars a month be paid to persons at the age of sixty-five years and that the residential period be ten years;

That the federal and provincial governments enter upon a more comprehensive public ownership program, which would include banking, the various phases of insurance, sale of gasoline, development and sale of electrical power, the leasing of land rather than the sale of same, etc.;

A national housing scheme;

A moratorium to protect individuals against seizure, foreclosure, or similar proceedings;

That the Government provide home-owners with work in order that they may be able to pay tax arrears;

A publicly-issued notice setting forth the legal holidays;

Repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code;

Amendment of Minimum Wage Board order No. 3, so that girls working in hotels, restaurants, etc., be allowed one day's rest in seven, when relief is possible;

Free hearings by courts in cases other than indictable offences;

A legally recognized apprenticeship system for the province;

Enactment of legislation to expedite the collection of wages legally earned;

Appointment of scaffold inspectors;

Closer co-operation between the farmer and city workers;

That two projectionists be required on all shifts in all theatres;

A ten dollar per day fee for jurors;

Compulsory arbitration in all disputes between policemen and their employers;

Appointment of inspectors capable of passing on plumbing installation;

That the Federal Government provide the entire cost of old age pensions;

Opposing the curtailment of any of the educational services to the children of the province

Appointment of a Federal Royal Commission, on which there would be a representative of labour, to investigate the coal mining industry in the province.

In the election of officers, Fred. J. White, M.L.A., Calgary, was re-elected president, and Elmer E. Roper, Edmonton, re-elected secretary.



## New Brunswick Federation of Labour

Approximately thirty-five delegates were in attendance at the nineteenth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, which was held at Chatham, N.B., January 5-7, 1932, with President E. R. Steeves presiding. Mayor Murray of Chatham and Mr. F. M. Tweedie, M.L.A., Northumberland County, extended a welcome to the delegates.

At various sessions of the convention addresses were delivered by Messrs. T. W. Martin, eastern representative of the Federal Department of Labour; A. E. Bastien, organizer for the American Federation of Labour; James Broderick, representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; George Murphy, representative of the International Association of Machinists; Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and Hon. Dr. H. I. Taylor, Minister of Health and Labour. In the course of his address, Dr. Taylor informed the delegates it was unlikely that the government would put into effect, at the present time, legislation covering Old Age Pensions or Mothers' Allowances, but intimated that the Minimum Wage Act for Women and the Children's Protection Act would be proclaimed soon. The Minister also referred to the appointment of two commissions, one on Workmen's Compensation, and the other on Education. Assurance was given that a Labour representative would be appointed on the Workmen's Compensation Board in the near future.

The Officers' reports showed that the Federation was progressing, reporting an increase in the number of organizations affiliated and a substantial balance in the funds.

The delegates decided to return to the former practice of holding conventions in Fredericton during the sessions of the Legislature, the selection of the date of the next convention being left to the executive board.

### Resolutions

Resolutions were adopted making the following recommendations:—

Legislation to give municipalities authority to expropriate privately-owned electric plants serving the public at exorbitant rates;

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act to cover sprain and strain cases;

Proclamation giving effect to the Electrical Energy Act, the Old Age Pensions Act, the Mothers' Allowance Act, the Minimum Wage for Women Act and the Children's Protection Act;

Uniform ballot for all elections;

That the federal and provincial governments continue their grants to vocational schools;

Appointment of a boiler inspector;

Enactment of legislation governing motor bus and truck transportation;

Continued public ownership of the Canadian National Railways.

The recommendation of a special committee on unemployment, that the executive board draft a resolution requesting the holding of a Dominion-Provincial conference on the matter of unemployment, was adopted by the delegates.

The chief officers were re-elected—President, E. R. Steeves, 53 Bromley Ave., Moncton; Secretary, G. R. Melvin, 37 High St., Saint John.

## Legislative Program to be Presented to the Nova Scotia Legislature

The report of the legislative committee of the Halifax District Trades and Labour Council was presented to the members at the January meeting, and with some amendments, the whole program was adopted. The committee was instructed to act in conjunction with the Nova Scotia executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in presenting this program to the Provincial Legislature at the beginning of the session. The requests to be submitted are as follows:

Increase of rates of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and increase in the maximum amount of earnings upon which compensation is based from \$1,200 to \$2,000;

That the Old Age Pension Act be put into operation at once;

Appointment of additional factory inspectors, one of the inspectors to be a woman;

That a fair wage clause be inserted in all government contracts, and that provision be made for an eight-hour day;

Better sanitary and working conditions in offices and stores;

Amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act providing for the appointment of a permanent board of examiners for chauffeurs and operators' licences, and that the eyesight, as well as physical and mental condition of applicants be considered before licences are granted;

Establishment of a provincial Department of Labour;

That organized labour be represented on all commissions or public bodies which deal with matters affecting the workers;

Enactment of legislation to provide improved housing conditions for the working class;

That the practise, of having married women employed in government offices when their husbands are able to support them, be discontinued;

More stringent regulations in connection with railway crossings to ensure public safety;

Amendment of the Game Laws to permit the carrying of a gun in the woods on Sunday;

That the Cinematograph Act be revised so as to make it the same as that of Ontario and other provinces.

### **Legislative Program of British Columbia Executive of Trades and Labour Congress Presented to Provincial Government**

The British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, composed of Messrs. Colin McDonald, (Chairman), Vancouver; S. D. MacDonald, Prince Rupert; R. W. Nunn, Victoria; and E. H. Morrison, Vancouver, accompanied by representatives of local international trade unions, waited upon the provincial Government on December 30, and presented a program of legislative requests.

A strong protest was made by the delegation against the example set by the Government in reducing the salaries of its employees, emphasizing that the lowering of wages could only result in reducing the purchasing power of wage earners, and thereby further accentuate unemployment. A further protest was registered against the levy of one per cent on wages of married workers receiving in excess of \$25 per week, and \$15 in the case of all other persons.

The requests presented were as follows:—

That industry accept full responsibility for assessment necessary to take care of casualties among its employees.

Amendment of the Hours of Work Act to provide for a five-day week, and that there be no exemptions.

Adequate wage rates on road construction and other work undertaken by the Government as relief measures.

That financial assistance for direct relief be administered by the elected representatives of the people.

Co-operation in any move to establish a national unemployment insurance plan for Canada.

Enactment of fair wages legislation similar to the Federal Act of 1930.

Enactment of the following amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act; (a) That the rate be increased to seventy-five per cent, based on wages at time of injury, and that a minimum of \$4 per day be allowed when computing the amount of compensation; (b) That when temporary total disability compensation is awarded, the same be continued until the workman can resume his former occupation or has been offered other suitable and equally remunerative employment; (c) When an injured workman is able to undertake light work after suffering permanent partial disability, that total disability compensation be continued until suitable employment has been provided; (d) That the scope of the Act be extended so as to bring it into harmony with the Alberta Act.

Amendment of the Income Tax Act to provide for the exemption of persons receiving less than \$3,000 per annum.

Enactment of health insurance legislation.

### **Legislative Program Submitted to Dominion Government by the Railway Brotherhoods**

A memorandum of proposed legislation was submitted to the Dominion Government on January 26 by a delegation representing the railway brotherhoods. The brotherhoods were represented by Messrs. A. H. Nethery, Order of Railway Conductors; T. J. Coughlin, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Byron Baker, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and William L. Best, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The government

was represented by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, and other cabinet ministers. The Prime Minister promised that consideration would be given to the proposals submitted, and announced that certain amendments to the Railway Act were under consideration.

The memorandum is as follows:—

1. British North America Act.—Amend the British North America Act to restrict the



powers of the Senate to veto any bill passed by the House of Commons more than twice. This proposal is in harmony with the present practice of the Parliament of Great Britain.

2. Amendments to the Railway Act.—(a) Amend section 179 by adding the following words shown in italics:—

"179. The Company shall not, at any time, make any change, alteration or deviation in the railway, or any portion thereof, until the provisions of the last preceding section are fully complied with, nor remove, close or abandon any station or divisional point, nor create a new divisional point, *nor make any change in the Routing of Traffic* which would involve the removal of employees, without leave of the Board; and where any such change is made the Company shall compensate its employees as the Board deems proper for any financial loss caused to them by change of residence necessitated thereby. *No such change shall be made or authorized without three months' notice of the intended change to the employees concerned.*"

The proposed change in Section 179 is for the purpose of extending the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada to cover a situation such as has recently occurred at Big Valley, Alberta, where, by the diversion of traffic to another line, Big Valley was abandoned as a divisional point, thus causing a very heavy property loss to the railway employees who were obliged to follow the traffic and establish homes at other points. The Judgment of the Chief Commissioner, dated November 27, 1931, held "that the Canadian National Railways have not 'abandoned' Big Valley in the literal sense of that word" and, therefore, concluded that the claim of the employees for compensation under Section 179 had not been made out. We contend, however, that the heavy financial loss sustained by the employees justifies the enactment of legislation that will prevent the recurrence of losses to railway employees from a similar cause.

(b) Amend Section 250 by adding the following subsection 6:—

"6. Whenever the doing of any work incidental to changes in overhead structures affects the safety of the public or the employees of the Railway, no change shall be made in the standards fixed by subsections one and three of this section and no approval thereof shall be given without hearing or written submission on notice to all parties interested."

Notwithstanding the necessary safety standards fixed by Section 250 of the Act, the Board

may exempt from the operation of that section certain structures and may reduce or otherwise vary those standards without reference to the parties most interested, namely, the railway employees whose safety is involved. We contend that before any change is made in the standards fixed by the Act, due notice should be given the accredited representatives of the employees concerned.

3. *Government Control of Radio Broadcasting.*—We respectfully request the favourable consideration of the principle of Federal Government Control of all Canadian Radio Broadcasting, as recommended in the Report of the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting, 1929.

4. *Unemployment Situation in Canada.*—We recognize that the unemployment situation prevailing throughout Canada constitutes one of the greatest problems of our time. This situation seems to point to some maladjustment of our economic machinery which is periodically thrown out of gear, resulting in thousands of our citizens being thrown out of employment with consequent distress through no fault of their own. In the absence of figures showing the total number of persons at present out of employment in Canada, it is sufficient for our purpose to observe that there were 34,111 fewer employees on Canadian Railways in October 1931 than October 1930; 4,573 less in October 1930 than in October, 1929; 16,029 less in October 1929 than in October 1928; or a total decrease of 54,713 employees from October 1928 to October 1931. In fact, during the past year there was a decrease in the number of employees of 20.4 per cent, and the purchasing power of railway employees during the same period decreased by 22.6 per cent.

We take this opportunity of complimenting your Government for the measures taken to provide unemployment relief work. Whilst fully appreciating the value of the relief measures taken, however, it is now generally recognized that such methods for the relief of unemployment are in their nature but temporary expedients and, therefore, a more effective solution of the problem must be found. It was with this thought in mind that the Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Brotherhoods presented to your Government during the last Session of Parliament the attached Resolution and covering letter. This, it may be remembered, was also presented to you in September 1930 and discussed some weeks afterwards with the Minister of Labour.

With a view to discovering a sound basis from which to proceed in effecting adequate measures to ensure the regularization of employment, we again urge upon the Federal Government the vital importance of undertaking, without unnecessary delay, a scientific investigation into the human factor in industry and the apportionment of the wealth invested in and produced by industry. Whilst it is somewhat difficult to discern any considerable sunshine through the gloom of depression, especially to such a large number of our citizens over whom hangs the nightmare of unemployment, it is some encouragement to realize that there are more persons giving thought and study to this national and world problem than ever before.

Whatever our conclusions may be, or however far-reaching our individual opinions may suggest, prevailing conditions have forced us to one inevitable conclusion, namely, that the result of science and invention in machinery as a substitute for man power is one of the outstanding and primary factors contributing to prevailing human want. It seems to be the considered opinion of a large number of our representative citizens that science must now be applied through more specific fact-finding channels, having definitely in view the relation of the human factor in industry to that of the capital investment and machinery employed in order to obtain a true estimate of their respective values to the community and the nation. In other words, there must be a

revaluation of human personality and a clearer realization that the nation's human happiness must have an economic basis. When these facts are discovered and exposed to the clear light of public scrutiny, something of a sound basis may be found from which to proceed in effecting a remedy for the industrial and economic ills which so vitally affect such a large portion of the human family.

**5. Unemployment Relief Measures.**—Considerable public thought has been given and numerous enlightening articles have been published with respect to temporary and permanent measures for unemployment relief. These have included the suggestion, from several sources, of the enactment of unemployment insurance. Without urging such a proposed measure, we respectfully suggest that in any system of unemployment insurance proposed for this country, due consideration should be given to the appropriate share to be borne by industry and the state. If the interest on capital expenditures for unused power and rolling stock of the railway, or of unused plant or equipment in any industry, due to depression or falling off of business, constitutes a legitimate overhead charge against the consumer, it seems to logically follow that unemployed workers due to the same cause should have a legitimate claim upon a larger share from industry in any scheme to provide out-of-work benefits. This suggestion, whilst having very far-reaching implications, is worthy of serious consideration.

### Legislative Program Submitted to Ontario Provincial Government by Railway Brotherhoods

The following program of legislation was proposed by a delegation from the Railway Brotherhoods which waited on the Ontario Government at Toronto on December 16. The delegation was composed of Messrs. T. J. Coughlin and A. J. Kelly of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; A. H. Nethery, of the Order of Railway Conductors; J. T. Wilson, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; and William L. Best and H. B. Crawford, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The program was as follows:—

**1. Industrial Disputes Legislation.**—That the consent of the Government be expressed by legislation to provide that all industries, otherwise within provincial jurisdiction, be brought under the application of the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

**2. Resolution to Amend British North America Act.**—That the Ontario Government introduce and have passed at the first Session of the Legislature a resolution favouring an amendment to the British North America Act that will restrict the powers of the Senate to

veto a bill passed by the House of Commons more than twice. The reasons why this seems desirable are obvious. Moreover, the proposal is in harmony with the present practice of the Parliament of Great Britain.

**3. Protection at Highway Crossings.**—We again urge upon the Government the importance of prompt action being taken by Provincial and Municipal authorities with a view to eliminating all highway crossings with the railway at rail level, where practicable and that pending the complete removal of such crossings by placing them over or under the railway, adequate protection be provided by warning signals or an effective stop law for motors and other vehicles.

With a view to preventing an unnecessary increase in the number of highways crossing the railway at level within the Province, we strongly urge the adoption of a policy in the construction of new highways that will ensure their complete separation from the railways (either by means of subways or overhead bridges), and that in the improvement of all existing highways a similar policy be adopted and maintained, where practicable.



4. *Highway Traffic Act.*—That measures be taken to provide (1) uniform traffic regulations with all provinces in Canada; (2) that all operators of motor vehicles be required to pass a qualifying examination as to visual acuity, colour perception and hearing and (3) that it be made a punishable offence for drivers of any vehicles using the highway to ignore or disregard the warning signals for the protection of traffic at highway crossings with the railways at level.

5. *Regulation of Motor Vehicle Competition.*—Because of the very keen and unfair competition with the steam railways by various forms of motor vehicles using the highway for revenue purposes, with little or no regulation respecting tariffs, equitable taxation and liability to the public, we respectfully urge: (a) That all busses and trucks operating within the Province be placed under the control, administration and supervision of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board or a similar Commission, requiring operation under conditions similar to those imposed upon the railways, especially with regard to the fixing of rates and tariff charges and the elimination of destructive competition; (b) That all commercial vehicles using the highway for revenue purposes be taxed on a basis commensurate with the use they make of the highways, having due regard also to the cost of maintenance and future construction; (c) That owners be required to furnish guarantee of sufficient financial responsibility to assure the payment of any claims for damages which may be legally assessed against them; (d) That no bus or truck be permitted to operate on the highway for revenue purposes where adequate transportation facilities already exist or where the steam railways can and are willing to provide these facilities.

We heartily endorse the principles contained in the Memorandum presented to your Government on November 19 last by a Committee representing the Affiliated Railway Organization of Ontario. The steam railways must continue as the proper dependable means of transporting the commerce of the country and the

travelling public under the most adverse conditions. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that no Government should continue to permit the use of public highways, constructed and maintained at the expense of the tax-payers—including the railways—as a means of competing with the steam railways, without providing that those who find it profitable to use this subsidized means of transportation for revenue purposes shall return to the Government a larger share towards the cost of maintenance.

6. *Mothers' Allowance Act—Chapter 280, R.S. 1927.*—Amend Section 2, subsection 1 as follows: (a) Strike out the word "five" in the sixth line of paragraph (a) and substitute the word "two"; (b) Strike out the word "two" in the fourth line of paragraph (b) and substitute the word "one"; (c) Strike out the word "two" in the first line of paragraph (g) and substitute the word "one"; (d) Strike out the second line of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) the word "two" and substitute the word "one".

7. *Government Control of Canadian Radio Broadcasting.*—That the approval of the Ontario Government be given to the principle of Government Control of all Canadian Radio Broadcasting, as recommended in the Report of the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting, 1929.

8. *Workmen's Compensation Act.*—Since our submission to the Government in January last, representations regarding this subject were made on behalf of Labour to the Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the Workmen's Compensation Act. We are informed that the Report of the Commission has been delayed owing to the illness of the Commissioner, Mr. Justice Middleton, which we very much regret. We hope, however, that the Report and Recommendations of the Commission will be made shortly and opportunity afforded for perusal. In any event, we are looking forward to the Government's favourable consideration of our suggested improvements to the Workmen's Compensation Act at the next Session of the Legislature.

### Memorandum on Proposed Traffic Regulation Submitted to the Alberta Government by the Railway Brotherhoods

A memorandum referring to Highways Traffic and Motor Vehicle Regulations was presented to the Government of Alberta on January 7, on behalf of the Railway Brotherhoods. The memorandum was signed by Messrs. Wm. L. Best and Geo. W. Yeats, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; D. Cameron, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; J. McLaughlin, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; P. J. Morgan, Order of Railway Telegraphers; A. McLeod, Order of Railway Conductors; and A. McAndrew, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

The memorandum was as follows:—

1. *Highway Crossing Protection.*—We desire to express our appreciation to the Government for the progress made in highway crossing protection by the elimination of many dangerous level crossings. We feel sure that this progressive policy will be continued to the full extent of the Government's financial ability.

Sections 2 and 3, dealing with "Highway Traffic," and "Regulation of Motor Vehicle Competition," are identical with sections 4 and 5 of the proposed Ontario program on this page.

### United Mine Workers of America

The thirty-second consecutive convention of the United Mine Workers of America was opened at Indianapolis, Ind., January 26, 1932, with 1,100 delegates present, representing

every coal producing field within the jurisdiction. Addresses of welcome were given by Reginald H. Sullivan, Mayor of Indianapolis, Ind.; Thomas N. Taylor, Terre Haute, Ind.,

president, Indiana State Federation of Labour; William Holmes, Indianapolis, president, Indianapolis Central Labour Union. President John L. Lewis who presided replied to the addresses of welcome.

A feature of the opening session was an address by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour. In the course of his address President Green outlined the measures supported by the Federation, which include: (1) A movement against any sales tax on necessities, but a luxury tax on automobiles; (2) A fight against the injunction in labour disputes; (3) The six-hour day and the five-day week; (4) The Davis-Kelly bill for coal stabilization; (5) The appointment of liberal judges to the United States Federal courts.

The joint report of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, the first of its kind to be presented to a United Mine

Workers' convention, was printed in pamphlet form and consisted of ninety-three pages. Every phase of the coal mining industry was discussed, and in addition to giving a history of events affecting coal miners up to the present time, gave the views of the International officers on vital economic issues now confronting the American people. After the various subjects in the report had been taken up seriatim and discussed at considerable length, the delegates adopted the report in full.

According to the auditors' report, which was approved, total revenue, including balance carried forward, amounted to \$1,629,550.11, expenditures totalled \$1,065,991.04, leaving a balance on hand, as at December 1, 1931, of \$563,559.07.

No further report of the proceedings had been received at the time of going to press.

## STEAM RAILWAY OPERATION IN CANADA IN 1930

STATISTICS of the steam railways of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1930, have been published recently by the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report states that the industrial depression affected the revenues of the railways in 1930 just as forcibly as those of other industries, but the railways were not able to curtail expenses quickly and extensively and, consequently, their net operating revenues showed a much greater rate of decrease than their gross revenues. Gross revenues amounted to \$454,231,650 which was a decrease from 1929 of \$79,874,395, or 15 per cent, and from 1928 of \$109,500,610, or 19.4 per cent. Operating expenses were reduced from \$433,077,113 in 1929 to \$380,723,411 and the net operating revenues amounted to \$73,508,239. This was a decrease from 1929 net revenues of \$27,520,694, or 27 per cent, and from 1928 net revenues of \$47,522,751, or 39 per cent. After paying taxes, all rental, interest and other income charges, the net corporate income of all Canadian railways showed a debit of \$27,640,229, as against credits in 1929 of \$3,975,146 and in 1928 of \$25,430,848.

The number of employees each month averaged 174,485, which was a decrease from the 1929 average of 13,361. The pay roll amounted to \$268,347,374, including \$251,540,129 chargeable to operating expenses and \$16,807,245 chargeable to capital account. This was a total decrease of \$22,385,126 including a decrease in the operating expense pay roll of \$9,363,202 and

in the construction pay roll of \$13,021,924. The average pay per day for all employees on daily and monthly rates showed an increase from \$5.786 per day in 1929 to \$5.863 in 1930, the only classes to show a decrease being the telephone and switchboard operators, inspectors and sergeants of police, hostlers, express department and radio department employees. For all employees on hourly rates the average was 59.5 cents as against 58.1 cents in 1929. There were four classes with a decrease of a tenth of a cent per hour and six classes with decreases from three-tenths to nineteen-tenths of a cent per hour, the largest decrease being for floating equipment employees where the average rates were 38.6 cents in 1929 and 36.7 cents in 1930.

*Railway accidents.*—Train accidents in 1930 were responsible for the death of 15 passengers while 488 were injured, representing a decrease of 5 killed, but an increase of 82 injured. During the same period there were 81 employees killed in train accidents, as compared with 104 in 1929 while there were 1,477 employees injured, indicating a decrease of 551. There was also a decrease in the total number of persons injured in non-train accidents from 10,699 in 1929 to 8,371, but the number of persons killed in this class of railway accident increased from 19 in 1929 to 38, including 14 trackmen and 15 other persons. Accidents at highway crossings which are included in train accidents were responsible for 113 persons killed including 94 motorists, 13 pedestrians, 1 trainman and 5 persons riding vehicles other



than automobiles. This was a decrease of 15 in the total, made up of 6 pedestrians, 8 motorists and one riding in other vehicle. The number of persons injured at highway crossings was 414 which was a decrease from 1929 of 42. There were 366 motorists injured, or 38 less than in the previous year, and 15 pedestrians, or 10 less than in 1929. Of the 94 motorists killed, 11 were killed in accidents at crossings

protected by gates, and 19 at crossings protected by electric bells. At unprotected crossings 64 motorists were killed, 3 at urban crossings and 61 at rural crossings. This was a decrease at unprotected crossings of 19 killed but an increase at protected crossings of 11. Motorists injured at protected crossings also showed an increase of 11 and a decrease at unprotected crossings of 49.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference

The date of the opening of the Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference has been fixed for April 12, 1932. The agenda of the Conference consists of the following items:—

1. Abolition of fee-charging employment agencies (first discussion);
2. Invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance (first discussion);
3. Age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations (second discussion); and
4. Revision in part of the Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships adopted at the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

This last item was added to the agenda by the Governing Body at its Fifty-sixth Session in the month of January past.

### The 1933 Session of the International Labour Conference

The following two subjects have been inscribed on the agenda of the 1933 Session of the International Labour Conference: (1) Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed; and (2) Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic glass works. In all probability the two following subjects, which are inscribed for first consideration on the agenda of the 1932 Session, will come up for final decision, namely; old-age, invalidity and widows' and orphans' insurance; and the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies.

### Fifty-Sixth Meeting of the Governing Body

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its fifty-sixth meeting at Geneva from January 13 to 16, 1932.

*Committees on Women's Work.*—It was decided to set up a committee consisting of experts who may be consulted by the International Labour Office in connection with studies into problems relative to women's work. The experts will be chosen at a later Session.

*Enquiries into Conditions of Work in the Textile Industry.*—It was decided that a revised questionnaire on the subject of conditions of work in the textile industry should be sent by the International Labour Office to the governments concerned, requesting them, when forwarding any suggestions they may wish to make, to estimate the approximate number of workers in each of the sections of the textile industry included in the enquiry, and the approximate number of workers employed in the establishments in each section from which they expect to be able to receive the data required. The governments will be invited to indicate, taking into account the present state of the textile industry, the period for holding the enquiry which will give the most satisfactory results.

*Conditions of Work in the Iron and Steel Industry.*—The Governing Body approved of the principle of an enquiry by the International Labour Office into conditions of work in the iron and steel industry. It was decided that a committee should be appointed at the April session of the Governing Body to supervise this investigation.

*Freedom of Association.*—The Governing Body decided to set up a committee of three members, one each from the Government, employers' and workers' groups, to consider the problems to which the study of the question of freedom of association may give rise.

*Technical Education.*—The Governing Body discussed the relations between the International Labour Office and the International Organization for Technical Education, which is now being set up. It adopted a resolution expressing its great sympathy with the de-

velopment of technical education and laid stress on the interest with which it regards the constitution of the new international organization. In view, however, of the fact that that organization is still in process of being set up, it considers it premature to decide at present the exact form to be taken by the possible collaboration between this new organization and the International Labour Office, but the Governing Body instructed its officers to continue to keep in touch with the provisional bureau of the International Office for Technical Education on the lines suggested by the Director of the International Labour Office, and to report to it on the further development of the question.

*International Enquiry into the Cost of Living in Various Centres.*—The Governing Body also considered the conditions of publication of the results of the enquiry undertaken by the International Labour Office at the request of the Ford Motor Company on the comparison of the cost of living of workers' families in an American town,

Detroit, with that in 14 European towns. The English edition of the report has recently been published. It was decided that before publishing it in French, and possibly in German, the results of the enquiry should be submitted to the Committee on Wages and Cost of Living. In addition, the International Labour Office will, in an article in the *International Labour Review*, define the extent to which it is permissible to draw conclusions from the statistical information obtained.

*Dockers Convention.*—At its previous session in 1931, the Governing Body had decided to consider the revision in part of the Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers engaged in loading or unloading ships. A number of amendments to this Convention were suggested by various governments, all of them dealing with technical points which did not affect the main principles of the Convention. The Governing Body has now decided that the revision of the Convention in respect of these various points should be considered at the 1932 Session of the Conference.

### A Vocational Guidance Program

The current issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington) outlines the recommendations of the Vocational Guidance Committee appointed by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, the various committees of this Conference having been engaged since 1930 in researches into various aspects of child welfare. The committee suggests that a modern vocational guidance program should include (1) Careful study of the individual, through mental and other tests, and adequate records; (2) An advisory service, staffed by qualified vocational advisers; (3) A curriculum provision in which vocational and educational guidance is emphasized; (4) Adequate opportunities for vocational training, including try-out courses; (5) Publication and distribution of suitable occupational and educational pamphlets; (6) Placement machinery for obtaining positions and supervising employment for young workers; (7) Scholarships and similar aids for retaining boys and girls in school; (8) Co-operation with other agencies in vocational guidance.

Association submitted a number of recommendations to the Provincial Government in January, to the effect that legislative provision should be made for the standardization of all municipal bylaws dealing with the licensing of electrical contractors and journeymen and for uniformity of examinations for electricians' licences. This legislation, it was stated, was desired in order to protect the industry and the public against incompetent contractors, who could not be controlled under the existing laws. Fourteen cities in the province came under the present licensing system, but the city licensing regulations were not uniform, and a contractor who held a license in one city might not be qualified to work in another. It was suggested therefore that the provincial government should take over the licensing system, and place it under the control of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, who would make uniform requirements for electricians working in all municipalities in the province. The delegation stated further that last year there were 1,000 fires caused by defective wiring, with resulting losses totalling over a million dollars.

The Hon. George S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, agreed that there should be uniformity and standardization as suggested by the deputation, and undertook that full consideration would be given by the government to their proposals.

### Uniform Electricians' Licensing Regulations proposed for Ontario

A deputation composed of about 200 members of the Ontario Electrical Contractors'



# REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1931

THE work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1931, was somewhat greater in volume than during the corresponding quarter of 1930, as there was shown an

increase of nearly 11 per cent both in vacancies offered and in placements effected. An analysis of the different industries showed that gains were registered in both instances in construction and maintenance, farming and

## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>1,040</b>
Animal products edible.....	5		5	10	2	8	29	29		33	15	17
Fur and its products.....							1	1				
Leather and its products.....							3	2			65	13
Lumber and its products.....	4	1	3	13	3	10	27	26		523	60	468
Musical instruments.....										48	14	34
Pulp and paper products.....	3		3				55	59	4	74	47	25
Rubber products.....										26	26	
Textile products.....	1			2		2	20	23		112	71	28
Plant products, edible.....				17	1	16	14	14		249	116	127
Plant products, n.e.s.....				1	1	1	9	7		122	114	9
Wood distillates.....										2	2	1
Chemical and allied products.....				1			7	2		54	31	21
Clay, glass and stone.....	4		4				32	32		95	37	56
Electric current.....				1	1		5	5		29	26	3
Electric apparatus.....				2	1	1	16	7		101	48	53
Iron and steel products.....	24		24	24		24	17	18	2	538	389	135
Non-ferrous metal products.....										49	30	12
Mineral products.....				4		4	1	1		40	5	33
Miscellaneous.....							17	16		36	31	5
<b>Logging.....</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>807</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Fishing and Hunting.....</b>				<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>6</b>		<b>6</b>
<b>Farming.....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>		<b>1,090</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>294</b>
<b>Mining.....</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>
Coal.....												
Metallic ores.....							30	26		48	49	2
Non-metallic ores.....				1	1		6			15	7	9
<b>Communication.....</b>										<b>51</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Transportation.....</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>5</b>				<b>353</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>271</b>
Forwarding and storage.....	17	1	16	2		2				170	24	146
Railway.....				4		3				12	1	11
Shipping and stevedoring.....	44	40	4							171	58	114
Air.....												
<b>Construction and Maintenance.....</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>56,856</b>	<b>14,426</b>	<b>42,389</b>
Railway.....	2	2		54		54	5	5		62	62	6
Highway.....	1,645	1,045	600	1,137	400	735	51	46		53,462	13,761	39,638
Building and other.....	98	80	18	559	384	175	396	356	40	3,341	603	2,695
<b>Services.....</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>11,988</b>	<b>4,354</b>	<b>6,166</b>
Governmental.....	37		37	12	5	7				797	445	352
Hotel and restaurant.....	31	10	15	30	18	13	114	109		727	544	110
Professional.....	133	8	120	25	5	20	129	48	70	290	120	151
Recreational.....	10	2	6	1		1	9	9		395	86	300
Personal.....	165	3	162	413	6	407	236	190	42	2,399	131	2,250
Household.....	860	192	590	1,105	142	950	2,297	1,668	361	7,347	3,013	3,003
Farm household.....							3	3		33	15	
<b>Trade.....</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>768</b>
Retail.....	58	5	51	40	9	31	72	60	14	911	235	674
Wholesale.....	57		58				107	78	1	129	36	94
<b>Finance.....</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>106</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>All Industries.....</b>	<b>3,261</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>4,565</b>	<b>3,667</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>75,197</b>	<b>22,420</b>	<b>51,067</b>
Men.....	2,211	1,215	997	2,359	852	1,504	2,092	1,845	170	66,609	18,644	47,720
Women.....	1,050	211	746	1,146	162	971	2,473	1,822	372	8,588	3,776	3,347

communication, but these increases were greatly modified by losses under both comparisons in all remaining groups. Provincially, Saskatchewan alone showed a decline in transactions recorded, the larger portion of which occurred in the logging industry of that province. All other provinces registered gains in vacancies and in placements. The accom-

panying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period October to December, 1931.

From the chart on page 208, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service for the month of December, it will be seen that the curve, both of va-

## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1931

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
135	36	85	110	30	77	157	75	82	268	65	200	3,279	1,584	1,596
3	1	2	12	2	10	11	4	7	120	13	105	223	66	154
2		2				1	1					4	2	2
6	5	1	1		1	3		3				103	72	18
20	3	2	5	1	4	56	34	22	39	28	9	687	156	518
												48	14	34
5	1	4	16	4	11				18		18	181	111	65
1		1										27	26	1
16	4	12	1	1		2	1	1	4			167	100	48
30	10	21	20		20	20	8	12	8	3	5	358	152	201
2		2	3	1	2				6	2	4	143	124	18
			9		9	4		4				15	2	14
2	1	1										64	34	22
7	7		4	4					16	10	6	158	90	66
1	1					20	5	15	2	2		58	40	18
4						1	1		3		3	127	57	61
32	3	29	20	3	15	32	14	18	36	4	33	723	431	280
									2	2		51	32	12
3		3	18	14	4	6	6		14	1	13	86	27	57
1		1	1		1	1	1					56	48	7
222	226		49	64		192	192		106	105		2,838	2,694	22
3	3								1	1		17	10	7
1,398	1,079	333	2,734	2,436	96	2,979	2,541	207	170	138	25	8,434	7,034	969
10	10		87	76		548	528	16	25	25		770	722	27
			87	76		532	526		3	3		622	605	
10	10					16	2	16	21	21		99	96	2
									1	1		49	21	25
1		1	1		1				5	5		58	36	22
16	3	13	110	15	92	83	6	77	72	5	67	701	153	545
13	3	10	94	1	90	82	5	77	29	2	27	407	36	308
3		3	16	14	2				1	1		36	16	19
						1	1		42	2	40	258	101	158
7,641	4,327	3,331	3,306	1,392	1,917	8,055	2,874	5,190	12,906	11,699	1,028	92,720	37,036	55,477
1	1		165	158	7	106	91	15	79	76		474	395	82
6,342	3,108	3,253	3,064	1,214	1,854	6,804	2,618	4,192	12,577	11,513	893	85,082	33,705	51,215
1,298	1,218	78	77	20	56	1,145	165	983	250	110	135	7,164	2,936	4,180
3,319	1,662	2,206	2,232	927	1,155	1,771	949	781	1,891	594	1,299	26,811	10,304	14,408
11	1	10	16	1	15	228	226	2	17	2	15	1,118	680	438
137	99	47	53	31	17	79	57	18	49	38	11	1,220	906	231
44	26	15	109	55	47	23	9	13	43	17	26	796	288	462
34	3	26	79	4	75	44	1	43	12	8	4	584	119	455
219	9	210	415	5	407	292	20	272	541	22	517	4,680	386	4,267
2,750	815	1,896	1,295	632	591	949	497	428	1,226	503	726	17,829	7,462	8,545
124	109	2	265	199	3	156	139	5	3	4		584	469	10
315	106	208	153	10	143	113	16	96	139	25	107	2,094	580	1,477
157	25	131	112	10	102	67	10	56	112	17	90	1,529	371	1,149
158	81	77	41		41	46	6	40	27	8	17	565	209	328
17	5	12	4	3	1	5		5	4	2	2	159	29	130
13,077	6,857	6,189	8,786	4,953	3,482	13,903	7,181	6,454	15,587	12,664	2,728	137,881	60,182	74,680
9,511	5,761	3,775	7,060	4,014	2,847	12,686	6,473	5,980	14,265	12,103	1,971	116,793	50,907	64,964
3,566	1,096	2,414	1,726	939	635	1,217	708	474	1,322	561	757	21,088	9,275	9,716



cancies and placements, in relation to applications followed an upward trend during the first half of October, but from the middle of that month until the end of November followed a downward course. Through December, however, the curves once more showed an upward tendency, although they did not attain the levels reached at the close of December, 1930. During the period October to December, 1931, there was a ratio of 65.3 vacancies and 63.9 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 59.1, vacancies and 57.6 placements during the corresponding period of 1930.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,791, of applications registered 2,741, and of placements effected 1,752; in contrast with a daily average of 1,617 vacancies, 2,741 applications and 1,579 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1930.

During the three months October to December, 1931, the office reported that they had

made 139,553 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 134,862 placements, of which 60,182 were in regular employment and 74,680 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 50,907 were of men and 9,275 of women, while casual work was found for 64,964 men and 9,716 women. Comparison with the same period in 1930 showed that 121,529 placements were then made, of which 42,275 were in regular employment and 79,254 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 177,994 men and 33,059 women, a total of 211,053 in contrast with a registration of 211,029 persons during the same period of 1930. Employers notified the Service during October to December, 1930, of 137,881 vacancies, of which 116,793 were for men and 21,088 for women, as compared with 124,437 opportunities for work during the corresponding period of 1930.

A report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1931, will be found on page 207.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS FOR THE YEAR 1931

**S**TATEMENTS are compiled each month by the Department of Labour from returns received from trade union locals, showing their members and the number of members without work on the last day of each month, and these data provide an index of unemployment among the organized workers of the country. Locals reporting each month during 1931 averaged 1,840 with a monthly average of 199,034 members, of whom 16.8 per cent on an average were unemployed.

There was unusual depression throughout the country during the year 1931, the effect of which was felt in the majority of trades and industries. The building trades, however, were most adversely affected, there being over 37 per cent of the members reported unemployed each month throughout the year. Employment conditions among pulp and paper workers were somewhat better at the close of the year than at the end of 1930, but were less favourable during the earlier months. Transportation was quiet with more workers unemployed each month than during the corresponding month of 1930. Shutdowns in the railway car shops which occurred during September had quite an adverse effect upon the situation in the manufacturing industries as a whole, but as these shops were re-opened in the middle of November some improvement resulted, not, however, to a sufficient extent to offset increased unemployment among textile and garment

workers, large numbers of whom were unemployed at the close of the year. Workers in the manufacturing industries as a whole reported more unemployment during the year than in 1930. Employment in lumbering and logging fell off considerably during the year, but showed a slight improvement in December. Mining and trade reported less work available.

During January, 1931, a slight improvement was reported over the previous month, and this favourable trend continued until April when the best conditions for the year prevailed, there being at the end of that month 14.9 per cent unemployed. The May situation was less favourable than in April, largely due to quietness in the garment trades in Quebec, and this condition continued throughout June and July. In August, however, conditions improved, but in September the adverse trend was again in evidence and continued to the close of the year. At the end of December 21.1 per cent of the membership involved was reported idle. This was the highest percentage in any month during the year and also since the collection of reports was first undertaken.

The Rockefeller Foundation has accorded to the Government of the province of Quebec, \$9,000 for a service of epidemiology and for inspection of County Health Units.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN DECEMBER, 1931

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on January 1 was 7,832, the employees on their payrolls numbering 835,960 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for December was 1,874, having an aggregate

membership of 188,553 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 68 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of January, 1932, as reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of January showed a pronounced decline, which rather exceeded that noted on January 1, 1931, but approximated the average loss indicated at the opening of the preceding ten years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,832 firms, whose payrolls declined from 904,492 persons on December 1 to 835,960 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 68,532 persons, or 7·6 per cent. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 91·6 on January 1, 1932, as compared with 99·1 in the preceding month, and with 101·7, 111·2, 109·1, 100·7, 95·9, 90·7, 84·9, 89·8, 87·3, 78·8 and 88·8 on the same date in 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Employment as reported by employers was thus at a lower level than on January 1 in the years 1927-1931, but the index was higher than in the preceding six years of the record.

As is usually the case at the beginning of January, the greatest losses on the date under review occurred in manufacturing, construction and transportation, but there were also important reductions in logging, mining and communications; trade, in which the tendency on January 1 has very frequently been downward, showed practically no general change as compared with December 1. Since the decreases, especially in manufacturing, were in many cases due to a temporary stoppage of work over the holiday season, and for in-

ventory and plant repairs, it is likely that a partial recovery from these contractions will be shown in the next report.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces recorded reduced activity; as is customary at the time of year, establishments in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces on January 1; this occurred chiefly in manufacturing and construction, but logging and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, transportation showed seasonal improvement with the opening of the winter ports. State-ments were received from 575 firms employing 76,480 persons, compared with 77,647 at the beginning of December. Gains had been noted on January 1, 1931, but the index was then several points higher.

*Quebec.*—The reduction in Quebec was rather greater than on the same date last year, when the general situation was more favourable. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, rubber, pulp and paper, textile, food, lumber and building material plants), construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in logging and mining, while improvement took place in retail trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments



closed down over the holiday season. The labour forces of the 1,833 co-operating employers aggregated 231,268 workers, as against 253,820 on December 1, 1931.

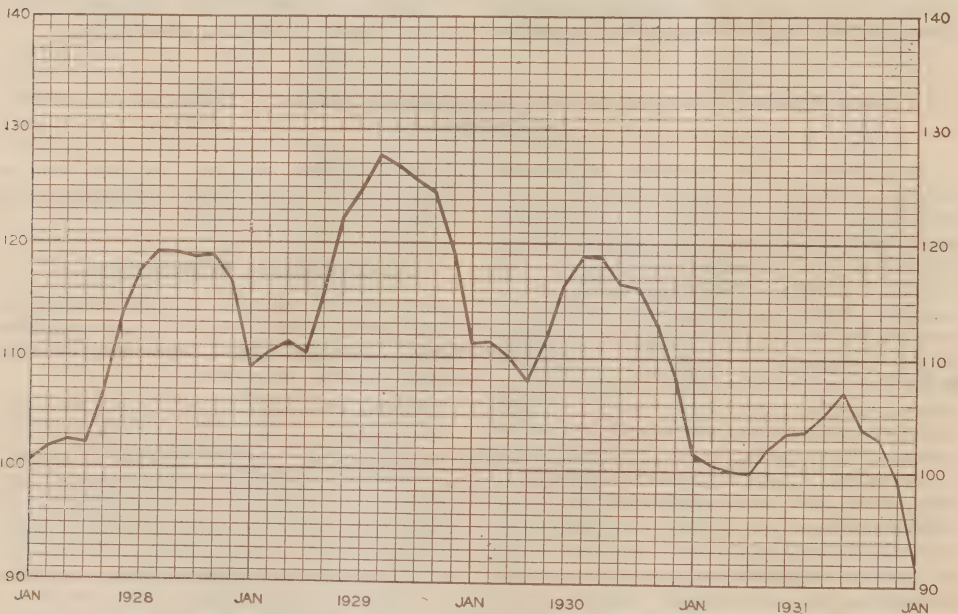
*Ontario.*—Manufacturing showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario, that in iron and steel, food, textile and lumber factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in the non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper, leather, electrical appliance and other groups. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in transportation and construction, and smaller declines in logging, mining and communications. Retail trade, on the

884 workers, or 16,162 less than on December 1. Construction reported especially marked losses, but manufacturing and transportation also showed important curtailment; in addition, mining, communications, services and wholesale trade were slacker, while logging registered seasonal improvement.

*British Columbia.*—The recessions in British Columbia were more extensive than those indicated on January 1 last year, and the index was lower. The 762 firms furnishing data reported 65,177 employees, as against 73,329 in the preceding month. Lumber, electric current, vegetable food and non-ferrous metal factories, logging and construction

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



other hand, recorded slightly increased activity. A combined payroll of 350,151 persons was employed by the 3,529 firms whose returns were received and who had 370,650 on their staffs on December 1. These contractions were much smaller than those indicated in January 1, 1931, but the index was then higher.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Declines on a rather larger scale than at the beginning of January, 1931, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment was not so active as at the commencement of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 1,133 employers of 112,-

recorded curtailment, that in the last named being most pronounced. On the other hand, transportation and mining showed slight improvement.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

#### Employment by Cities

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while heightened activity was indicated in Windsor and

the adjacent Border Cities as a result of work undertaken for the relief of unemployment.

*Montreal.*—The decrease in Montreal involved a larger number of workers than that registered on January 1, 1931, and the index on the date under review was lower. Statements were received from 1,024 establishments with 123,218 employees, as compared with 135,775 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in transportation, construction and manufacturing, especially in food, textile, rubber and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, retail trade was seasonally busier.

*Quebec.*—Manufactures reported a loss in Quebec City, and transportation and construc-

tion also afforded less employment; the 138 co-operating employers reduced their staffs from 12,897 persons on December 1, to 11,907 at the beginning of January. This decline exceeded that indicated on January 1 of last year, when the index was higher.

*Toronto.*—Toronto firms showed a smaller seasonal contraction than on January 1, 1931, but employment was then in greater volume. There were losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, metal, food, printing and publishing and electrical apparatus groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, but retail trade reported considerable improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,147 employers with 113,658 workers, compared with 119,488 in their last report.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921.....	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922.....	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923.....	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924.....	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925.....	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	127.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	101.6	98.6	98.6	93.8
April 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.0
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Relative weight of Employment by Districts as at Jan. 1, 1932.....	100.0	9.1	27.7	41.9	13.5	7.8



*Ottawa.*—Manufacturing and construction registered seasonal curtailment, and trade also afforded less employment. The working forces of the 161 reporting establishments aggregated 13,079 persons, or 524 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved rather more employees than that recorded on the same date last year, when industrial activity was greater.

*Hamilton.*—Data were received from 234 firms in Hamilton employing 28,756 workers, as against 29,621 on December 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while highway construction and services reported improvement. The declines noted on January 1, 1931, were smaller, and the index was then higher.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—There was a large increase in the number

employed in the Border Cities on January 1, 1932, the gain being due to unemployment relief works. On the other hand, manufacturing was seasonally quiet. Returns were compiled from 136 establishments with 10,527 persons in their employ, or 1,343 more than on December 1. Activity was less than on January 1, 1931, although a pronounced contraction had then been indicated.

*Winnipeg.*—Factory employment declined in Winnipeg, but construction showed improvement. The 376 co-operating firms reported 32,892 employees, compared with 33,138 in the preceding month. This reduction did not involve so many workers as that recorded on January 1, 1931, but employment was then more active.

*Vancouver.*—Further reductions took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 333

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922.....	74.2	.....	94.0	.....	.....	.....	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923.....	80.9	.....	93.6	100.5	90.5	.....	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924.....	87.4	.....	94.5	97.0	83.2	.....	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925.....	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	.....	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926.....	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927.....	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	118.0	154.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1932....	14.7	1.4	13.6	1.6	3.4	1.3	3.9	3.2

employers of 26,723 persons, as compared with 28,963 on December 1. A much smaller decrease had been indicated on the same date last year, and the index then was higher. There were losses in manufacturing, construction and trade on January 1, 1932, as compared with the preceding month, while other groups did not show much change.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

The losses in employment registered by manufacturers were rather smaller than the average decline reported at the beginning of January in the eleven years of the record, but in spite of this, the index was lower than in any other year since 1925. The most

extensive reductions on the date under review were in iron and steel, food, lumber, textile and pulp and paper, but the building material, leather, non-ferrous metal and rubber industries also recorded important curtailment, and smaller losses were indicated in musical instrument, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral product and other factories. As in previous years, the declines so generally reported were largely due to shut-downs for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable improvement may be expected in the next report. Statistics for January 1 were compiled from 4,750 manufacturers, employing 413,824 operatives, compared with 442,306 on December 1.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921.....	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922.....	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923.....	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924.....	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925.....	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926.....	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927.....	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	143.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Relative weight of employment by industries, as at Jan. 1, 1932.....	100.0	49.5	2.2	5.7	3.1	12.0	14.2	2.5	10.8



*Animal Products.—Edible*—Large reductions were reported in this division, in which all branches showed curtailment, that in meat preserving plants and dairies being most extensive. Statements were received from 195

manufacturers with 16,691 workers, as compared with 17,406 at the beginning of December. This loss was smaller than that recorded on January 1, 1931, when the index number was practically the same. All provinces ex-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	Jan. 1, 1932	Dec. 1, 1931	Jan. 1, 1931	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan. 1, 1929	Jan. 1, 1928	Jan. 1, 1927
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	49.5	83.9	89.6	93.7	106.5	107.3	97.9	94.7
Animal products—edible.....	2.0	95.1	99.0	95.5	103.3	109.8	102.1	91.9
Fur and products.....	0.2	78.1	82.5	83.2	80.4	80.5	93.7	96.6
Leather and products.....	1.9	78.7	84.6	73.8	88.1	85.8	102.6	102.9
Lumber and products.....	3.5	55.6	62.3	66.8	83.7	84.2	78.1	77.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.6	41.1	45.9	50.7	70.0	70.6	65.5	67.6
Furniture.....	.9	85.2	97.6	98.3	108.9	112.9	105.3	94.9
Other lumber products.....	1.0	77.2	84.9	90.1	105.8	103.3	97.9	95.3
Musical instruments.....	.2	58.0	74.4	56.9	83.8	110.4	102.2	105.1
Plant products—edible.....	3.2	94.7	107.7	95.5	100.0	98.1	87.7	92.0
Pulp and paper products.....	6.5	89.9	94.2	98.7	110.4	106.1	104.4	98.7
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	76.1	81.1	87.0	105.0	100.1	102.3	95.6
Paper products.....	.9	91.7	100.2	98.0	106.9	114.6	104.9	98.3
Printing and publishing.....	2.9	107.7	109.9	114.6	118.7	114.6	107.9	103.3
Rubber products.....	1.2	82.2	95.3	106.3	128.0	142.2	116.2	102.2
Textile products.....	9.0	90.3	94.3	93.6	98.5	102.4	99.9	98.2
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.5	97.4	99.4	99.0	96.8	106.9	108.8	100.9
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.8	77.4	79.6	85.1	84.0	103.1	106.0	103.8
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.7	101.2	103.2	89.2	92.9	96.6	93.0	97.6
Silk and silk goods.....	.6	278.7	277.5	274.1	198.6	172.9	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.9	103.3	108.5	99.9	108.5	109.4	92.5	99.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	81.4	87.0	88.3	95.5	93.0	93.9	93.2
Other textile products.....	.9	74.4	78.1	82.5	95.3	100.2	101.4	97.7
Plant products, n.e.s.....	1.8	119.3	119.4	116.7	125.7	113.5	109.7	92.6
Tobacco.....	1.1	115.5	113.8	101.6	117.1	96.1	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	123.7	127.3	139.9	139.7	141.0	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	99.5	102.9	108.9	192.4	153.5	116.3	111.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	.9	110.6	114.1	113.8	119.9	110.2	102.8	95.0
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.0	77.1	88.8	95.2	116.0	108.3	89.8	93.3
Electric current.....	1.7	118.4	126.6	124.7	123.8	114.1	107.8	97.6
Electrical apparatus.....	1.7	126.4	132.4	143.5	156.3	128.7	109.5	108.3
Iron and steel products.....	11.0	70.7	75.3	88.7	107.3	114.9	96.9	94.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	.9	59.2	73.3	93.2	110.2	117.6	105.4	97.2
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.1	86.9	89.6	105.2	127.9	117.4	110.7	100.9
Agricultural implements.....	.3	25.0	27.3	47.6	97.3	106.8	95.1	106.5
Land vehicles.....	5.4	75.6	76.5	88.2	100.5	113.3	92.0	88.7
Automobiles and parts.....	1.0	56.9	62.8	69.7	104.7	130.1	82.8	64.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.3	60.9	64.5	94.4	109.3	112.8	68.2	100.6
Heating appliances.....	.3	61.8	86.9	70.6	90.2	120.7	98.6	93.1
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.6	82.4	85.2	126.2	173.4	150.4	117.7	93.7
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.5	71.8	74.1	87.7	103.8	120.2	90.3	101.2
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	74.3	83.2	87.5	103.5	106.8	99.4	97.6
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.7	93.6	101.7	112.7	127.4	121.7	107.9	100.7
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.4	117.3	120.8	124.9	145.9	122.9	101.6	96.4
Miscellaneous.....	.5	98.4	98.2	103.2	105.5	105.4	95.5	100.2
<b>Logging</b> .....	2.2	68.7	73.1	107.6	200.2	171.0	163.2	136.1
<b>Mining</b> .....	5.7	105.1	107.5	114.4	122.5	116.2	112.6	104.7
Coal.....	3.2	99.1	99.3	106.9	112.6	111.1	113.5	110.4
Metallic ores.....	1.9	134.8	134.9	136.3	146.6	126.6	119.5	101.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	.6	76.5	92.1	105.4	119.7	118.0	97.8	88.1
<b>Communications</b> .....	3.1	98.1	100.5	110.6	128.2	112.6	102.9	99.6
Telegraphs.....	.6	98.7	100.8	108.3	123.7	117.8	96.0	95.2
Telephones.....	2.5	98.0	100.4	111.1	129.4	111.2	104.0	100.7
<b>Transportation</b> .....	12.0	85.6	93.5	95.9	101.9	102.6	90.4	99.1
Street railways and cartage.....	2.7	112.4	117.0	117.7	125.5	113.4	104.0	97.1
Steam railways.....	7.9	82.5	86.7	95.2	99.9	103.5	103.2	102.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.4	68.0	96.9	72.3	81.5	83.4	72.7	85.6
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	14.2	104.8	128.8	110.7	92.7	87.4	78.6	73.1
Building.....	3.0	64.3	86.8	96.0	121.4	96.6	82.8	86.7
Highway.....	8.2	197.1	244.2	172.4	59.0	70.4	63.1	40.0
Railway.....	3.0	63.7	68.7	75.1	79.3	85.0	79.0	73.5
<b>Services</b> .....	2.5	114.4	116.1	123.2	123.5	118.0	105.3	96.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.3	107.7	112.0	122.2	123.3	114.9	99.0	93.0
Professional.....	.2	128.2	123.6	121.6	115.0	113.6	107.8	96.0
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	120.6	119.5	125.5	126.7	124.0	113.9	102.2
<b>Trade</b> .....	10.8	125.7	125.6	132.9	133.8	128.5	120.4	109.9
Retail.....	8.0	135.4	133.7	142.3	142.7	136.8	127.1	115.3
Wholesale.....	2.8	103.9	107.5	112.2	113.4	110.4	107.3	99.8
<b>All Industries</b> .....	100.0	91.6	99.1	101.7	111.2	109.1	100.7	95.9

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

cept British Columbia reported reduced employment, but the heaviest contractions were in Ontario.

*Leather Products.*—There was a decline in the leather industries at the beginning of January, particularly in boot and shoe factories. The shrinkage involved slightly fewer employees than that noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index was some five points lower. A combined working force of 15,680 persons was registered by the 232 firms making returns, as compared with 16,892 in the preceding month. The greatest losses occurred in Quebec and Ontario.

*Lumber Products.*—Seasonal contractions on a much smaller scale than on January 1, 1931, were noted in lumber mills, 762 of which reduced their payrolls from 32,583 on December 1 to 29,062 workers at the beginning of January. Employment was in smaller volume than on the corresponding date last year. Sawmills registered the most pronounced decreases, but there was also curtailment in furniture, match, container and other wood-using industries. There were especially marked losses in Ontario, although employment generally declined.

*Musical Instruments.*—Thirty-five manufacturers of musical instruments released 441 persons from their staffs, bringing them to 1,656 at the beginning of January. Practically all the decrease took place in Quebec and Ontario. A larger recession had been noted on January 1 a year ago, and the index number was then very slightly lower.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There were seasonal reductions in employment in all branches of the vegetable food group, the greatest being in sugar and syrup, canning, biscuit, chocolate and confectionery and flour and cereal factories. The working forces of the 403 co-operating employers totalled 27,087 persons, as compared with 30,902 in their last report. The contractions in Ontario were especially pronounced, although the movement was generally unfavourable. The declines noted at the beginning of January last year were on a much greater scale, but the index number then was fractionally higher than on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—The shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1932, was similar to that noted in the same period in 1931, when employment was, however, in greater volume. Statistics were received from 550 firms, whose staffs aggregated 54,082 workers, or 2,498 fewer than in their last report. The most noteworthy losses were in Quebec and

Ontario, although the trend was downward in all provinces. Pulp and paper mills reported a large share of the reduction, but there were also declines in plants producing paper goods and in printing and publishing establishments.

*Rubber Products.*—Rubber factories showed a decrease, which greatly exceeded that of January 1, 1931; 44 plants had 10,476 employees on the date under review, as against 12,151 at the beginning of December. The largest losses took place in Quebec. The index number, at 82.2, was considerably lower than on the same month of last year, when it had stood at 106.3.

*Textile Products.*—The 773 textile firms furnishing data released a much smaller proportion of their total operatives than was the case among the establishments reporting at the beginning of January, 1931, when the index number was a few points higher than on the date under review. Their payrolls included 75,105 persons on January 1, 1932, against 78,296 in the last report. Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially marked in the hosiery and knit goods and garment divisions.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was a slight falling-off in employment at the beginning of January in the tobacco and beverage groups, in which very considerable declines had been recorded on January 1 last year, when employment was in smaller volume. Statements were tabulated from 151 manufacturers in this group, employing 15,342 workers, or 101 fewer than on December 1. Practically all the loss took place in distilled and malt liquor factories, and largely in Ontario, while in Quebec moderate improvement was noted in the group as a whole.

*Chemical Products.*—Employment in chemical and allied product plants, chiefly in Ontario, showed a contraction on January 1, when 158 persons were released from the labour forces of the 135 establishments, which had 8,056 employees. Greater declines had been noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was a few points higher.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further recessions in employment were made in building material works, 179 of which reported an aggregate staff of 8,236, as compared with 9,548 in the preceding month. All provinces, except British Columbia, shared in this curtailment, which, however, was most marked in Quebec and Ontario. Brick and stone plants recorded important declines; these were rather less than those of January 1, 1931, but employment then was decidedly more active.



*Electric Current.*—There were large decreases in the number employed in electric current plants, according to statistics from 92 producers, employing 14,455 workers, or 961 fewer than on December 1. British Columbia reported the greatest falling-off, which involved rather more employees than that indicated at the beginning of January last year, when the index was higher.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—A further reduction in personnel was registered by the 84 co-operating electrical apparatus factories, whose labour forces aggregated 14,045 persons on January 1, as compared with 14,808 in the preceding month. Employment was in lesser volume than on the same date of 1931; somewhat smaller declines had then been noted.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Automobile, crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance, general plant machinery and sheet metal works reported decided curtailment, while less extensive losses were shown in agricultural implement factories and other divisions of this group; the payrolls of the 757 firms furnishing data in the iron and steel group totalled 92,035, against 98,262 employees on December 1. This contraction (which was on a smaller scale than on the corresponding date last year, when the index was higher) was most pronounced in Ontario, but the movement was generally downward.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—The loss recorded in non-ferrous metal products involved about the same number of workers as that indicated on the same date in 1931, when the index was many points higher than on January 1, 1932. Returns were compiled from 124 employers of 14,418 persons, as compared with 15,644 at the commencement of December. The most noteworthy reductions were in Ontario. An analysis of the data by industries shows that the smelting and refining and lead, tin, zinc and copper groups released most workers.

*Mineral Products.*—Declines were noted in this group, the shrinkage, however, being less than that registered at the beginning of last year. A combined working force of 11,475 persons was employed by the 97 establishments whose returns were received, and who had 11,890 employees on December 1. The situation was not so favourable as on January 1, 1931, although greater curtailment had then been indicated.

### Logging

Logging, which has been exceptionally dull this winter, showed a moderate decrease, which involved fewer workers than are ordinarily re-

leased from logging camps at the holiday season; in spite of this, employment was in less volume than at the beginning of January of most years for which data are available. A combined working force of 18,772 men was reported by the 232 co-operating firms, who had 19,854 employees in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Prairie Provinces, while the movement elsewhere was downward.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was a slight contraction in coal mines, 83 of which reduced their payrolls from 26,347 persons on December 1, to 26,283 at the beginning of January. A falling-off was shown in the Prairie Provinces, but in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia the tendency was favourable. The index number on January 1, 1931, was higher, although employment had then shown a considerable reduction.

*Metallic Ores.*—Practically no change was noted in metallic ore mines, according to data from 61 firms who employed 15,834 persons at the beginning of January. The index was slightly lower than on the same date of last year.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).*—The trend of employment in this division continued seasonally downward, the reductions being on a larger scale than on January 1 a year ago, when the index was many points higher. Statements were received from 81 firms employing 5,132 workers, as compared with 6,183 in the preceding month. Quebec recorded the greatest shrinkage.

### Communications

Further losses were reported in telephones and telegraphs; the situation compared unfavourably with that on the same date in 1931. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 26,072 on December 1, to 25,462 employees at the beginning of January.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Employment in local transportation showed a further seasonal decline, involving rather more workers than that reported on January 1, 1931, when the index number was some five points higher. A combined staff of 22,971 persons was employed by the 164 co-operating firms, who had 23,881 employees in the preceding month. All provinces, except British Columbia, shared in the reductions, those in Quebec being most marked.

*Steam Railways.*—Employment on steam railways showed a decrease involving many more workers than that indicated on the corresponding date a year ago; the index number then was higher than on the date under review. Improvement in the Maritime Provinces was offset by contractions elsewhere. The payrolls of the 108 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns aggregated 65,805 persons, as against 69,235 in their last report.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was a large reduction in employment in water transportation, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, while a seasonal increase was noted in the Maritime Provinces, and slight improvement also occurred in British Columbia. A rather smaller number of workers was let out than on January 1, 1931, when the index was, however, a few points higher. Returns were compiled from 86 employers of 11,785 men, compared with 16,834 in the preceding month.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Continued curtailment of operations was shown in building construction; 690 contractors reduced their staffs from 34,450 at the beginning of December to 25,344 on January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec, although there were general losses, except in the Prairie Provinces. More extensive decreases were indicated on January 1 last year, but the index was then many points higher.

*Highway.*—Statements were received from 350 firms employing 68,539 workers, or 16,665 fewer than on December 1. Despite this important decline, road construction, owing to the unemployment relief measures throughout the Dominion, was generally maintained at a much higher level than in the winter of other years for which data are available. Employment in Ontario showed a moderate advance since

December 1, while important losses were indicated in the remaining provinces, that in the Western areas being most pronounced.

*Railway.*—A further recession was shown in this division, in which 37 employers reported 25,028 persons on their payroll, as compared with 27,016 in the preceding month. The index was rather lower than on January 1 of a year ago, although the declines then noted were very considerably larger. Ontario and the Prairie Provinces recorded the bulk of the decrease, while increased activity was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly owing to snow-removal operations.

### Services

Reduced activity was registered in the service group, in which 284 firms employed 21,266 persons, or 121 fewer than in the preceding month. Larger decreases were indicated at the beginning of January, 1931, when the index was higher.

### Trade

Retail trade afforded greater employment than on December 1, but losses occurred in wholesale establishments. The 839 co-operating employers in the trade group had 89,915 workers, compared with 89,899 in their last report. Employment was at a lower level than on January 1, 1931, although the general tendency was then downward, as on January 1 in most years for which data are available.

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of December, 1931

The term unemployment as used in the following reports has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The gradual decline in employment which has been in evidence for the past few months continued in December. Between-season dullness, especially in out-of-door activities and in the manufacturing groups, was largely responsible for the adverse situation. Reports for the month of December were received from 1,874 unions having a combined membership of 188,553 persons, of whom 39,713, or a percentage of 21.1, were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 18.6 per cent in November. Conditions were somewhat quieter than in December, 1930, when 17.0 per cent were reported idle. With the



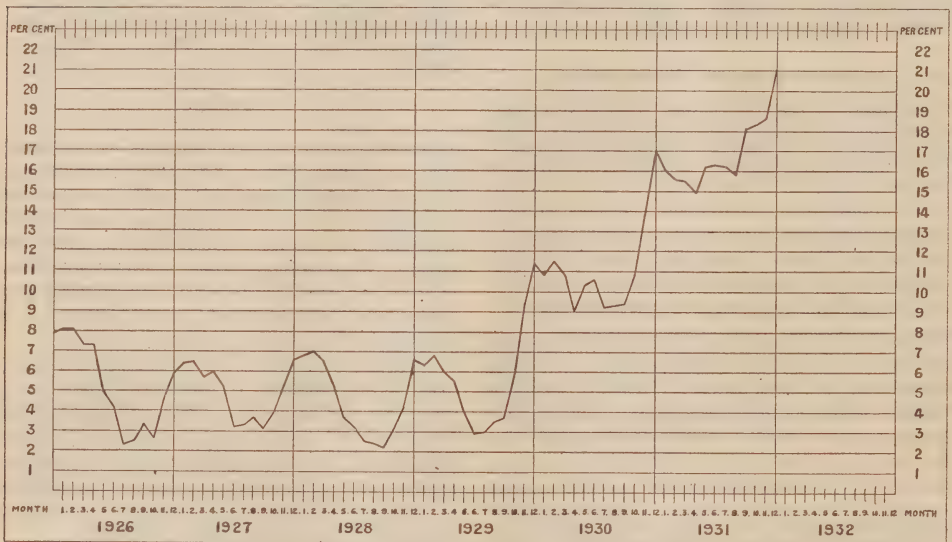
exception of New Brunswick and Manitoba unions, which reported slight improvement in conditions, all other provinces showed some increase in unemployment in December over the November figures. Quebec unions registered the most important recessions. This was principally traceable to the usual seasonal decline in employment for garment workers.

Curtailment of activity was shown among building and construction workers, especially in Ontario and Quebec. Compared with the situation in December, 1930, conditions in all provinces reported less employment. British Columbia and Quebec showed the largest recessions in the volume of work afforded, while the decline in New Brunswick was fractional only.

to, Edmonton and Vancouver unions, when compared with December, 1930. There was a somewhat smaller decline among Regina unions, while the change in Winnipeg was nominal only. Halifax and St. John unions reported better situations.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1926, to date. The curve during January, 1931, showed a slight improvement over the previous month. This favourable trend continued until April, when the best conditions of the year prevailed, there being at the end of that month 14.9 per cent unemployed. The May situation was less favourable than in April, due largely to quietness in the garment trades in Quebec.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



A report on unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, is compiled separately each month. During December, Regina and Winnipeg unions reported a better situation than in November, but in all other cities used for comparison some declines in employment volume were noted, more especially among Montreal unions. The situation reported by Halifax, St. John, and Edmonton unions for December, though less favourable than that of November, was not particularly outstanding. Toronto and Vancouver unions showed little change over the previous month. Fairly substantial increases in unemployment volume were noted among Montreal, Toron-

This condition continued throughout June and July. In August, however, conditions improved, but in September the adverse trend was again in evidence and continued to the close of the year. At the end of December, 21.1 per cent of the membership involved was without work. This percentage was the highest for any month of the year and also the highest since the collection of reports was first undertaken.

The manufacturing industries, with 504 unions reporting at the close of December, a total of 52,928 members, indicated an unemployment percentage of 23.8, contrasted with 19.5 in November. The unemployment increases took place principally in the textile

group, especially among garment workers in the Province of Quebec, offset, in part, by improved conditions among carpet, hat, cap and glove workers. The situation in the pulp and paper group remained at the same level as that reported in November, and among iron and steel workers a better situation was registered than that of the previous month. Though some nominal declines in activity were noted among brewery, tobacco and bakery workers and general labourers, these

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS, BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	8.7	8.9	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.6	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.6	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Dec., 1919.....	1.5	2.0	3.2	1.9	5.0	6.0	2.8	18.6	4.3
Dec., 1920.....	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.8	10.1	9.2	21.6	13.0
Dec., 1921.....	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Dec., 1922.....	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
Dec., 1923.....	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2
Dec., 1924.....	4.7	6.9	22.4	8.1	8.9	4.2	5.0	10.2	11.6
Dec., 1925.....	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9
Dec., 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	3.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Dec., 1928.....	3.9	1.0	9.7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	5.6	8.2	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	8.4	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	2.9	3.5	3.5
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Dec., 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	10.5	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	13.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.0	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	8.1	19.3	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.1	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	19.5	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sep., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1

were largely offset by the improved conditions reported by butchers, leather, fur workers, metal polishers, and glass workers. Compared with the situation in December, 1930, when 17.7 per cent of idleness was recorded in the manufacturing industries, butchers, bookbinders, leather workers, hat and cap workers, glass workers, pulp and paper mill workers, and boilermakers, were more actively engaged. The greatest declines in employment afforded, occurred among garment workers, printing tradesmen, with the exception of bookbinders mentioned above, and among iron and steel workers.

Practically no change was registered among coal miners during December, the 52 unions reporting 19,217 members, 10.0 per cent of whom were idle, contrasted with 9.5 per cent recorded at the close of November. Slight recessions were noted in Alberta, while the Nova Scotia and British Columbia situations remained about the same. Comparing the figures at the end of December with those registered at the close of December, 1930, when 4.4 per cent of inactivity was shown, Nova Scotia and Alberta unions were responsible for the increase in unemployment recorded during the month under review, the condition in British Columbia remaining practically stationary. Shorttime continued to prevail in both eastern and western coal fields.

The usual seasonal dullness in the building and construction trades was experienced during December. The 261 unions reporting an aggregate membership of 25,188 persons, 58.1 per cent of whom were idle at the close of the month, contrasted with 51.9 per cent out of work in November. Bridge and structural iron workers registered slightly more employment than in the preceding month. Fractional losses only, occurred among carpenters and joiners, while losses among electrical workers were fairly substantial. The largest increases in unemployment over the November situation were noted among bricklayers, painters, plumbers, granite and stone workers, tile layers, and building labourers. A substantial increase in unemployment was registered in the building trades over that recorded in December, 1930. All trades in the group showed quite extensive employment recessions, except granite and stone cutters, where the decline in employment afforded was not pronounced.

In the transportation group employment in December increased slightly over that reported at the end of November. The 796 unions registering a total membership of 65,188, reported 12.3 per cent of idleness compared with 11.1 per cent in November and with 10.6 per cent recorded a year ago. The increase in slackness



TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Months	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail) shop (clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
December, 1919.	72.2	11.1	12.7	1.4	2.5	2.5	6.1	11.9	2.0	1.4	2.2	4.4	2.2	8.1	2.6	4.3	9.2	5.9	12.1	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.1	6.3	3.0	6.0	4.8	4.3	
December, 1920.	70.4	13.5	12.7	1.3	2.5	2.5	6.1	11.9	2.0	1.4	2.2	4.4	2.2	8.1	2.6	4.3	9.2	5.9	12.1	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.1	6.3	3.0	6.0	4.8	4.3	
December, 1921.	70.4	13.5	12.7	1.3	2.5	2.5	6.1	11.9	2.0	1.4	2.2	4.4	2.2	8.1	2.6	4.3	9.2	5.9	12.1	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.1	6.3	3.0	6.0	4.8	4.3	
December, 1922.	64.8	4.3	1.5	8.5	7.9	3.3	3.5	4.1	12.3	4.5	8.4	6.0	13.0	9.9	6.5	9.6	3.1	6.7	5.2	25.9	9.6	24.0	6.6	3.9	1.5	2.0	4.9	2.7	10.7	15.1	
December, 1923.	19.4	0.1	8.1	7.8	1.5	1.7	3.2	6.7	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	0.3	3.3	5.7	4.5	2.3	6.7	10.2	4.1	4.0	11.0	3.8	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.2	1.3	4.7	7.2	
December, 1924.	0.57	4.1	20.9	12.9	6.6	3.6	8.4	17.5	8.3	8.4	9.6	25.2	25.2	12.9	13.7	29.8	53.6	10.0	24.9	5.5	12.3	3.5	4.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.7	7.3	7.9	
December, 1925.	12.9	14.4	5.1	7.3	15.6	2.4	4.2	4.8	10.9	6.5	11.0	6.1	8.4	14.7	7.6	6.4	5.4	13.7	19.3	4.2	15.0	4.2	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.2	1.7	7.3	7.9	
December, 1926.	26.7	0.0	2.5	8.3	1.5	2.3	6.5	2.5	18.7	8.4	0.8	8.8	14.8	19.8	7.5	5.9	13.2	13.7	19.3	3.6	10.0	4.2	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.2	1.7	7.3	7.9	
December, 1927.	26.7	0.0	2.5	8.3	1.5	2.3	6.5	2.5	18.7	8.4	0.8	8.8	14.8	19.8	7.5	5.9	13.2	13.7	19.3	3.6	10.0	4.2	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.2	1.7	7.3	7.9	
December, 1928.	6.6	0.0	4.5	8.3	1.5	2.3	6.5	2.5	18.7	8.4	0.8	8.8	14.8	19.8	7.5	5.9	13.2	13.7	19.3	3.6	10.0	4.2	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.2	1.7	7.3	7.9	
December, 1929.	6.6	0.0	4.5	8.3	1.5	2.3	6.5	2.5	18.7	8.4	0.8	8.8	14.8	19.8	7.5	5.9	13.2	13.7	19.3	3.6	10.0	4.2	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.2	1.7	7.3	7.9	
January, 1929.	1.2	2.8	6.5	3.9	4.6	3.6	3.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.2	6.2	2.8	5.2	16.5	17.9	4.3	30.8	3.7	3.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.2	1.7	7.3	7.9	
February, 1929.	2.6	1.8	8.4	7.0	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.9	3.1	4.7	5.1	1.9	6.1	4.7	1.2	16.7	11.3	2.6	19.7	2.3	3.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.2	1.7	7.3	7.9	
March, 1929.	3.7	0.0	5.8	4.8	3.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.2	6.2	2.8	5.2	16.5	17.9	4.3	30.8	3.7	3.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.2	1.7	7.3	7.9	
April, 1929.	2.6	0.0	5.8	4.8	3.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.2	6.2	2.8	5.2	16.5	17.9	4.3	30.8	3.7	3.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.2	1.7	7.3	7.9	
May, 1929.	2.6	0.0	5.8	4.8	3.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.2	6.2	2.8	5.2	16.5	17.9	4.3	30.8	3.7	3.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.2	1.7	7.3	7.9	
June, 1929.	1.3	1.1	1.8	3.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.1	3.4	3.5	2.7	3.4	19.9	8.2	2.1	10.4	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.7	7.3	7.9	
July, 1929.	1.6	6.9	5.0	3.9	4.2	3.0	1.8	3.6	3.7	0.3	12.1	1.0	1.8	1.5	3.9	5.8	3.2	17.9	7.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.6	1.1	4.5	6.0
August, 1929.	1.2	4.7	2.7	3.5	2.0	2.5	1.2	3.2	6.8	3.7	0.3	11.7	1.4	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.8	11.3	8.6	2.9	13.6	2.3	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.5	2.6	1.1	4.5	6.0
September, 1929.	2.9	1.9	2.6	7.8	1.5	2.2	1.0	2.9	6.7	14.4	2.4	14.7	5.0	15.1	7.5	9.1	1.7	10.3	10.3	2.0	30.2	7.9	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	2.5	2.6	1.1	4.5	6.0
October, 1929.	19.7	6.3	3.9	12.8	1.5	2.2	1.0	2.9	6.7	14.4	2.4	14.7	5.0	15.1	7.5	9.1	1.7	10.3	10.3	2.0	30.2	7.9	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	2.5	2.6	1.1	4.5	6.0
November, 1929.	2.4	13.2	6.6	8.8	11.0	8.0	15.8	4.6	13.2	2.7	18.8	8.3	3.0	8.2	4.2	3.3	3.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
December, 1929.	18.4	13.2	6.6	8.8	11.0	8.0	15.8	4.6	13.2	2.7	18.8	8.3	3.0	8.2	4.2	3.3	3.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
January, 1930.	1.8	17.9	11.8	7.4	7.1	7.5	15.5	3.7	13.1	2.7	18.8	1.0	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
February, 1930.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
March, 1930.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
April, 1930.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
May, 1930.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
June, 1930.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
July, 1930.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
August, 1930.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
September, 1930.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
October, 1930.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
November, 1930.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
December, 1930.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
January, 1931.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
February, 1931.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
March, 1931.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
April, 1931.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
May, 1931.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
June, 1931.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
July, 1931.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
August, 1931.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
September, 1931.	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.3	4.1	15.9	1.3	1.7	6.3	10.3	1.0	1.0	13.9	33.6	8.3	31.7	8.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.0	5.9	10.8
October, 1931.	1.3	12.7																													

in the steam railway group, which embraces over 82 per cent of the total group membership, was the principal reason for the adverse employment movement indicated in each comparison. Declines were fairly heavy among navigation workers and to a lesser degree among teamsters and chauffeurs. Street and electric railway employees were slightly better engaged in December than in November, but employment receded slightly from that reported at the end of December, 1930.

Each month, reports on unemployment among longshoremen are tabulated separately owing to the casual nature of this work. For December reports were received from a total of 14 unions with a membership of 6,217 persons, 1,484 of whom, or a percentage of 23.9, were without work, contrasted with 22.2 per cent in November, and with 53.7 per cent at the close of December, 1930.

Reports were received in December from 73 associations of civic employees. The aggregate membership of this group was 8,594 persons, 2.3 per cent of whom were registered as unemployed on the last day of the month, compared with 1.4 per cent recorded at the close of November, and with 1.0 per cent at the close of December, 1930.

In the miscellaneous group, reports were received from 133 unions, combining a membership of 5,982 persons, 19.1 per cent of whom were disengaged at the end of December, compared with percentages of 19.2 at the close of November, and with 15.1 reported at the close of December, 1930. Stationary engineers and firemen showed a slight unemployment increase over the November situation, as did also hotel and restaurant employees and unclassified workers.

These losses were, however, offset by the gains made in work afforded among theatre and stage employees, and barbers. Compared with the situation at the close of December, 1930, when 15.1 per cent were registered as unemployed, hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen showed the greatest increase in inactivity, followed by minor increases among barbers and theatre and stage employees. Unclassified workers reported increased activity, which to some extent offset the other recessions.

The four unions of fishermen reporting, showed a membership of 1,137 persons with 20.2 per cent recorded as idle at the close of December. This percentage contrasted with 30.0 per cent at the end of November and with 11.5 per cent registered among these workers in December, 1930.

Among lumber workers and loggers a better situation was shown at the close of December than was reported at the end of November, or at the close of December, 1930. This was indicated by 4 unions reporting 752 members, 20.6 per cent of whom were idle on December 31, 1931, contrasted with 30.1 per cent at the end of November and with 41.2 per cent at the close of December, 1930.

Table I shows, by provinces, the percentages of members who were, on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1931, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment, by provinces, for December of each year from 1919 to 1928, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1929, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for December, 1931

The records of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of December, 1931, when compared with those of November, showed a decrease of 24 per cent in the volume of business transacted. A loss of nearly 35 per cent was also recorded when a comparison was made with the average daily placements of December, 1930. In both instances fewer placements in construction and maintenance were responsible for the losses shown. Logging and services, likewise, showed substantial declines from December a year ago, with smaller losses recorded in trade, transportation, and mining, while farming and manufacturing recorded gains.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1929, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applica-

tions for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a marked upward trend throughout December, but at the close of the month the level attained by each was considerably below that recorded at the end of December, 1930. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 63.4 and 74.3 during the first and the second half of December, 1931, in comparison with ratios of 63.1 and 88.1 during the same periods of 1930. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 61.2 and 71.4 as compared with 61.8 and 87.0 during the corresponding month of 1930.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the



Service throughout Canada during December, 1931, was 1,418 as compared with 1,839 during the preceding month and with 2,142 in December a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,073 in comparison with 2,979 in November and with 2,853 during December, 1930.

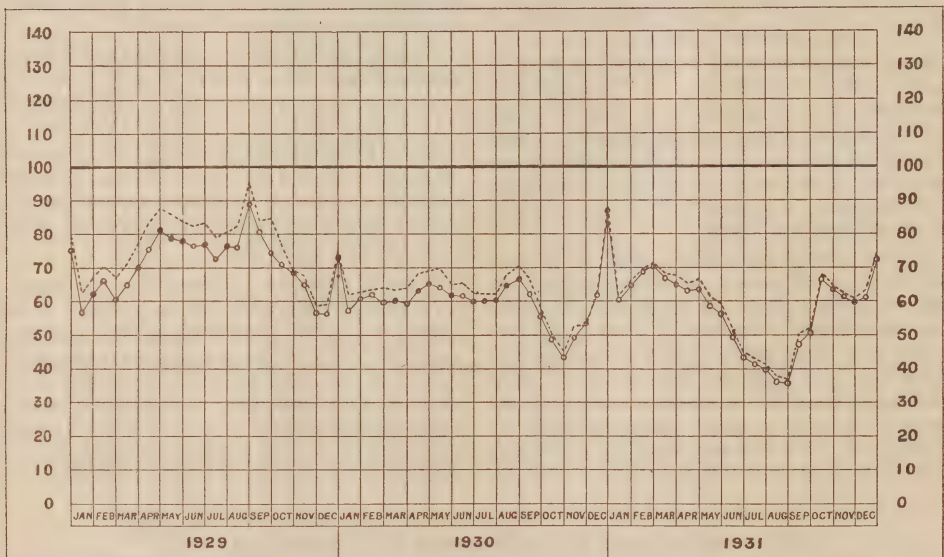
The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during December, 1931, was 1,375, of which 552 were in regular employment and 823 in work of

During the year 1931, the offices of the Service throughout Canada reported 486,384 vacancies, 826,153 applications, and 471,508 placements in regular and casual employment. This was the highest number of placements made during any year from the opening of the Service, but was mainly due to work undertaken as relief measures, sponsored by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada each year from January, 1921 to date.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,806 during the preceding month. Placements in December a year ago averaged 2,106 daily, consisting of 633 placements in regular and 1,473 in casual employment.

During the month of December, 1931, the offices of the Service referred 37,021 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 35,747 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,343, of which 11,544 were of men and 2,799 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 21,404. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 29,969 for men and 6,898 for women, a total of 36,867, while applications for work numbered 53,885, of which 45,104 were from men and 8,781 from women.

Year	PLACEMENTS		Totals
	Regular	Casual	
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508

#### NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of December, 1931, positions through Employment Service Offices in Nova Scotia were 28 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 25 per cent

higher than during the corresponding month of 1930. Placements declined nearly 28 per cent when compared with November, but were nearly 27 per cent higher than in December a year ago. The gain in placements over December, 1930, was due to work provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction, offset in part by fewer placements in the services group. The changes in all other divisions were nominal only, trade showing a slight gain and all other groups small declines. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 25; transportation, 41; construction and maintenance, 382; trade, 48; and services, 325, of which 252 were of household workers. There were 209 men and 65 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decline of over 37 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick during December when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1930. Placements were nearly 38 per cent less than in November and nearly 15 per cent below December a year ago. The reduction in placements from December, 1930, was mainly due to a smaller demand for workers in the services group. There were also fewer placements in trade, but a small increase under construction and maintenance. The changes, however, in all groups, other than services, were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 22; construction and maintenance, 173; and services, 490, of which 358 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 81 men and 34 women.

#### QUEBEC

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during December, were over 14 per cent less than in the preceding month but over 23 per cent greater than during the corresponding month of 1930. Placements declined nearly 18 per cent in comparison with November, but were over 31 per cent higher than during December a year ago. A large increase in placements in the services group was responsible for the gain over December, 1930, but manufacturing and trade also showed improvement. These gains, however, were partly offset by fewer placements in logging. The changes in other divisions were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the

month were: manufacturing, 55; logging, 105; construction and maintenance, 176; trade, 44; and services, 776, of which 635 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 399, of men and 544 of women.

#### ONTARIO

During December, Employment Offices in Ontario received orders for nearly 22 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and for over 38 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of 1930. Placements also were nearly 23 per cent fewer than in November and over 39 per cent below December a year ago. There was a very large reduction in placements under construction and maintenance when compared with December, 1930, which accounted for the adverse change for the province as a whole under this comparison. Although a considerable amount of work had been provided in relief of unemployment during the month under review, it was less than during the corresponding month of last year, December, 1930, the month when unemployment relief was first inaugurated, whereas a considerable number of placements have been made in each of the three months preceding December, 1931. There were fewer placements in services, trade and transportation, but gains were reported in all other groups, manufacturing showing the largest increase. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 751; logging, 507; farming, 183; transportation, 124; construction and maintenance, 14,413; trade, 353; and services, 3,439, of which 1,877 were of household workers. There were 4,284 men and 1,076 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

The orders listed at Employment Offices in Manitoba during December called for slightly over 1 per cent more workers than in the preceding month but for nearly 33 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1930. There was a gain of nearly 2 per cent in placements when compared with November, but a decline of over 33 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. As in Ontario, placements in relief work although heavy, were considerably less than during December, 1930, and accounted for the reduction for the province as a whole under this comparison. There were fewer placements also in logging, but gains in all other divisions, those in farming being the largest. Farm relief was responsible for the increase in farm placements. Industrial divisions in which



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1931

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1930
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>102</b>
Halifax.....	278	19	353	260	38	222	721	42
New Glasgow.....	138	15	125	168	72	55	182	35
Sydney.....	451	0	450	451	164	287	145	25
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>186</b>
Chatham.....	95	1	86	95	56	39	85	69
Moncton.....	298	6	287	287	36	251	107	55
St. John.....	325	0	378	325	23	302	502	62
<b>Quebec.....</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>770</b>
Amos.....	24	4	19	24	19	1	22	51
Hull.....	104	0	301	104	104	0	101	162
Montreal.....	480	26	2,285	627	330	72	1,322	259
Quebec.....	417	70	781	566	219	137	302	69
Rouyn.....	24	13	24	16	16	0	8	18
Sherbrooke.....	174	0	359	174	172	2	83	94
Three Rivers.....	100	12	185	222	83	8	30	117
<b>Ontario.....</b>	<b>20,499</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>28,110</b>	<b>20,348</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>14,490</b>	<b>38,010</b>	<b>9,414</b>
Arden.....	373	0	415	373	373	0	0	57
Belleville.....	285	0	409	285	91	194	771	16
Brantford.....	2,571	0	2,824	2,577	50	2,527	2,994	30
Chatham.....	221	5	336	224	131	93	777	107
Cobalt.....	28	0	65	29	27	2	56	21
Fort Frances.....	307	0	384	307	274	33	229	38
Fort William.....	484	0	512	488	390	98	190	159
Guelph.....	668	24	658	662	12	640	940	50
Hamilton.....	531	9	990	573	165	349	6,404	30
Kingston.....	2,066	17	2,330	2,059	32	2,027	2,201	84
Kitchener.....	1,706	4	1,787	1,710	482	1,224	518	130
London.....	2,352	14	2,343	2,352	125	2,216	1,632	97
Niagara Falls.....	98	0	133	99	60	39	687	37
North Bay.....	306	11	309	307	284	23	60	249
Oshawa.....	2,067	0	2,061	2,064	118	1,946	1,452	130
Ottawa.....	639	93	990	614	298	216	36	46
Pembroke.....	139	3	251	190	85	104	379	877
Peterborough.....	119	3	141	120	34	80	2,006	35
Port Arthur.....	456	0	427	440	416	24	835	82
St. Catharines.....	150	8	157	140	95	45	652	31
St. Thomas.....	523	4	646	519	13	506	835	23
Sarnia.....	247	0	249	246	77	169	47	187
Sault Ste. Marie.....	60	0	226	61	20	27	8	50
Stratford.....	244	0	222	244	197	47	666	177
Sudbury.....	286	45	36	196	126	70	359	6,547
Timmins.....	272	0	331	263	246	17	3,867	124
Toronto.....	2,912	150	8,503	2,856	1,021	1,533	7,333	897
Windsor.....	389	27	485	349	108	241	804	8
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>4,297</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5,908</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>3,001</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>17,709</b>	<b>834</b>
Brandon.....	188	9	284	173	157	16	160	1,509
Dauphin.....	53	0	69	50	32	18	73	22
Portage la Prairie.....	17	0	15	15	15	0	816	137
Winnipeg.....	4,039	4	5,540	4,078	2,797	1,263	216	42
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>2,927</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>461</b>
Estevan.....	143	1	96	143	70	73	484	359
Moose Jaw.....	697	81	547	639	303	331	31	313
North Battleford.....	102	11	74	88	82	6	282	28
Prince Albert.....	208	13	210	209	165	44	50	110
Regina.....	697	96	458	551	435	116	10,579	2,877
Saskatoon.....	459	0	410	444	352	92	5,548	1,884
Swift Current.....	173	2	145	175	135	40	170	92
Weyburn.....	255	0	248	255	40	215	288	30
Yorkton.....	193	43	126	195	89	86	31	110
<b>Alberta.....</b>	<b>3,282</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5,287</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>10,579</b>	<b>2,877</b>
Calgary.....	860	14	2,488	842	785	57	5,548	1,884
Drumheiler.....	88	2	249	91	74	17	270	92
Edmonton.....	955	7	1,153	967	357	595	4,178	830
Lethbridge.....	656	5	770	658	34	624	298	33
Medicine Hat.....	723	0	627	722	28	694	285	38
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>5,904</b>	<b>702</b>
Cranbrook.....	16	0	86	16	10	6	153	31
Kamloops.....	29	0	194	34	9	20	84	58
Kelowna.....	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	12
Nanaimo.....	677	0	737	675	194	480	316	76
Nelson.....	12	0	63	11	6	5	656	21
New Westminster.....	57	2	117	55	31	24	136	21
Penticton.....	107	3	142	98	36	61	404	30
Prince George.....	5	0	82	5	5	0	26	7
Prince Rupert.....	6	0	44	6	0	6	359	35
Revelstoke.....	9	2	53	7	2	5	27	2
Vancouver.....	706	12	3,608	823	395	328	2,662	289
Vernon.....	121	0	168	120	2	118	92	92
Victoria.....	1,209	0	1,322	1,209	1,011	198	884	141
<b>All Offices.....</b>	<b>36,867</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>53,885</b>	<b>37,021</b>	<b>14,343</b>	<b>21,404</b>	<b>78,705</b>	<b>16,457</b>
Men.....	29,969	291	45,104	29,844	11,544	18,212	72,017	13,833
Women.....	6,898	599	8,781	7,177	2,799	3,192	6,688	2,624

most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 38; logging, 65; farming, 425; construction and maintenance, 2,556; trade, 139; and services, 1,057, of which 929 were of household workers. During the month 2,627 men and 374 women were placed in regular employment.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during December, showed a 1 per cent gain over the preceding month but were nearly 30 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1930. There was a decline of over 7 per cent in placements when compared with November and of over 35 per cent in comparison with December, 1930. The decline in placements from December a year ago was due to reductions under construction and maintenance and logging, offset, in part, by gains in farm placements due to the Dominion-Provincial Farm Relief Scheme. The changes in other groups were small. Placements by industrial divisions included; manufacturing, 51; logging, 31; farming, 721; transportation, 36; construction and maintenance, 1,141; trade, 45; and services, 634, of which 477 were of household workers. During the month 1,364 men and 307 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during December, were nearly 16 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 41 per cent fewer than during December, 1930. There was a decrease of over 15 per cent in placements when compared with November and of nearly 42 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. Although relief work on highway construction was responsible for the majority of placements effected during the month, the total was considerably less than during December, 1930, and with reductions also in bush placements accounted for the decline under this comparison. The only groups to show gains were farming and manufacturing and these were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were; manufacturing, 56; logging, 71; farming, 195; mining, 107; transportation, 29; construction and maintenance, 2,123; trade, 34; and services, 649, of which 330 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,066 of men and 212 of women.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decline of slightly less than 1 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia during December when compared with the preceding month and of over 19 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1930. Placements were a little over 1 per cent less than in November and nearly 19 per cent below December, 1930. All industrial divisions participated in the reduction in placements from December a year ago, logging and services showing the largest decrease under this comparison. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 46; farming, 41; construction and maintenance, 2,083; trade, 42; and services, 702, of which 482 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was found for 1,514 men and 187 women.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of December, 1931, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 14,343 placements in regular employment, 3,745 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate district covered by the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 361 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 337 going to centres within the same province as the dispatching office and 24 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during December, 1931, one certificate for reduced transportation was granted at the Quebec City office to a bushman proceeding to employment within the territory covered by that office.

Ontario transfers at the reduced transportation rate in December numbered 208, of which 207 were to points within the province. Of these 80 were effected by the Port Arthur office which dispatched 77 bush workers, 2 miners and 1 domestic within its own zone. From North Bay 23 highway construction workers went to Pembroke, 15 highway construction men to Arden, 10 lumber workers to Sudbury, 1 chef to Timmins, and 1 clerk to Cobalt. On certificates received at Pembroke 46 bushmen journeyed to Sudbury, and 1 engineer and 1 carpenter to Timmins. The Fort William office transferred 11 bushmen within its own zone and 4 bushmen to Timmins, while from Hamilton 1 powder man



proceeded to Peterborough, and 1 cook to Port Arthur. In addition Windsor received 2 tool and die makers from Brantford; Sault Ste. Marie 2 miners from Cobalt; Timmins 1 pipefitter from Niagara Falls and one carpenter from Chatham and Arden 6 drillers from Sault Ste. Marie. The 1 worker going outside the province was a granite cutter transported from Toronto to Montreal.

Both the provincial and interprovincial labour movement in Manitoba during December emanated from Winnipeg, and comprised the transfer of 47 workers, 30 of whom went to points within the province and 17 outside. Provincially 1 hotel general was conveyed to Dauphin, 1 farm housekeeper to Brandon, and 19 farm hands, 1 farm domestic, 1 blacksmith, 6 bushmen and 1 fisherman to employment within the Winnipeg zone. Of the persons travelling to other provinces, 7 went to the Port Arthur zone, including 2 cordwood cutters, 1 town domestic, 1 farm hand and 3 cooks, while to the Regina zone 5 farm hands, 1 farm domestic and 2 hotel workers were carried at the special rate, and to Saskatoon 1 farm hand and 1 farm domestic.

Saskatchewan offices granted 19 certificates for reduced transportation during December, 17 to provincial points, and 2 outside the province. The latter were issued at Saskatoon to 1 farm hand and 1 farm housekeeper proceeding to Edmonton. Within the province the Saskatoon office was instrumental in the transfer of 9 bushmen to Prince Albert, 1 farm hand to North Battleford, and 4 farm hands within its own zone. Securing certificates at Prince Albert 1 blacksmith and 1

bushman were conveyed to points within the same zone. The one remaining transfer was of a domestic travelling to Yorkton on a certificate received at Regina.

Taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Alberta during December 76 workers proceeded to employment at various centres, 74 going within the province. Of these 72 were transferred from Edmonton, and included 3 farm hands travelling to Drumheller, 2 highway construction engineers to Calgary, and 44 mine workers, 13 farm hands, 5 bush workers, 2 sawmill workers, 1 labourer, 1 hotel maid and 1 teamster to points within the Edmonton zone. In addition, from Calgary 1 cook was sent to Medicine Hat and 1 farm hand within the Calgary zone. The 2 workers journeying outside the province were farm hands dispatched from Edmonton to North Battleford.

The Vancouver office was responsible for all transfers effected in British Columbia during December, which were 10 in number. Of these 8 were of persons going within the province, and included 4 carpenters, 2 cooks and 1 planer man, bound for Penticton, and 1 hotel cook for Vernon. The 2 interprovincial transfers were of a farm hand and a farm domestic, destined to the Edmonton zone.

Of the 361 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during December, 224 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, 127 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 6 by the Northern Alberta Railway, and 4 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during December

The building permits issued by 61 cities in Canada in December, 1931, represented construction work valued at \$7,397,984, as compared with \$7,992,815 in November, 1931, and \$15,440,281 in December, 1930. There was, therefore, a decrease of \$594,831 or eight per cent in December as compared with the preceding month, and of \$8,042,297 or 52.1 per cent in comparison with the high total for the same month in 1930. In this record, which goes back to 1920, the December, 1931, figure was exceeded by the total for December of the years, 1926-1930, but was larger than the aggregate for December in the preceding six years, while the wholesale costs of building materials, as measured by the Bureau's index number, was lower than in any other year since 1920.

Detailed statements were received from some 50 cities, showing that they had issued almost 400 permits for dwellings valued at some \$1,900,000 and over 1,000 permits for other

buildings at an estimated cost of about \$5,000,000. During November, the construction of some 800 dwellings and 1,800 other buildings was authorized; these were estimated to cost approximately \$4,000,000 and \$3,000,000, respectively.

As compared with the preceding month, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba registered increases in the value of the authorized building; the gains of \$342,857 or 11.2 per cent in Ontario, and \$246,265 or 112.1 per cent in Manitoba were most pronounced. Declines were indicated in the remaining provinces, that of \$898,462 or 97.0 per cent in Saskatchewan being greatest.

All provinces except New Brunswick recorded decreases as compared with December, 1930, in the value of the building authorized. In this comparison also, Quebec reported the most marked loss of \$4,158,200 or 57.4 per cent.

Montreal and Toronto showed increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with November, but decreases in comparison with December, 1930. In Winnipeg,

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS  
INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS  
AS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	December, 1931	November, 1931	December, 1930
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Is.—</b>			
Charlottetown.....			Nil
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>			
*Halifax.....	70,355	151,860	237,202
*New Glasgow.....	70,305	149,285	217,762
*Sydney.....	50	365	140
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>			
*Fredericton.....	Nil	2,210	9,300
*Moncton.....	7,315	5,015	5,435
*Saint John.....	Nil	625	Nil
<b>Quebec.....</b>			
*Montreal—*Maison- neuve.....	360	Nil	200
*Quebec.....	6,955	4,390	5,235
*Shawinigan Falls.....	3,086,810	3,074,450	7,245,010
*Sherbrooke.....	2,982,690	2,622,850	6,675,354
*Three Rivers.....	83,195	386,800	501,836
*Westmount.....	500	925	Nil
<b>Ontario.....</b>			
*Belleville.....	9,300	28,000	54,000
*Brantford.....	9,000	33,775	8,820
*Chatham.....	2,125	2,100	5,000
*Fort William.....	3,401,000	3,058,143	4,197,903
*Galt.....	Nil	13,920	133,920
*Guelph.....	55,958	36,307	427,115
*Hamilton.....	6,450	4,400	153,294
*Kingston.....	10,200	70,200	11,200
*Kitchener.....	26,862	3,830	9,075
*London.....	10,116	14,430	7,162
*Niagara Falls.....	557,250	434,900	190,300
*Oshawa.....	19,277	22,484	9,900
*Peterborough.....	22,394	22,441	14,723
*Port Arthur.....	50,225	107,190	30,060
*St. Catharines.....	15,521	8,455	39,330
*Sault Ste. Marie.....	900	5,685	20,475
*Toronto.....	96,810	193,330	128,570
*Windsor.....	4,500	Nil	20,200
*York and East York Townships.....	200	33,540	10,370
*Welland.....	2,970	11,631	12,622
*Woodstock.....	7,745	3,825	5,663
*Windsor.....	22,527	52,575	24,125
*Windsor.....	Nil	600	8,565
*Windsor.....	14,522	20,565	17,200
*Windsor.....	9,825	24,589	2,075
*Windsor.....	2,214,509	1,313,172	2,538,096
<b>Manitoba.....</b>			
*Brandon.....	164,685	550,193	300,582
*St. Boniface.....	6,150	2,470	5,300
*Winnipeg.....	66,625	83,129	49,250
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>			
*Moose Jaw.....	3,556	3,000	4,250
*Regina.....	Nil	Nil	600
*Saskatoon.....	Nil	580	1,200
*Winnipeg.....	Nil	8,000	21,000
<b>Alberta.....</b>			
*Calgary.....	11,223	15,642	1,681
*Edmonton.....	465,970	219,705	661,950
*Lethbridge.....	225,870	4,700	1,800
*Medicine Hat.....	163,600	8,905	609,000
*Winnipeg.....	76,500	206,100	51,150
<b>British Columbia.....</b>			
*Kamloops.....	27,978	926,440	225,995
*Nanaimo.....	150	12,775	300
*Prince Rupert.....	25,728	24,640	192,220
*Vancouver.....	2,100	889,025	33,475
*Victoria.....	67,308	157,299	155,781
<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>			
	7,397,984	7,992,815	15,440,281
<b>*Total—35 cities.....</b>			
	6,934,742	7,295,192	13,988,454

there was a loss in the former and a gain in the latter comparison, while Vancouver reported declines as compared with both November, 1931, and December, 1930. Moncton, Saint John, Galt, Hamilton, Stratford, Welland, Brandon and Nanaimo recorded advances in both comparisons.

*Cumulative record for 1931.*—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during December and in the years since 1920; the 1931 figures are unrevised, while for preceding years the statistics are revised. (A revised statement for 1931 will be issued next month). Index numbers, based upon the total value of the building authorized by these cities during 1920 as 100, are given below, as are the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the years, 1920-1931. (Average 1926= 100).

Year	Value of permits issued in December	Value of permits issued in twelve months	Indexes of value of permits issued in twelve months (1920=100)	Average Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in twelve months (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1931.....	7,397,984	110,971,410	94.8	82.6
1930.....	15,440,281	166,379,325	142.2	90.9
1929.....	14,688,682	234,944,549	200.8	99.0
1928.....	16,095,160	219,105,715	187.2	88.1
1927.....	11,755,566	184,613,742	157.8	96.7
1926.....	11,508,818	156,386,607	133.6	100.0
1925.....	7,363,777	125,029,367	106.8	103.8
1924.....	6,463,319	126,583,148	108.2	106.7
1923.....	6,974,256	133,521,621	114.1	111.7
1922.....	9,517,402	148,215,407	126.7	108.6
1921.....	5,537,330	116,794,414	99.8	122.7
1920.....	4,844,354	117,019,622	100.0	152.4

The unrevised statistics for 1931 indicate that last year's aggregate was the smallest since 1920; it should also be noted, however, that the Bureau's index number of wholesale prices of building materials was also considerably lower than in any other year since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in November and December, 1931, and December, 1930. The 35 centres for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

Technical high schools operating in Saskatchewan under the Dominion Technical Education Act and the Provincial Vocational Education Act are now in operation in Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, with an enrolment of approximately 2,500 students in day classes and 1,600 students in evening classes.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during December, 1931, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment throughout the country.

### Great Britain

Employment continued to improve in most industries during December. It improved in coal mining and in general engineering, in glass and glass bottle manufacture, in most of the metal trades, in all the textile industries except hosiery manufacture, in the tailoring, paper, entertainment and distributive trades, and in dock and harbour, road transport, and hotel and boarding house services.

On the other hand, employment declined in the pottery, pig-iron, tinplate, and boot and shoe industries, in marine engineering, and in the building industry.

Employment showed a further improvement in the North of England, particularly in the North-Western division, where it was considerably better than at the corresponding date in 1930. It also showed an improvement in Wales; but in all these areas and also in Scotland and Northern Ireland, it was still very bad. In the Midlands and the southern part of the country it showed little change and remained bad in the former and slack in the latter.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at December 21, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 20·9, as compared with 21·4 at November 23, 1931, and with 20·2 at December 22, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at December 21, 1931, was 17·7 as compared with 18·0 at November 23, 1931, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·2, as compared with 3·4. For males alone, the percentage at December 21, 1931, was 23·2, and for females 15·0; at November 23, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23·6 and 15·9.

At December 21, 1931, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 2,002,464 wholly unemployed, 403,432 temporarily stopped, and 104,025 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,509,921. This was 105,194 less than a month before, but 101,550 more than a year before. The total included 2,005,810 men, 59,783 boys, 403,340 women and 40,988 girls.

The 2,002,464 wholly unemployed included approximately 941,059 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years and, (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 777,645 insured persons with claims for transitional payments; 177,873 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 105,887 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at December 21, 1931, was 2,573,552.

### United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour reports the changes in employment and pay-roll totals in December, 1931, as compared with November, based on returns made by 49,841 establishments in 15 major industrial groups, having in December 4,572,588 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$101,655,164.

The combined totals of these 15 industrial groups show an increase of 0·7 per cent in employment and an increase of 0·3 per cent in pay-roll totals.

Increased employment was shown in 3 of the 15 industrial groups included in this monthly employment survey, the retail trade group reporting the usual large seasonal increase in employment reflecting the Christmas trade, while small increases in employment were reported in the crude petroleum and the bituminous coal mining industries. Increased pay-roll totals were reported in the retail trade, crude petroleum, and telephone and telegraph groups, the last named group reporting a small decline in employment coupled with increased earnings.

In the remaining 11 groups in which both decreased employment and earnings were reported, decreases in employment of 1 per cent or less were shown in manufacturing, wholesale trade, and laundries, while slightly larger declines were reported in the power-light-water, electric railroad operation, hotel, and metalliferous mining groups. The anthracite mining and dyeing and cleaning groups reported decreases of 4.4 and 5.8 per cent, respectively, in employment, and the quarrying and non-metallic mining and the canning and preserving groups reported pronounced declines over the month interval due to the seasonal closing of establishments in these two groups.

In a statement issued on January 20 in its official publication, the *Monthly Survey of Business*, the American Federation of Labor presents the following summary of unemployment conditions in the United States:

"Although business revival is the ultimate cure for unemployment, its coming will be slow and unemployment will continue at abnormal levels for the year 1932. Those out of work now number well over 8 million,

according to a conservative estimate based on Government figures; unemployment has increased by over 1,000,000 since January a year ago. To care for these sufferers at once is a matter of life and death. Their resources are exhausted. We must plan now to feed, clothe and house them for the coming year. The graph shows the rise of unemployment this year to a new peak in December, 1931, when 21.8 per cent were out of work according to our weighted index figures.

"These unemployed men and women have families to provide for. A careful estimate shows an average of two dependants per unemployed worker, corresponding to a family of three. The Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics give \$5 to \$7 per week for a food budget as the absolute minimum below which a family of three cannot go without illness and starvation. At minimum levels food is 45 per cent of the entire budget. Therefore the minimum relief budget for three is from \$577 to \$806 a year. Even this budget will cost from \$3.5 billion to \$5.7 billion for 1932."

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue, page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as

the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924), requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in



Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other

Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms

of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payment remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, those included under the "A" groups containing either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned, and those coming under the "B" group containing the Fair Wages Clause specified in the "B" Conditions as given above:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Completion of Barrack Block, Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Quinte Construction Limited, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, January 26, 1932. Amount of contract, \$84,066.53. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 70	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8
Roofers (sheet metal).....	0 70	8
Roofers (tar and gravel).....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Structural ironworkers.....	0 75	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 60	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Truck driver.....		8

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Filling etc. of site of National Research Laboratory, Ottawa, Ontario. Name of contractors, Messrs. Mahoney & Rich Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 28, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$20,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 45	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 70	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8
Steam shovel operators.....	1 20	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 72	8
Teamsters.....	0 45	8

Supplying and placing large stone along outer edge of breakwater at Negro Point, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, Eastern Contractors Limited, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, January 4, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$19,400. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Engine man for derricks.....	\$0 65	8
Quarry men.....	0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

New interior fittings and other work at the Public Building at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ontario. Date of contract,



January 8, 1932. Amount of contract, \$2,390. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	\$0 35	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 45	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 80	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Drivers, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of a new roof covering for the Drill Hall at Three Rivers, P.Q. Name of contractors, Richard and E. J. Ryan, Ltd., of Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 12, 1932. Amount of contract, \$1,935 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Roofers, felt and gravel, and built-up roofing.....	0 50	8
Painters.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8

Construction of flooring in public building, Edmonton, Alberta, name of contractor Mr. F. R. Lovette, Edmonton, Alberta, date of contract, December 21, 1931, amount of contract, \$1,891. A fair wages clause was inserted in the contract.

#### Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings etc.)

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the Post Office at Morrisburg, Ontario. Name of contractor, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd. of Preston, Ont. Date of contract, January 12, 1932. Amount of contract, \$879. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in Postal Station "D", Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Shockley Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 5, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,000. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of conveying machinery and related equipment in the Post Office, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Mahaffy Iron Works Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, December 30, 1931. Amount of contract, \$6,300. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

##### Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Placing of an earth fill embankment to form a highway crossing across Welland Canal Feeder at Canal Street West, Dunnville, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. Roy Honsberger, Vineland, Ontario. Date of contract, December 10, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$1,598. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Common labourer.....	\$0 40	8
Steam shovel engineer.....	1 20	8
Steam shovel crane man.....	0 96	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 72	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 75	8
Loco. crane operator.....	0 80	8
Firemen.....	0 45	8

Delivery and installation of the main switchboard, exciter panels, storage battery and auxiliaries for the new Power House and Step-up Transformer Station of the Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractors, English Electric Company of Canada, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, December 10, 1931. Amount of contract, \$12,350. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the installation work as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Electricians.....	\$0 70	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

Construction of pile clusters along west side of Canal, south of the Guard Gate, Thorold, Ontario. Name of contractors, Messrs. Cameron & Phin, Welland, Ontario. Date of contract, December 23, 1931. Amount of

contract, approximately \$3,559.92. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Piledrivers.....	\$0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in January, 1932, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	\$ 677 90
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	255 16
Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms.—	
Robert & Corn, Lachine, P.Q. . .	234 59
R. J. Devlin & Co., Ottawa, Ont. .	383 50
Samuel Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q. . .	7,085 57
James Coristine & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. . . . .	95 76
Maritime Cap Co., Moncton, N.B. .	954 10
Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. . .	64 00
City Clothing Co., Montreal, P.Q. .	1,139 05
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	48 00
Mail Bag Fittings.—	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	400 00
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	260 00
Scales.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	662 75
Letter Boxes, etc.—	
F. H. Plant, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . .	424 90
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	1,078 27

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes or labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—MARBLE DEALERS AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 31, ONTARIO.

This agreement covers marble setters, members of the above local union. Agreement to be in effect from November 27, 1931, to January 1, 1933. If thirty days' notice is given by either party a meeting of the joint arbitration committee will meet about June 1, 1932, to discuss any changes.

Only union members will be employed, with preference to local men; foremen must also be union members.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week.

Overtime: time and one-half from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. and all work on legal holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen marble setters: \$1.15 per hour.

The apprenticeship system as adopted by both parties to the international agreement will be in force.

For work out of the city, fare and board to be paid by employers.

All disputes which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to the executive officers of the two organizations for settlement. If during the lifetime of the agreement, any change in the changeable parts of the agreement is desired by either party, written notice will be given and the other party will be allowed three months to consider it.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PLASTERERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 48.

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1931, to April 30, 1933. After receiving notice from either party, the arbitration committee will meet about February 1, 1933 to negotiate a new agreement.

Only local union members will be employed, if available, and the union will give preference in supplying men to employers signing the agreement. Employers will accept orders for union dues when signed by union members.



Foremen must be employed where eight or more plasterers are on a job except where employer directs the job himself. Foremen must be union members.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week. No work on Saturday until 5 p.m. and then only at overtime rates, with the exception that in case of emergency, representatives of both parties may consent to work on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one-half, including Sundays and holidays.

Wages for journeymen plasterers: \$1.12½ per hour from December 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, and \$1 per hour from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933.

Apprentices are governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act. Any firm in business for one year may employ one apprentice who will be indentured for five years. When the first apprentice has entered his third year, another apprentice may be employed.

No union member to tender for work for an owner.

For country work, transportation to be paid by employer.

Where ten or more plasterers are employed, there will be a superannuated man employed.

A joint arbitration committee of five members of each party to be formed to consider any disputes and their decision will be binding. No strike to occur until a dispute has been considered by such arbitration board.

#### **Transportation and Public Utilities:**

##### **Local Transportation**

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN BAKERY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 189 (BAKERY SALESMEN).

Agreement to be in effect from December 21, 1931, to March 1, 1933, and from year to year

thereafter unless notice of any change is given thirty days before the expiry date in any year. If the parties cannot agree to the changes, they will be submitted to a Board of Arbitration whose majority decision will be final and binding.

Only members of the local union will be employed, or those who will join the union. All employees are to authorize the company to deduct from their wages and pay to the union secretary any dues, fines or assessments levied in accordance with the union by-laws. The union agrees to reimburse the company if any union member should defraud the company of any money.

No work on Sundays or national holidays except to handle emergency orders, and such work will be optional.

All employees with one or more years service will have one week's holiday with pay.

Minimum wage scale: bakery salesmen \$23 per week, route inspectors \$30 per week, but no employee who was receiving higher wages prior to the beginning of this agreement will have his wages reduced. A commission is paid on cake sales. Inexperienced new men will be paid \$20 per week for first four weeks, after which they will receive the regular minimum scale.

One week's notice of discharge or of leaving work.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the parties will be submitted to an arbitration board consisting of one representative of each party and a third disinterested party whose majority decision will be final and binding.

## **THE COST OF LIVING FOR WORKINGMEN'S FAMILIES IN DETROIT, U.S.A., AND FOURTEEN EUROPEAN CITIES**

The International Labour Office (League of Nations) Geneva, undertook an inquiry into the cost of living for workingmen's families in fourteen European cities as compared with that in Detroit, at the request of the Ford Motor Company. The company wished to consider the possibility of fixing minimum rates of wages in the European factories at such levels that its European employees would have living standards equivalent to those of its Detroit employees living on the minimum rate of \$7 per day. The result of the inquiry was recently published in a report entitled "An International Enquiry into Costs of Living," the sub-title being "A Comparative Study of Workers' Living Costs in Detroit (U.S.A.) and Fourteen European Cities."

The first part of the inquiry was to ascertain how the employees in Detroit lived. This was undertaken by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics which made a survey early

in 1930 covering a group of 100 families, the husband in each being employed by the Ford Motor Company at, or approximately at, the minimum rate of that Company, \$7 per day, and having worked during the preceding twelve months approximately 250 days. Each of the 100 families consisted of a husband, wife, and two or three children under sixteen years of age. The average expenditure of these families during the year 1929 was \$1,720. The object of the inquiry was to ascertain the exact amount of goods and services obtained for the money spent by the families, as well as the grade, quality, etc., and the cost.

The next step was to ascertain the cost of securing the same goods and services in each of the fourteen cities in Europe in which the Ford Motor Company had, or was contemplating having, establishments. This was done by the International Labour Office with the assistance of the various governmental

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE COST OF LIVING AND WAGES PER DAY AND PER HOUR OF UNSKILLED WORKERS IN FORD PLANTS IN SPECIFIED CITIES

City	Index of relative cost of living	Wages per hour		Wages per 8-hour day	
		Aug. 1, 1931	Adjusted to cost of living	Aug. 1, 1931	Adjusted to cost of living
		Cents	Cents	\$	\$
Detroit, U.S.A.....	100	86	86	6 88	6 88
Stockholm, Sweden.....	99-104	43	85-89	3 44	6 80-7 12
Frankfort, Germany.....	85-93	.....	73-80	.....	5 84-6 40
Cork, Irish Free State.....	85	44	73	3 52	5 84
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	83-91	69	71-78	5 52	5 68-6 24
Berlin, Germany.....	83-90	.....	71-77	.....	5 68-6 16
Helsinki, Finland.....	83	38	71	3 04	5 68
Paris, France.....	80-87	29	69-75	2 32	5 52-6 00
Marseilles, France.....	75-81	.....	65-70	.....	5 20-5 60
Manchester, England.....	70-74	53	60-64	4 24	4 80-5 12
Rotterdam, Netherlands.....	65-68	41	56-58	3 28	4 48-4 64
Antwerp, Belgium.....	61-65	26	52-56	2 08	4 16-4 48
Warsaw, Poland.....	67	.....	58	.....	4 64
Istanbul, Turkey.....	65	32	56	2 56	4 48
Barcelona, Spain.....	58	33	50	2 64	4 00

statistical offices in the countries included. Some difficulty was experienced in substituting items for those in the Detroit budget which

TABLE II.—AVERAGE EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1929 OF 100 FAMILIES IN DETROIT BY GROUPS OF ITEMS.

Average persons per family 4.5; average income per family \$1,711.87

	Average yearly expense	Per cent of expense for group	Per cent of total expense
<b>Food—</b>	\$		
Milk and milk products...	120 83	21.7	
Meat.....	104 37	18.8	
Bread.....	54 20	9.8	
Vegetables, fresh.....	36 59	6.6	
Eggs.....	36 57	6.6	
Fruits, fresh.....	32 90	5.9	
Lunches and meals bought outside.....	19 68	3.5	
Vegetables dried and canned.....	14 59	2.6	
Coffee.....	12 82	2.3	
Flour and meal.....	10 37	1.9	
Poultry.....	10 16	1.8	
Sea food.....	9 50	1.7	
Fruit dried and canned....	6 99	1.3	
Ice.....	6 94	1.2	
All other items.....	79 61	14.3	
<b>Total food.....</b>	<b>556 12</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>
<b>Clothing—</b>			
Husband.....	63 59	30.2	3.7
Wife.....	59 21	28.1	3.4
Children.....	87 87	41.7	5.1
<b>Total clothing.....</b>	<b>210 67</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>
<b>Housing.....</b>	<b>388 81</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>22.6</b>
<b>Fuel and Light.....</b>	<b>103 20</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Other items—</b>			
Furniture and house furnishings.....	88 55	19.2	5.2
Life insurance.....	59 16	12.8	3.4
Street car and bus fares....	37 40	8.1	2.2
Expenses of sickness.....	64 73	14.1	3.8
School expenses.....	6 41	1.4	0.4
Cleaning supplies.....	16 64	3.6	1.0
Barber.....	12 37	2.7	0.7
Miscellaneous expenses.....	175 77	38.1	10.2
<b>Total for "Other items"....</b>	<b>461 03</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>
<b>Total expenses.....</b>	<b>1,719 83</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>100.0</b>

were unobtainable in European cities or were not in common use by workingmen. In such cases the question arose as to what was most suitable for securing the same standard of living or of comfort as obtained in Detroit under different conditions, and thus avoid causing a bias in the results.

To show the comparative cost of the Detroit standard of living in European cities, the International Labour Office took the cost of the Detroit budget as 100 and converted the cost in each European city to a percentage of this figure. As the enquiries in the various cities were made at varying dates during 1930 and 1931, the costs were brought to a common basis as of January, 1931, by the use of index numbers of changes in the cost of living.

In order to compare the rates of wages paid in the Ford Motor Company's plants in these cities with what they would be if put on a basis of equality in purchasing power with the minimum rate in Detroit, the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics secured from the Company a statement of the minimum rates in effect in such plants, the result appearing in Table I. This shows not only the relative cost of living on the Detroit standard in these cities, but the wages per hour in August, 1931, and what the hourly rate would be if brought up to the Detroit rate in equivalent purchasing power, daily rates on an eight hour basis being also given.

It will be observed that the costs in the various cities were, in many cases, almost as high as in Detroit, those under 75 per cent being Manchester, England; Rotterdam, Netherlands; Antwerp, Belgium; Warsaw, Poland; Istanbul, Turkey; and Barcelona, Spain.

Table II is a summary by groups of the cost of the budget in Detroit in the year 1929.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1932

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities was lower at \$7.68 for the beginning of January, as compared with \$7.85 for December, 1931; \$9.86 for January, 1931; \$11.88 for January, 1930; \$11.30 for January, 1929; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.73 for January, 1914. The most important change was a substantial fall in the price of eggs. The prices of fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, cheese, evaporated apples and tea were also lower. The prices of beef, butter and potatoes were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$17.59 at the beginning of January as compared with \$17.76 for December, 1931; \$20.21 for January, 1931; \$22.17 for January, 1930; \$21.55 for January, 1929; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 69.4 for January as compared with 70.3 for December; 76.7 for January, 1931; 95.3 for January, 1930; 94 for January, 1929; 97.1 for January, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); 149.4 for January, 1920; and 64.9 for January, 1914. Ninety-nine prices quotations declined, sixty advanced and three hundred and forty-three were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower, two were higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, because of lower prices for steers, cured meats, milk, butter, cheese and eggs, which more than offset higher prices for calves, hogs, lambs and canned salmon; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, owing mainly to reduced quotations for maple lumber and sulphite pulp; the Iron and its Products group, chiefly because of lower prices for steel tank plates and automobile body plates; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of domestic coal, sulphur and building stone; and the Chemicals

and Allied Products group, because of declines in the prices of certain tanning materials and white and red lead. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was slightly higher, advances in the prices of oats, rye, oatmeal, rolled oats, coffee and onions more than offset lower prices for flax, barley, wheat, flour, bran and shorts. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group was also higher, due to advances in the prices of tin, copper and copper wire, which more than offset lower prices for aluminium, lead and silver; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was unchanged, advances in the prices of certain manufactured cottons and silk thread offset declines in the prices of raw jute, raw silk, raw wool and woollen blankets.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former because of lower prices for flour, bran, shorts, fresh and cured meats, milk, cheese, butter and eggs, which more than offset higher prices for coffee, dried fruit, oatmeal, rolled oats and onions, and the latter because of declines in the prices of wheat, barley, bran, shorts, steers, newsprint and maple lumber, which more than offset advances in the prices of rye, calves, hogs, lambs, silk thread, electrolytic copper and tin.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods were lower, mainly because of reduced quotations for wheat, steers, eggs, milk, raw wool, aluminium and silver. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods also declined, lower prices for flour, bran, shorts, cured meats, cheese, woollen blankets and newsprint more than counterbalancing advances in the prices of rolled oats, oatmeal, copper wire bars, copper wire and silk thread. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quantity for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except

(Continued on page 230)

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1931	Dec. 1931	Dec. 1932
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	46-4	63-8	71-4	71-0	54-6	53-4	54-2	57-4	62-8	69-4	71-8	63-0	50-0	50-2
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	32-6	45-0	46-4	44-6	30-4	29-0	28-4	31-8	36-4	43-2	45-4	37-2	26-6	26-8
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	16-6	25-3	25-7	26-9	18-9	18-3	17-8	19-9	21-7	23-9	25-1	22-0	16-0	15-4
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-9	31-2	32-3	30-8	25-6	27-2	27-6	28-5	29-0	30-1	31-0	26-9	21-9	22-1
Pork, leg.	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-6	33-1	36-5	36-0	26-7	26-7	24-1	28-8	25-9	27-2	29-8	25-9	16-6	15-9
Pork salt.	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	36-2	62-6	69-6	71-4	52-0	51-6	46-8	54-8	51-2	53-2	54-4	52-6	36-0	34-4
Bacon, breakfast.	1 "	15-4	17-6	24-5	24-7	24-8	44-8	52-4	58-4	39-8	40-8	33-7	41-8	37-2	38-4	29-4	38-3	22-3	20-9
Lard, pure.	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-2	66-6	77-6	67-8	43-4	45-6	46-6	46-4	44-2	44-8	42-6	41-6	26-0	25-6
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	45-5	63-3	86-6	85-2	71-2	63-3	66-9	66-5	64-3	60-2	64-4	50-5	49-5	41-8
Eggs, storage.	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	33-4	51-2	69-5	75-7	58-7	46-6	51-9	52-7	52-0	48-4	52-1	40-1	36-7	32-6
Milk.	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	55-2	71-4	90-6	93-0	79-8	71-4	73-2	73-2	73-8	75-0	77-4	72-6	63-6	63-0
Butter, dairy.	2 lbs.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	61-0	93-8	135-2	113-4	83-4	81-0	79-4	86-0	85-8	88-2	88-0	67-6	47-4	48-8
Butter, creamery.	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	35-9	51-2	74-8	63-6	48-6	45-5	43-9	47-9	47-0	48-3	47-5	37-3	27-2	27-5
Cheese, old.	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-3	33-3	40-9	39-2	32-6	\$30-7	\$29-0	\$30-5	\$32-1	\$33-8	\$33-0	\$29-2	\$22-5	\$22-2
Cheese, new.	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-6	30-4	38-1	37-5	29-3	\$30-7	\$29-0	\$30-5	\$32-1	\$33-8	\$33-0	\$29-2	\$22-5	\$22-2
Bread.	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	64-2	114-0	120-5	132-0	105-0	100-5	112-5	114-0	115-5	115-5	117-0	99-0	90-0	90-0
Flour, family.	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	32-0	65-0	74-0	68-0	48-0	\$44-6	\$55-0	\$52-0	\$52-0	\$50-0	\$53-0	\$37-0	\$31-0	\$31-0
Rolls Oats.	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	21-5	35-0	40-0	36-0	28-0	27-5	31-0	30-5	31-5	31-5	32-0	26-5	23-5	23-5
Rice.	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	12-0	19-6	30-4	28-2	19-6	\$21-0	\$21-6	\$21-8	\$21-2	\$21-0	\$20-6	\$19-6	\$17-6	\$17-4
Beans, hand-picked.	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	11-8	33-4	23-2	21-6	17-4	17-0	16-4	16-2	16-0	21-2	20-8	15-4	9-8	9-6
Apples, evaporated.	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	12-4	19-7	26-2	24-9	22-0	21-6	20-0	20-2	19-4	20-6	21-3	19-6	17-4	16-5
Prunes, medium.	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-2	17-3	25-7	25-3	18-4	19-0	15-3	15-4	13-9	13-6	16-0	12-6	11-8	11-7
Sugar, granulated.	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-8	42-8	62-0	51-2	36-8	38-4	38-0	33-6	32-4	30-0	29-2	25-6	24-8	24-4
Sugar, yellow.	4 "	10-0	9-8	11-0	10-2	10-8	19-8	28-6	24-6	17-4	18-2	18-0	15-8	15-4	14-4	13-8	12-2	11-8	11-8
Tea, black.	1 lb.	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-1	12-5	16-0	14-5	13-5	\$14-9	\$17-6	\$18-0	\$17-8	\$17-7	\$17-6	\$14-3	\$13-2	\$12-9
Tea, green.	1 lb.	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-3	12-1	16-7	15-7	15-1	\$14-9	\$17-6	\$18-0	\$17-8	\$17-7	\$17-6	\$14-3	\$13-2	\$12-9
Coffee.	1 lb.	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-5	10-1	14-7	14-8	13-6	13-4	14-5	15-4	15-2	15-2	15-1	13-3	11-3	11-2
Potatoes.	1 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	37-5	72-7	103-0	75-5	52-6	39-0	46-4	68-0	54-8	42-6	77-9	41-7	23-3	24-2
Vinegar.	1/2 qt.	-7	-7	-7	-8	-8	-8	-9	-9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0
<b>All Foods.</b>		<b>\$ 5-48</b>	<b>\$ 5-96</b>	<b>\$ 6-95</b>	<b>\$ 7-34</b>	<b>\$ 7-73</b>	<b>\$ 12-42</b>	<b>\$ 15-30</b>	<b>\$ 14-48</b>	<b>\$ 11-03</b>	<b>\$ 10-52</b>	<b>\$ 10-77</b>	<b>\$ 11-37</b>	<b>\$ 11-19</b>	<b>\$ 11-30</b>	<b>\$ 11-88</b>	<b>\$ 9-86</b>	<b>\$ 7-85</b>	<b>\$ 7-68</b>
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite.	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	54-1	72-4	87-8	125-0	109-6	115-1	105-1	105-3	102-7	102-1	101-4	101-4	101-2	101-2
Coal, bituminous.	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	37-1	55-9	65-2	92-1	71-7	74-0	65-0	64-6	63-7	63-0	63-1	62-5	60-8	61-0
Wood, hard.	" ed.	22-5	25-3	38-8	42-5	42-9	63-7	80-6	90-5	80-2	80-6	78-4	75-9	75-0	75-5	76-0	75-6	69-8	69-8
Wood, soft.	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	32-1	47-2	62-5	69-0	59-8	59-4	57-5	55-9	55-8	55-4	54-3	54-4	51-3	50-9
Coal oil.	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-9	25-8	31-0	40-3	31-7	31-6	30-5	31-7	31-2	31-0	31-1	30-7	27-2	27-7
<b>Fuel and light*</b>		<b>\$ 1-50</b>	<b>\$ 1-63</b>	<b>\$ 1-76</b>	<b>\$ 1-91</b>	<b>\$ 1-90</b>	<b>\$ 2-65</b>	<b>\$ 3-27</b>	<b>\$ 4-17</b>	<b>\$ 3-53</b>	<b>\$ 3-61</b>	<b>\$ 3-37</b>	<b>\$ 3-33</b>	<b>\$ 3-28</b>	<b>\$ 3-27</b>	<b>\$ 3-26</b>	<b>\$ 3-25</b>	<b>\$ 3-10</b>	<b>\$ 3-11</b>
<b>Rent</b>	1/2 mo.	<b>\$ 2-37</b>	<b>\$ 2-89</b>	<b>\$ 4-05</b>	<b>\$ 4-75</b>	<b>\$ 4-83</b>	<b>\$ 4-50</b>	<b>\$ 5-54</b>	<b>\$ 6-60</b>	<b>\$ 6-92</b>	<b>\$ 6-96</b>	<b>\$ 6-91</b>	<b>\$ 6-85</b>	<b>\$ 6-89</b>	<b>\$ 6-94</b>	<b>\$ 6-99</b>	<b>\$ 7-06</b>	<b>\$ 6-77</b>	<b>\$ 6-77</b>
<b>††Totals.</b>		<b>9-37</b>	<b>10-50</b>	<b>12-79</b>	<b>14-02</b>	<b>14-49</b>	<b>19-61</b>	<b>24-15</b>	<b>25-30</b>	<b>21-52</b>	<b>21-13</b>	<b>21-09</b>	<b>21-59</b>	<b>21-41</b>	<b>21-55</b>	<b>22-17</b>	<b>20-21</b>	<b>17-76</b>	<b>17-59</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-51	12-45	15-35	14-72	11-18	10-68	10-85	11-34	11-12	11-33	11-02	10-21	8-44	8-19
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-80	10-63	13-42	13-18	9-78	9-44	9-76	10-52	10-32	10-23	10-00	9-81	7-88	7-69
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-45	12-33	14-97	14-44	11-11	10-48	10-94	11-42	11-26	11-21	11-81	10-20	8-29	8-24
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-27	12-18	14-67	13-76	10-63	10-24	10-12	10-62	10-37	10-54	11-11	9-24	7-74	7-14
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-43	12-51	15-35	14-39	10-88	10-45	10-60	11-48	11-22	11-27	11-84	9-77	7-74	7-56
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-21	11-84	16-09	13-94	10-87	10-16	10-51	10-74	10-80	11-13	11-51	9-33	7-40	7-36
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-46	12-18	15-39	14-10	11-06	10-47	10-51	11-47	11-37	11-36	11-90	9-58	7-54	7-40
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-77	12-72	15-88	14-77	10-94	10-26	11-13	11-24	11-29	11-56	12-15	9-51	7-59	7-45
British Columbia.....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-08	12-69	16-11	15-75	12-08	11-39	11-89	12-12	12-16	12-26	12-85	10-89	8-61	8-38

†December only. \$Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## 1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef							Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh leg, roast, per lb.	Salt mess short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average).....	25-1	20-3	19-0	13-4	10-7	15-4	22-1	15-9	17-2	20-9	24-5	39-6
Nova Scotia (average).....	28-5	23-1	20-6	14-8	12-6	13-2	21-0	19-3	19-5	20-1	22-5	38-1
1—Sydney .....	27-3	22-6	20-7	17-6	14-5	13		17-4	20	19-9	22-4	35
2—New Glasgow .....	28-3	23-3	21-7	12-3	11-7	15	20	21-7	21	18-4	19-4	41
3—Amherst .....	28	25	20	15	12	12		18-5	17-7	21-5	23-6	35
4—Halifax .....	31-4	21-9	23	15-6	13-6	14	22	18-7	16-9	19-5	21-6	41-3
5—Windsor .....									20	22-7	23-5	38
6—Truro .....	27-5	22-5	17-5	13-5	11-2	12		20	21-4	18-5	24-7	38
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown .....	23-2	21-7	20	14-7	13-7	15		17-5	14-2	20-6	23-5	40
New Brunswick (average).....	30-8	22-6	24-2	16-3	13-1	14-8	23-5	19-8	20-7	19-8	23-3	40-2
8—Moncton .....	30-8	23-3	24	16-3	13-7	16		15	19-1	18-3	19-3	37-9
9—St. John .....	31	21	22	15-6	13-8		27	19-8	21	20-6	26-5	44-4
10—Fredericton .....	36-2	22-5	22-7	17-5	13-5	13-5	20	22-5	23-6	20-8	25-2	41
11—Bathurst .....	25	23-5	22-2	15-7	11-5				19	19-3	22-3	37-5
Quebec (average).....	21-0	18-3	18-2	12-3	8-5	12-1	21-0	13-9	16-1	21-5	24-9	40-9
12—Quebec .....	24-4	21-7	18-9	14-9	9-3	13-5	21	13-2	16	22-1	26-2	39-3
13—Three Rivers .....	19-1	16-8	15-9	10-9	7-4	13-8	15-2	13-8	16-6	25-7	28-1	40-3
14—Sherbrooke .....	24	18-5	20	18-2	12-7	14		14-5	19-4	22-2	24-9	45
15—Sorel .....	20	20	20	10	7	10	25	15	16-2	20	27-5	37-5
16—St. Hyacinthe .....	16-5	15-4	15-3	10-8	7-1	13-6	17	11	13-6	21-4	26	39-4
17—St. John's .....	22-5	17-7	17-1	12	7	12-2	23-3	14-5	14-2	20-5	23-1	45
18—Theftford Mines .....	15	15	13	12	8		21-5	11-5	19-1	22-5		40
19—Montreal .....	26-8	21-5	24	11-0	9-4	11-5	22-8	15-4	14-2	20-4	22	42-8
20—Hull .....	20-9	18-1	17-8	12	8-3	10-6	22-3	16-6	15-3	18-7	21-6	38-7
Ontario (average).....	25-7	20-8	18-9	13-8	11-1	17-3	22-8	15-6	17-0	19-6	23-1	38-0
21—Ottawa .....	25-9	20-3	19-4	13	8-5	14-9	21-2	15-4	14-3	20-1	22-1	39
22—Brockville .....	30	25	23-7	14-1	11	16-2	27-5	15-2	14-2	22-6	28	41-2
23—Kingston .....	25-6	21-3	19-9	14-7	9-9	13-9		14-6	16	17-6	21	36-6
24—Belleville .....	22	17-5	17-2	12-7	9-2	10-6	22-7	14-5	16-5	21-6	39	
25—Peterborough .....	25-7	20-6	17-1	13-7	10-8	15-8	21-5	15-6	18-3	20-9	22-3	36-5
26—Oshawa .....	25-7	20-7	18	14	11-7	20	25	14-5	16-2	18-4	20-8	38-1
27—Orillia .....	22-4	18-4	17-6	14	11-3	19-2	24	15-7	17-9	19-3	21-2	36-3
28—Toronto .....	28-5	22-2	21-6	14-2	13-4	16-8	22-7	15-8	15-5	21-5	25-7	40-5
29—Niagara Falls .....	23-5	19-5	20	15	10-1	23			17	17-5	20-3	36-6
30—St. Catharines .....	24-4	20-1	19-5	13-5	10	15-2	22-5	15	14-8	17-3	20-6	35-5
31—Hamilton .....	27-7	21-8	21-9	15-7	14-2	20-9	24	15-6		18-3	22-5	37-7
32—Brantford .....	26-2	20-3	20-1	14-6	9-2	16-8	24-1	16-3	16	17-8	21-2	36-3
33—Galt .....	28-7	24-2	20-7	15-7	13-6	19-7	22-5	16-5		19-6	24-1	37-8
34—Guelph .....	24-6	20-4	18-8	13-9	12-1	16-8	23-5	13-6	16-7	17-4	21	34-7
35—Kitchener .....	24-4	20-2	17-8	14	11-9	16-7	23	15	20	18-2	21-1	37-1
36—Woodstock .....	27-8	22-4	20	14	11-6	17	20	15		18-8	21-8	37
37—Stratford .....	25	20-7	17-7	12-6	11-9	17-5	22-5	13-2		17-8	19-9	38-6
38—London .....	26-5	20-9	20-2	14	10-7	16-7	22-8	15-5	16-3	19-7	22-7	40-9
39—St. Thomas .....	26-3	20-8	18-7	13-3	13-7	16-1	20-7	15	15-7	18-9	21-8	36-7
40—Chatham .....	25-2	21	18-5	14-9	9-8	19	21-2	16	15-2	20-1	22-1	36-5
41—Windsor .....	22-4	17-9	17-8	13	10-3	15-1	26	14-6	13-6	17-9	22-3	38
42—Sarnia .....	27-5	23	17	14	12-2	19-3	25	16-7	17-2	18-6	22-7	32-7
43—Owen Sound .....	23-7	19-3	18	11-7	9	17-5	20	15-7	19	20	23-4	39-1
44—North Bay .....	26-7	20-7	16-7	12-2	9-3	16-7	25	16	17	20-6	23-9	37-7
45—Sudbury .....	28-4	23-4	21	13-7	8-7	19	25	17-3	19-1	21-4	26-9	39-2
46—Cobalt .....	26-7	20-5	16	14-3	13-5	20	20	19-2	19-5	20-2	25-5	39-7
47—Timmins .....	29-3	25	23	18	14-9			18-7	19	22-2	25-7	45
48—Sault Ste. Marie .....	25-4	20-8	18-3	13-2	10-1	17-5	20-7	16	19-9	23	26	40-1
49—Port Arthur .....	20-7	16-3	15-3	10-7	8-3	12	22	14-7	19-9	20-7	26-3	38-7
50—Fort William .....	25	18-5	16-4	12-7	11-1	15-2	22-5	15	16-1	22-8	25-9	38-2
Manitoba (average).....	21-6											
51—Winnipeg .....	23-4	17-2	18-5	11-5	9-7	13-0	21-5	11-8	15-6	20-3	23-3	34-5
52—Brandon .....	19-7	15-6	16-9	11-4	8-7	14-8	20-5	14-8	16-7	20-3	22-9	34-3
Saskatchewan (average).....	22-7	17-4	16-1	10-9	8-3	12-6	22-5	14-7	14-5	20-5	25-7	34-7
53—Regina .....	22-8	17-1	15-5	9-7	8-3	11-9	19-1	12-8	11	19-6	23-6	35-5
54—Prince Albert .....	22-5	16-5	16-5	11	9	13-5	20	15	20	20	24-2	35-3
55—Saskatoon .....	18-6	14-8	14-4	10-2	7-2	11-6	17-4	11-9	11-8	21-2	26	35-5
56—Moose Jaw .....	27	21-2	18	12-6	8-7	13-2	16-5	14-2	12	20-1	24-1	36-1
Alberta (average).....	22-7	17-9	16-8	11-1	9-3	13-4	19-6	14-2	16-0	23-0	25-9	40-5
57—Medicine Hat .....	23-3	18-5	18	11-5	8-5	12-5	20	15-7		27-4	32	44
58—Drumheller .....										19	24	37-5
59—Edmonton .....	21-9	17-4	16-8	10-7	9	14-2	20	14-1	17-9	21-5	24-5	38-5
60—Calgary .....	23-1	18-5	16-5	10-9	10	13-1	19-2	13-7	14	24-8	26-9	38-7
61—Lethbridge .....	22-3	17-3	16	11-2	9-7	13-7	19	13-2		22-4	27	43-7
British Columbia (average).....	26-0	21-1	19-1	13-4	11-3	16-6	24-4	17-9	19-7	24-9	29-7	46-3
62—Fernie .....	22	18	20	11-2	8	15	22	18	17	24-3	30	43-3
63—Nelson .....	24	18-7	16-7	13	8	14-7		17	20-5	23-7	27-5	45-7
64—Trail .....	25	20	15	12	10	12	25	20		25-7	30	46-7
65—New Westminster .....	26-3	22	19-7	12-9	11-9	15-3	22-3	13-8	23-6	23-8	27-1	45-5
66—Vancouver .....	28-7	22-6	20-2	14-1	14	19-2	26-5	15-8	20-8	25-3	31-7	45-5
67—Victoria .....	27-6	21-9	19	13-5	12-9	17-4	25-4	17-2	13-3	24-3	27-8	47-5
68—Nanaimo .....	28-6	24-1	21-4	15-4	15-5	22-6	26	19	20	25-3	31-9	47-9
69—Prince Rupert .....	26-1	21-4	20-7	14-7	10-4	16-4	23-6	22-2	22-8	27-1	31-7	48

a Price for single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1932

Fish								Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart		Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herring, per lb.	Salt herring, per doz.	Salt cod boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddock, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17-7	23-2	14-0	13-0	54-5	19-6	18-9	25-8	12-8	41-8	32-6	10-5	24-4	27-5
12-8	25-4			52-0	16-1	15-6	19-9	13-6	51-4	39-2	10-7	26-0	28-7
9-2				50	16-2	14-7	18	12-4	58-3	37-3	a 12-9	25	27-0
12	25			50	16	15-7	22-8	13-6	47-5	39-2	10-12	26-3	28-1
15	25			50	16		19-3	12-7	50	39-6	9	26-8	29-4
				60	16-9	18	21-6	14-3	51-4	39-2	12-5		28-6
					15-7	15	17-5	14-5	51	39	10	25	28-7
15	27-5			50	15-7	20	20-1	14-5	45	a 9	8	26-7	29-5
11-5	32			60	17	20	33-7	14-5	45	a 8-5	10	22-3	25-8
17-0	32-5			60-0	17-3	17-2	28-9	13-9	46-6	37-6	10-6	26-3	28-6
16	35			60	18	18-4	29	14-1	50-2	41	11	27-6	29-3
	30			60	16-2	15-2	20-2	12-7	47-7	36-3	11-5a	26-2	28-2
18				60	17-7	18	28-5	14-8	45-9	38-2	10	26-3	28-7
					17-3				42-5	35	10	25	28
					19-3	19-6	19-5	13-9	41-7	31-9	9-4	22-8	25-3
					20	19	22	13-3	43-5	30-8	b 12	22-3	25-4
					19	17-7	19-8	16-7	42-3	34-1	b 10		24-6
					20	23-3	20-6	13-7	41	34	a 9-1	22-7	25-2
					18-5	19	15-5	13	39-2	30-3	b 7		25
					19-3	17	26-8	13-4	41-1	34	8 b		25
						21	14-6	15	40	31	10	21-3	25-2
					20	21-3	24-6	13-4	45-3	32-8	10-11	25-8	27-5
					18-3	18	15-2	13-9	46-2	32	b 10	21-8	25-1
18-1	22-3	18-4	9-7	50-0	19-3	18-5	28-9	12-5	40-2	31-6	10-5	24-5	26-7
19-2	25-7	19	9-3		21-3	17-8	31-5	12	48-7	33-9	10	23-2	26-2
	30	20	9		19-3	17-7	28-8	13-7	38-4	31-4	8	25	25-3
	22-5	17-5	10	50	19-2	18-8	25-4	12-3	40-6	32-8	10	22-4	25-8
						21-5	29-9	11-9	35-3	31-4	9-5	26	26-2
						16-5	23-3	14-7	35-4	27-8	10	22-6	25
		20				18	29-6	13-9	40-8	32-2	10-5	26	26-9
18		20	10		22-5	20	29-7	12-9	41-1	32-1	10	24-9	27-5
					22-5	18-8	33-1	13-1	43-2	34	11	25	27-9
							22-6	13	39-6	34	11	24	27
						17-2	33-7	11-6	40-7	30-4	11	24-7	26-3
						16	34-2	12-8	40-6	32-1	11	25	28-9
						18-4	27-1	11-7	37-6	30-8	9	25	25-6
						18-5	18	12-9	32	30	10	24	26-6
						18	19-2	11-2	36-9	31-9	10	23-5	26-9
						21	22-7	11-2	36-6	30-6	9	23	26-1
						19	28-3	11-9	29-8	25-4	9	23-7	25-6
						19-5	31-2	11-8	38-4	30-5	10	23-7	25-6
						19-4	31-6	12-7	37-2	31-2	9	24-2	26-4
						18-6	35-7	12-7	36	25-6	10	26-4	27-5
						18	20-5	11-1	32-2	27-5	10	23-7	26-0
						20	33-5	11-1	38-6	32-7	11	25	26-7
						18-7	33-3	13-2	35-7	27-8	10	23-7	26-7
						15	25-9	11-5	34-4	28-5	10	23-7	26-8
						16-7	19-5	21-2	56-3	36-1	11	25	25-5
15	20	17-5	10		16-7	19	21-2	12	43-8	31-9	13	27-4	44
20	18				22-5	19	24-3	12-6	43-8	31-9	13	27-4	45
	25				18-9	17	13-3	54-2	37-1	14	27	28	46
					23	22-7	26-7	14-2	55-8	37-1	a 13-3	27	28-5
					19-3	19	33-7	13-7	49	35-6	11	23	27-2
					20-7	15-5	33-2	12-3	40	31-2	11-1	25-5	27-3
					19-5	15	25-3	13-2	37-6	30	11-1	25	27-7
20-5	18			50-0	21-4	17-4	26-1	10-8	43-7	31-6	10-0	21-5	26-5
	21-1	13-7			20	17-5	28	10-5	43-2	29-3	b 10	22	27-4
	14				22-7	17-2	24-2	11-1	44-2	33-9	10	21	25-5
20-5	21-1	13-3		50	24-2	20-1	22-5	12-1	40-1	31-4	10-5	20-8	27-2
19-9	21-4	10-7	12-0		25	18-6	24-8	11	32-5	28-9	10	19-3	27-2
19-5	20	12-3			22-5	21-5	17-5	14-1	43-7	35	10	21-7	29
21-2	22-5	10	12		25	17-7	23-4	11	44-1	31-8	10	18-4	24-6
19	20	9-5				22-5	24-1	12-2	40	29-8	12	23-7	28
	23	11				24-2	21-2	23-7	41-6	30-3	10-4	22-9	29-6
22-3	21-9	11-1	17-5		25-8	20-3	20-5	11-2	45	33-5	11	24-1	29-9
22	23-7	9				22-5	21	14-7	40	29-2	11	19-4	30-2
	20	15				21-3	22-1	10-8	39-9	29-4	10	22-9	28-4
21-2	21-5	11-9				25	21-1	24-9	43-1	29-1	10	23-7	29-6
23-7	22	12-7				20-7	30	12-5	40-2	30-3	10	24-5	29-9
22-3	22-3	11-7	20			21-0	20-5	27-0	42-8	33-3	12-0	27-7	30-7
17-5	21-4	11-7	15-3			17-5	23-5	28-7	51-7	37-5	a 12-5		30-5
22-5	22	10	18			23-6	22	26-3	45-9	37-7	a 14-3	25	29-4
20	25	15				20	22-5	10	46	40	a 12-5		28-8
19	28					23-5					14-3		
						18-8	26-5	11-5	31-8	27-3	a 8-3	27-9	30-6
12-5						20-6	19-1	11-8	32-5	26-6	a 8-3	27	30-6
16	18-2		12-5			22-8	19-2	12-7	29-4	24-7	a 10-	29-8	31-2
15	20										14-3		
						20	28-5	13-8	33-3	28	12-5	26-5	31-1
						21-7		14-6	35-6	28-8	a 14-3	30	33-3



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	22.2	6.0a	15.2	3.1	4.7	8.7	11.3	10.7	10.7	11.5
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	21.0	6.7	15.0	3.6	4.8	8.7	13.0	10.6	10.4	10.6
1—Sydney.....	20.2	5.3-7.3	15	3.5	4.6	8.5	12.6	10.1	10.2	10.7
2—New Glasgow.....	20	6.7-7.3	14.6	3.5	4.5	8	11.9	11.4	10	11.4
3—Amherst.....	20	6.7	14.3	3.7	5	8.8	13.5	9.8	10	9.4
4—Halifax.....	21.6	6.7	14.7	3.8	5.2	9.6	14.5	11.1	10.6	10.7
5—Windsor.....	21.3	6.7-7.3	14.7	3.8	4.8	9.3	13.3	10.7	11.3	10.4
6—Truro.....	22.7	6.7	16.4	3.7	4.8	8.2	12.3	10.3	10.1	10.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22.7	6.7	19	3.3	5	10	15	13.7	12	13.4
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	20.7	7.0	14.5	3.6	4.7	8.8	12.9	10.1	9.9	10.0
8—Moncton.....	20.9	6.7-7.3	15.2	3.6	4.8	10	13.5	10.1	9.8	9.8
9—St. John.....	20.7	7.3	15.5	3.5	5	7.7	12.2	10.1	10	10.1
10—Fredericton.....	21.1	6.7-7.3	14.6	3.5	4.8	8.4	14.8	10.5	10.4	10.5
11—Bathurst.....	20	6.7	12.5	3.6	4.2	9	11	9.5	9.5	9.5
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	20.0	5.0	13.8	3.2	4.9	8.1	11.3	9.2	10.8	11.2
12—Quebec.....	22.6	4.7	14.2	3.7	5	9.2	11.7	9.2	10.1	11.1
13—Three Rivers.....	19.6	4.4-4.7	14.3	3.1	4.4	7	12.1	10.1	11.8	10.9
14—Sherbrooke.....	19.9	5	13.9	3.1	5.2	8.2	12.2	9.2	10.4	12.3
15—Sorel.....	19	5.5-5.2	14.7	2.7	5	6.8	9.7	8.8	10.7	10.1
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	19.4	3.3	13.6	2.6	5.5	8.9	11.6	9.5	11	13.2
17—St. John's.....	18	4.7-5.3	12.5	3.1	4.7	9.2	11	9.8	15.1	14.1
18—Theftford Mines.....	22.2	4.3	13.6	3.4	5.3	6.2	11.3	9.2	9.8	9.8
19—Montreal.....	22.2	6.6-7	14.9	3.6	4.7	9	11	9.6	10.3	10.6
20—Hull.....	16.7	4.7-6	12.4	3.5	4.6	8.2	11	7.8	8.1	8.9
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	21.9	5.6	14.7	2.8	4.5	9.5	11.9	10.1	9.9	10.6
21—Ottawa.....	23.6	5.3-7.3	15.4	3.6	4.9	10.3	11	9.5	9.8	10.8
22—Brookville.....	20.2	4.5-5.1	13.4	3.1	4.7	9.1	10.6	9.3	9.3	9.3
23—Kingston.....	19.1	5.3	14.7	3.1	4.3	9.2	11.9	9.6	9.4	9.5
24—Belleville.....	20.6	4	15.2	2.7	5.1	9.6	12	9.6	9.9	10.7
25—Peterborough.....	20.5	4.7	14	2.7	3.9	8.7	11.2	9.1	9.2	9.9
26—Oshawa.....	22.6	4.7-6.7	.....	2.5	4.3	9.8	10.8	10.1	9.9	9.9
27—Orillia.....	22.4	5.3-6	15.9	2.9	4.4	9.7	12.6	9.8	9.8	10
28—Toronto.....	27	6.7-7.3	15.1	3	4.4	9.4	11.5	10.4	10.1	10.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	24.7	6.7	14.5	2.9	4.6	9.4	11.5	10.2	9.5	11.1
30—St. Catharines.....	21	4.7	14.1	2.8	4.4	9.5	12.1	9.3	9.5	10.6
31—Hamilton.....	27.3	5.3-6.7	14.1	2.6	4.5	9.9	11.1	10.7	10.1	11
32—Brantford.....	23.4	4.6-7	14.4	2.4	4.1	9.7	10.9	9.8	9.7	9.8
33—Galt.....	26.6	6	16	2.6	4.3	10	12.5	10.2	9.6	10.6
34—Guelph.....	22.5	5.3	14.6	2.4	4.7	10.6	11.3	10.3	10	10.6
35—Kitchener.....	21.9	6	14.9	2.6	4.7	9.5	11.9	10.3	10.7	10.9
36—Woodstock.....	21	4.5-3	14.7	2.4	4.2	9.9	11.7	10.1	9.8	10.6
37—Stratford.....	20.1	4.7-6	15.4	2.4	4.8	10.4	11	10.3	10	10.3
38—London.....	21.8	5.3-6	13	2.5	4.3	9.1	11.1	10.5	10	10.7
39—St. Thomas.....	21.1	5.3	16.3	2.6	4.2	9.7	12.3	10.8	10.4	10.9
40—Chatham.....	19.4	4.7	14.9	2.4	4.4	9.9	13.1	11.1	10.6	10.7
41—Windsor.....	20.2	6.7-7.3	15	2.4	4	9.3	13.1	9.9	9.6	9.7
42—Sarnia.....	21.9	6.7	15.4	3.3	4.2	9.2	12.2	11.1	10.9	11.4
43—Owen Sound.....	20.2	5.3-6	14.4	2.5	3.8	9	11.5	9.6	10	11
44—North Bay.....	19.6	5.3	15	3.5	5.2	11.1	12	9.1	9.1	9.9
45—Sudbury.....	21.1	6.6-7	14.3	3.2	4.8	7.7	15	9.5	9.3	10.8
46—Cobalt.....	21.2	6.7	13.7	3.6	.....	8.8	13.3	10.6	9.7	12.2
47—Timmins.....	23.4	6	14.4	3.7	4.7	9.5	12.3	11.5	10.8	12.4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	21	4.5-3	15.2	3.3	5	8.7	12.6	9.9	10	11
49—Port Arthur.....	21.4	5.3	15	3.1	4.3	9.8	11.2	10.5	9.8	10.4
50—Fort William.....	21.2	5.3	14	3	4.6	8	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.8
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	23.4	5.9	15.5	3.0	4.7	10.1	10.9	11.6	11.6	12.9
51—Winnipeg.....	23	5.6-6	15.5	3	4.2	10.3	10.3	11.3	11.2	12.6
52—Brandon.....	23.7	5.6-6.2	.....	3	5.1	9.8	11.4	11.8	11.9	13.1
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	23.8	6.2	16.3	3.0	4.5	9.2	11.7	12.6	12.5	12.8
53—Regina.....	25	5.6-7	.....	3	4.3	9.2	11.7	12.8	12.5	12.8
54—Prince Albert.....	25	5.6	15	3	4.8	8.6	12.3	13.8	13.7	13.9
55—Saskatoon.....	21.3	6.7	15	3	4.4	9.8	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.7
56—Moose Jaw.....	23.9	6.7	19	3	.....	9.3	11.7	12.1	12.4	12.7
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	23.8	6.1	15.7	2.9	4.2	7.8	10.2	12.3	12.6	13.7
57—Medicine Hat.....	25	5.7-6.3	15	3.1	.....	7.5	9.9	12	12.6	13.9
58—Drumheller.....	24.3	5.4	15	2.8	3.8	6.8	10.2	12	12.7	13.5
59—Edmonton.....	21	5.7-6	15.5	2.9	4.1	7.5	9.3	12.3	12	13.4
60—Calgary.....	24.2	5.6-7	17	2.9	4.4	8.4	10	12.5	12.8	14.1
61—Lethbridge.....	24.4	6.7	16	2.9	4.3	8.8	11.4	12.7	12.9	13.4
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	25.6	7.3	17.8	3.3	5.4	6.5	7.6	12.5	11.9	14.0
62—Fernie.....	25.5	7.1	15	3.2	4.2	7.6	8.7	13.6	14.4	16.4
63—Nelson.....	26.5	8.3	15.7	3.3	4.7	7.7	9.2	13.5	12.5	14.9
64—Trail.....	22.5	6.3	14	3.2	4.5	6.1	7.1	11.7	11.2	14.5
65—New Westminster.....	24.3	6.2-7	21.1	3.3	4.6	5.8	6.4	12.3	11.4	13.2
66—Vancouver.....	26.1	6.2-7	19.8	3.3	5.9	6.9	7.7	11.1	11.5	13.7
67—Victoria.....	26.5	7.5	18.8	3.3	5.6	5.8	6.7	11.1	12	12
68—Nanaimo.....	31	7.5-8	20	3.5	6	7.3	8.8	13.5	11	14.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	22.5	8.3	.....	3.5	8	5	6	13	11.2	12.5

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.  
b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c., 6c. and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1932

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
4.8	3.9	.726	16.0	19.7	16.5	11.7	17.4	16.6	58.6	22.3	52.2	40.8	
4.8	4.2	.800	15.8	19.9	15.9	11.5	16.3	15.6	56.7	22.2	52.0	39.8	
4.5	4.1	.814	16.3		16	12.6	17.4	16.1		22.8		39	1
4.4	3.9	.853	14.8	20	15	11.3	16.6	15.4	65	24	55	37	2
4.5	4	.727	16.4	27.5	20	11.9	14.8	15	50	20		38	3
5.6	4.4	.842	17.7	20.7	15	10.7	17.2	17.2	55	23.4		45	4
5	4.3	.825	15	15		11.5	16	14.3		22.7		45	5
4.6	4.5	.741	15	16.5	13.5	11	15.8	15.7		20.5	49	40.2	6
4.7	4.6	.71	14.5	15	15	12.3	14.9	15		25.1			7
4.3	4.0	.622	13.6	21.6	14.1	11.9	15.1	15.0	70.0	18.7	51.7	40.1	
4.9	4.2	.679	14.6	16.2	16	13	15.8	15.8	75	22.5	55	50	8
4.4	3.8	.616	13.5	20	13	12.2	15.2	14.7	65	17.8	45	35	9
4.5	3.8	.662	13.1	25.2	15.5	13.2	15.4	14.8		18.4	55	42.5	10
4.5	4	.50	13.3	25	12	9	14	14.5		16		33	11
4.6	5.1	.698	14.9	22.3	14.7	11.6	17.4	15.6	58.6	23.1	50.9	39.2	
4.7	4.7	.645	13.9	20	15	13	18.5	16.5	75	21.8	53.1	39	12
5.5	5.5	.554	13	24.5	14.5	13	17	15.2		25.6	45	41.6	13
4.4	4.2	.678	14.1	27.8	15.4	11.2	18.3	16.2	54.5	24.2	52	40	14
4.8	6.5	.675	15		13.3	11.5	16.5	13.2		22.8		40.4	15
4.5	4.7	.70	14.3	20	13.6	12.2	16.7	14.9	50	21.9	45	39	16
4	5.9	.735	15	20	15	9.1	17.7	16.7	55	20.3		37.7	17
4	4.3	.78	16.2		15	10.8	18.2	15.2		29		41	18
5.2	4.5	.779	15.7	23.8	14.2	12.1	17.8	15		23.1	51	37.4	19
4.5	4.7	.732	17	20.1	16.7	11.9	16.3	17.7		19	59	36.8	20
4.4	3.4	.627	14.2	18.9	16.4	12.0	16.9	17.1	55.3	21.6	52.5	37.3	
4.6	4.7	.818	16.7	24.5	17	12.3	17.6	17.6	51	21.9	52.5	36.4	21
4.2	4	.73	15	24.8		16.3	17.2	16.2	45	20	62.5	39.6	22
4.3	3.8	.739	14.7		12.5	12.5	17	17.4	46.7	18.6	53	37.2	23
4.9	3.9	.725	15	21.7		12	16.5	17.2	64	19.7	59	37.2	24
3.2	3.1	.533	11.4	13.6		10.6	16.3	15.8	52	20.8	53	34.7	25
4.4	3.2	.50	11.4	18.3		11.4	16.7	17.4	55			37.6	26
5	3.3	.538	12	18		11.7	18	17.9		23	57	37.1	27
4.8	3.3	.532	12.1	14.6		12.4	16.8	17		22.2	59.7	37.1	28
4.7	2.8	.65	13.6	12		10.8	18.5	17	60	19	55	36.6	29
4.7	2.8	.606	13.2	15		12.4	18.2	17.1	65	20.2	48.7	37.2	30
5.2	3.6	.557	14.5	15.5		12.4	16.4	16.3	59	22.1	50	38.4	31
4.2	2.7	.54	10.7	13.2		10.6	17.4	15.1		22.6	55	35.4	32
4.5	3	.533	13.5	18.6		13	15.5	17		21	53.5	34.7	33
4.6	3.3	.562	12.4	20.4		11.2	16.2	17.6	49.7	19.1	54.7	36	34
4.3	2.8	.472	11	14		12.3	15.2	16.7		19.7	60	34.8	35
4.4	2.8	.571	12.4	12.2		12.6	15.9	16	52	23.6	43	35	36
4.2	3.1	.507	11.4	13		12.3	16.8	16	55.5	24.2		37.1	37
4.2	2.6	.572	12.2	16.9		10.9	16.1	15.7		20		34.6	38
3.9	3	.614	13.6	17.9		12.5	16.8	17.6		21.8	45	36.3	39
3.3	2.3	.49	11.4	18.5		11.4	16.6	16		22.6	47	35.3	40
3.2	2.8	.584	10.9	12.8		10.6	16.5	15.9	40.3	21.1		37	41
5	3.1	.464	10.1	14.3		11.8	16.8	17.2		22.5		35.3	42
4.3	3.2	.453	11.7	12.9		11.6	16.1	16.9	47.5	22.6		35.2	43
3.8	3.3	.738	18	22.5		11.5	18	16.7	54	22	54	39.7	44
5	5.2	.695	16.7		17.3	13.1	17.3	20.2	65.8	23	62	41.3	45
6	5.2	.848	22.5	35	18.5	12	17.8	18.1	65.8	21.6	47.7	40.3	46
5	4.4	1.044	26.4	32.5	16.4	12.9	17.6	17.3	64.6	23.5	49.5	41.3	47
3.3	4.5	.73	16.2	26.2	20	11.8	18.5	18.8	59.7	22.3	51	39.6	48
4.1	3.6	.731	18.1	25	14.7	10.8	16.5	19.1	54.1	22.3	45	39.3	49
4.3	3.6	.72	15.9	22.5	15.2	11.1	17.1	19.5	53.9	20.1	48	39.2	50
5.2	4.0	.604	13.3		15.7	12.0	19.3	17.8	57.6	21.9	48.0	43.6	
5.6	4	.568	12.8			12	18.3	16.8	55.3	22.5	43.5	42.7	51
4.7	4	.64	13.7			12	20.2	18.7	59.8	21.3	52.5	44.5	52
5.6	4.5	.813	20.3		19.6	12.3	19.1	18.0	59.8	23.9	49.7	47.3	
5.7	4.2	.875	22.5		25	11.2	19.5	18.8	60	25	51.3	46.5	53
6.8	4.9	.80		18.3	14.4	21	17	66		25.8	52.6	50	54
4.8	4	.689	14.3	15	10.8	18.7	18.4	55.4		22.7	46	46.7	55
5.2	4.7	.888	24	20	12.7	17.3	17.8	57.8		22	48.8	45.8	56
5.5	3.3	.761	17.7	16.3	11.1	19.7	17.6	59.6	6	23.4	53.1	49.7	
6	3.4	.814	18.5	20.3	11.9	20.8	18.5	62.3		25.2	58	51	57
5.4	3.5	.913	20	16	10	21.2	16.8	60		23.3	51.7	50	58
5.5	3	.497	11.8	15.1	10.8	17.8	17.6	59.4		23.2	51.5	47.7	59
5.7	3.5	.921	23.4	15	11.6	18.7	17.6	57.1		21.9	50.2	48	60
4.7	3.2	.66	15	15	11.4	19.8	17.4	59		23.4	54	52	61
6.2	3.9	1.096	24.0	19.6	10.5	18.5	16.2	64.1	24.3	25.3	54.1	47.2	
7	3.9	1.222	24.3	17.5	11.2	18.7	18.1	71.7	25	21.3	65	50	62
7.3	4	1.109	26.2	20	10.8	19.6	15.8	66.4		27.1	47.5	46	64
6.1	2.7	1.12	25	20	10	19	16.5	62.5		23.4	48.3	42.7	65
5.5	4	.825	19.4	20	9.5	17	14.8	56.1		22.7	53	43.3	66
6.4	4.3	1.01	20.8		11.3	18.1	15.2	54.4		22.4	49.3	46.7	67
5.7	3.6	1.05	23	18.3	10.3	18.2	14.9	61.4		25	60	48.3	68
5.7	4.6	1.01	22.5		10.8	18.9	17.1	70		23.5	55	50	69
5.5	4.2	1.42	30.4		21.5	10	18.5	17.2	70				



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 1/4 lb tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	6.1	5.9	44.7	51.6	25.5	15.2	3.0	49.1	52.1	11.8	5.4	16.194
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	6.1	5.9	49.3	47.8	26.5	12.7	3.2	55.8	36.9	12.4	5.5	16.000
1—Sydney.....	6	5.8	44.7	39.9	27.4	17.7	3			12.4	5	
2—New Glasgow.....	6.2	5.9	49.8	54.8	25.4	14	3	55	33.8	13.8	6.2	
2—Amherst.....	5.7	5.9	52.5	56	25	10.4	3.3	62.5	42.5	11.6	5.4	
4—Halifax.....	6.1	6	44.2	44.6	26.8	11.8	3.3			13	5.4	16.00
5—Windsor.....	6	5.8	52.5	43.3	27	10	3.4			12	5	
6—Truro.....	6.7	6	52	48.2	27.5	12.1	3	50	34.5	11.8	5.7	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6	5.2	66	51.2	25	15	2.9	47.5	40	14	5.5	15.40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	6.0	5.6	49.9	53.2	24.6	12.1	3.0	52.6	38.5	12.2	5.2	16.250
8—Moncton.....	6.1	5.5	50.4	55.8	26.2	11.7	3	52.5	40.2	13.6	5.6	15.50-16.00
9—St. John.....	6	5.7	48.7	51.2	23.7	11.8	3	51.2	40.7	12.3	5.2	15.25
10—Fredericton.....	6.2	6	47.9	52.5	26	11.5	3	54.2	37.9	12	5.4	17.00
11—Bathurst.....	5.5	5.2	52.5		22.5	13.5	2.9		35	11	4.7	17.00
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	5.6	5.3	46.4	51.3	24.8	13.9	3.1	49.1	55.5	10.5	5.1	15.664
12—Quebec.....	5.8	5.5	50.1	48.4	25.5	16.1	3.1	49	64.6	10.2	5.2	15.50
13—Three Rivers.....	5.9	5.6	49.3	54.4	24.3	14.5	4	46.7	63.3	10.9	5.2	15.50
14—Sherrbrooke.....	5.3	5.3	49.3	52.5	25.2	14	3	51.9	52.8	10.9	5	15.85-16.10
15—Sorel.....	6.1	5.6	46.7	46.7	27	11.8	2.3	45	60	10	5.2	14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.5	5.3	49.6	52.5	24.1	13	3.1	47.5	53.7	10.8	4.9	15.00
17—St. John's.....	5.1	5	41.2	44.5	26.2	13.7	3.1	55	48.3	10	5	14.50
18—Theftford Mines.....	5.8	5.2	44.7	51.6	23.3	14	3.2	45	46.7	11.3	5.5	17.50-18.00
19—Montreal.....	5.4	5.3	49.8	56.1	24.4	14.7	2.8	39.8	54.5	10.3	4.9	16.25
20—Hull.....	5.5	5.3	43.8	45.1	22.8	13	3.1	47.7	56	10.4	5	16.00
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	6.2	6.0	45.6	55.4	24.7	13.7	2.8	46.4	53.2	10.7	5.3	16.092
21—Ottawa.....	5.7	5.6	47.9	55.2	25.1	14	2.6	58.2	53.4	11	5.3	16.00-16.50
22—Brockville.....	6.2	5.7	44.4	53.2	21	15.2	2.4	43	52	11	10.6	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.6	5.3	43.7	51.1	25.1	12.4	2.5	44.5	47.1	11.2	5.8	15.00
24—Belleville.....	5.9	5.8	53.1	54	24.4	14	2.6	51.8	62.5	10.6	5.2	16.00
25—Peterborough.....	5.7	5.7	44.7	42.5	23	14.3	2.7	42.5	45	10.3	5.3	15.75
26—Oshawa.....	6.3	6.2	49	68.6	25	12.9	3	52.8	51.7	10.4	5.6	15.50
27—Orillia.....	6.3	6.2	51.2	54.5	24.4	14.5	2.5	50	50.8	10.8	5.2	16.50
28—Toronto.....	5.8	5.7	49.1	54.4	24.5	11.8	2.7	47.2	46.4	9.9	5.2	15.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6	5.7	47.4	54.4	24.2	14	2.8	50	60	10.4	5.5	14.50g
30—St. Catharines.....	6	6	44.2	60.1	23.8	13.6	2.7	43.9	48.3	11	5.2	15.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.9	5.6	48.6	59.6	24.6	11.1	2.7	41.3	51.9	9.9	5.3	15.50
32—Brantford.....	5.9	5.9	48	53.6	24.3	13	2.7	48.2	57.5	9.9	5.6	15.50
33—Galt.....	6.3	6.1	47.4	49.2	24.4	13.7	2.9	47.5	61.2	10.2	5.7	15.50
34—Guelph.....	6.1	6	47.8	51.6	24.5	11.5	2.7	44.2	48	10.4	5.1	15.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.1	6.1	39.2	57.4	24.1	12.9	2.6	40	46.4	10.5	5	15.50
36—Woodstock.....	6	5.8	45.3	54	24.9	12.9	2.5	45.4	51	10.3	5.1	15.75
37—Stratford.....	6.2	6	44.7	54.9	24.9	13.2	3	43.6	51.9	10.8	5.5	16.00
38—London.....	6.2	6.2	49.8	59.6	24.1	14	2.8	46.2	53	9.7	5.5	16.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.4	5.6	50.1	54.4	24.8	14.1	2.7	47.3	55.6	11.2	6	16.00
40—Chatham.....	5.9	5.9	44.4	54.4	23.9	12.9	2.6	44.5	60	10.3	5.3	16.00
41—Windsor.....	5.9	5.7	39.4	50.6	25.1	13.9	2.4	44.3	55.3	9.7	5.3	16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	6.6	6.3	48	62.7	24	14	2.8	42.5	60	11.1	5	16.50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.1	5.9	47.1	55.8	24.7	12.4	2.6	41.2	55	9.3		15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	6.4	5.7	49.7	57.2	25	15	2.5	56.7	60	14	5.2	18.00
45—Sudbury.....	6.7	6.5	39.8	56.2	26.6	17.3	3.6	48.3			5	17.25-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	7	6.3	46.1	56.4	27.6	14.8	2.9	40	45	12.7	5	18.50
47—Timmins.....	6.7	6.5	35.9	54	25.7	14.9	3.7	45	47.5	10.7	4.9	18.75
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	5.9	6	41.8	53.8	24	14.1	2.6	45.8	60		5	15.50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.4	6.4	40	59.4	26.1	15.3	2.9	45	51.7	50	5.2	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	6.6	6.4	41	60	26.9	14.2	2.8	45	55	10	5	18.75-17.00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	6.8	6.8	39.6	47.5	26.0	14.2	3.0	47.8	54.2	12.9	6.0	20.500
51—Winnipeg.....	6.5	6.5	38.4	46.6	25.5	13.4	2.8	46.4	53.3	11.8	6.5	19.50
52—Brandon.....	7	7	40.8	48.3	26.5	15	3.1	47.2	55	14	5.5	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	6.5	6.4	38.3	48.2	26.8	19.2	3.3	47.4			6.0-6	
53—Regina.....	6.1	6.3	41.5	43.2	26.2	17a	3.4	46.2			15.0	
54—Prince Albert.....	7	6.9	37.6	51.8	29.6	20 a	3.2	58			5.6	
55—Saskatoon.....	6.4	6.2	36.8	49.4	25.3	20 a	3.2	43	60	15	4.8	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.3	6	37.1	48.3	26	19.7a	3.3	42.5			15	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	6.5	6.3	39.9	47.8	27.1	17.7	3.4	50.0			13.8	
57—Medicine Hat.....	6.8	6.7	38.5	48.8	27.7	17.5a	3.2	60	52.1	12.5	6.6	
58—Drumheller.....	6.8	6.8	33.3	43	28.3	21.7a	3.3	43.3		15	4.5	g
59—Edmonton.....	6.4	6	42.2	50.1	25.7	17.3a	3.3	45.9		14.2	6.4	
60—Calgary.....	6.7	6	38.8	46.3	26.3	17a	3.6	49.2	58.7	12.8	6.5	
61—Lethbridge.....	6.6	6.2	42	51	27.4	15.2a	3.5	51.7	52.5	14.7	4.4	g
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	6.1	5.8	39.6	45.2	27.6	22.1	3.5	56.9	58.3	13.3	5.5	
62—Fernie.....	7.1	6.8	43.9	50	27.5	17.5a	3.8	60	60	13.7	5.7	
63—Nelson.....	6.6	6.1	40.7	50	28.6	28.3a	3.9	65	60	14.2	6	
64—Trail.....	6.1	6	35	46.5	23.5	25a	3.2	60		11	7	
65—New Westminster.....	5.4	5.2	39.6	41.8	27.4	19a	2.8	49	61.3	13.2	5.2	
66—Vancouver.....	5.4	5.2	40	42.9	28.5	20.3a	2.8	58.3		11.9	5.5	
67—Victoria.....	6.3	5.8	38.4	40.3	27.3	22.3a	3	50.8	60	12.2	5.1	
68—Nanaimo.....	6	6	42.5	45	28.2	22.5a	4.1	55	50	15	5.4	
69—Prince Rupert.....	5.5	5.4	36.5	45	30	21.8a	4			15	4.2	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher price than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted  
n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$35. p Mining company houses \$20, others

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1932

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove) lengths, per cord	Soft (long), per cord.	Soft (stove) lengths, per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord				Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month
\$ 9.754	\$ 12.346	\$ 11.171	\$ 13.496	\$ 8.146	\$ 10.047	\$ 7.927	c.	27.7	c.	\$ 27.095	\$ 19.261
8.821	11.667	8.750	10.250	6.000	7.500	5.700	30.6	10.2	10.2	24.333	16.333
7.00-7.25	9.20-9.60	6.00	7.00				31.1	10.5	10.5	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00
7.25-7.35	11.00	6.00	10.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	30.7	10.3	10.3	20.00	10.00-12.00
8.00-9.25	12.50	9.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	29.2	10	10	15.00-18.00	10.00
9.00-11.00	11.10	13.00	14.00	7.00	7.50	7.00	32.7	10	10	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00
10.00-12.00	13.50	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	6.50	30	10	10	25.00	20.00
8.00-9.75	12.50	8.50	9.50	6.00	8.00	5.00	30	10.3	10.3	20.00-28.00	15.00-17.00
10.50	12.75	9.50	11.00	7.00	7.50	8.25c	29	10.5	10.5	21.00-26.00	11.00-18.00
10.719	13.333	9.125	10.375	5.500	7.253	7.050	28.2	9.8	9.8	25.750	19.250
10.50-12.00g	13.00g	9.00g	10.00g	7.00g	8.00g	g	30.5	9.7	9.7	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00
11.00-12.25	13.00-14.00	13.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	8.00-9.00	28.2	9.6	9.6	30.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
8.00-12.00	13.50	6.00	7.00	4.00		4.80c-6.40	26.6	9.9	9.9	25.00	18.00
10.00		7.00	9.00	4.00			26.5	10	10	18.00	15.00
9.347	12.484	12.188	12.482	9.083	9.806	8.037	25.7	9.7	9.7	23.05c	14.813
				c12.00-	c12.00-						
10.00	11.00	14.667c	14.667c	13.333	13.333	9.00c	22.3	9.6	9.6	27.00-35.00	
9.00	12.00	15.00	16.00c	12.00	14.00c	7.00	28.2	10	10	20.00-27.00	12.00-20.00
9.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	26.7	9.4	9.4	20.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
9.00		8.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	6.00c	23.6	10.3	10.3	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
		c12.00-	c13.333	c9.333-	c13.333-	c7.00-					
8.00-8.25	13.00	14.667	16.667	10.667	10.667	10.667	24.5	10	10	18.00-24.00	11.00-15.00
9.00	12.00	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	9.00c	23	9.6	9.6	23.00-33.00	15.00-23.00
11.00	14.00		6.00c		3.75c	3.00c	27	9.7	9.7	10.00-12.00	5.00-7.00
10.00	12.25-12.50	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	10.00	11.00-12.00	12.00c-16.00	29.2	9.4	9.4	20.00-35.00	15.00-20.00
9.00	13.50	11.00	12.00	6.00	7.00	7.50c	26.6	9.5	9.5	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00
10.482	11.606	12.026	15.111	9.000	11.359	9.791	26.0	9.6	9.6	28.107	20.36
9.25	12.50-13.50	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	7.00	26.8	9.4	9.4	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
9.25	11.00		18.00c		15.00c		24.5	9.1	9.1	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00
7.50-8.00	12.50	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00c-15.00	27.2	9.5	9.5	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
10.00	12.00	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	26.3	9.5	9.5	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
9.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	25	8.7	8.7	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
10.00	11.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	8.00	25.5	10	10	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
9.75	13.00	10.00	11.50	8.00	9.50	7.72c	27.3	10	10	22.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
11.25	11.50	14.00	18.00	11.00	13.00	11.00	24.2	9.4	9.4	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	24	9.3	9.3	25.00-35.00	18.00-23.00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22.7	9.6	9.6	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
9.00	10.50	16.00	17.00	13.00	13.50	13.00	25.2	9.7	9.7	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
11.75	12.00-12.75		17.00		13.00	8.348c	24.7	10	10	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
9.00	10.50-12.50	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.00c	23	9.8	9.8	25.00	16.00-20.00
10.00	10.00-12.00	14.00	15.50	10.00	11.50		24.6	9.4	9.4	25.00-35.00	18.00-22.00
10.00	10.50-12.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00		24.6	9.7	9.7	23.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	12.00	15.00c	9.00	9.00c-10.50		22.1	9.4	9.4	27.00-30.00	20.00-24.00
10.00-12.00	11.50-12.00	16.00	18.00		14.00	17.00	23.7	10	10	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00
10.00-11.50	10.00-11.50		18.00c		12.00c	10.50c	23.6	9.7	9.7	30.00-40.00	17.00-30.00
12.00	10.25-12.00		16.00c			12.00c	23.4	9.6	9.6	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
10.00	9.00-10.50		17.00c		14.00c	7.50c-10.50	22.8	9.6	9.6	22.00-28.00	20.00-22.00
8.50g	11.50g	g	c & g 18.00	g	c & g 14.00	c & g 10.00	25	9.7	9.7	30.00-45.00	25.00-30.00
9.00	12.50		22.00c				26	9.6	9.6	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	23.7	9.5	9.5	20.00-28.00	14.00-22.00
13.00		10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	32.5	10	10	30.00-35.00	18.00-20.00
9.00-14.00	13.00		15.00c		12.00c	12.75c	31.2	10	10	n	25.00
12.00-14.50		12.00	13.50c		9.00-12.00c		33.3	9.7	9.7	22.00	14.00
16.00	14.50-15.00			5.00c-6.00	7.50c-9.75		35	9.9	9.9		20.00-30.00
8.00-11.00	9.50	8.00	12.00		9.75	6.00c	25.6	9.7	9.7	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
9.50-13.00	10.00-13.00	5.50c-9.50	11.00	5.00c-9.00	10.00c		26.7	9.7	9.7	22.50-35.00	15.00-22.50
9.00-12.50	12.50	5.50-6.50	7.50	5.00c-6.00	7.00		29.2	9.4	9.4	22.00-35.00	15.00-22.50
10.813	15.188			7.250	8.375	7.500	25.9	10.0	10.0	31.250	21.250
12.00b-13.75	14.50-15.50			4.50-7.00	5.50-8.50	6.00c	23.2	10	10	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00
6.50b-11.00	14.00-16.75			8.00-9.50	9.00-10.50	9.00	28.5	10	10	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
	12.565			7.333	10.313	11.167	28.5	10.5	10.5	32.500	21.250
9.75b-12.25	14.00c-16.20			10.00-10.50	11.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	27.5	9.4	9.4	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00
8.00b-10.00	19.00			3.25-5.25	4.75-6.75		30	12.5	12.5	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
7.50b-9.00	17.75			7.50	8.00c-12.00	8.50	29.3	10.2	10.2	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
5.25b-9.00	16.95d-18.25				14.00c	13.00c	27.1	10	10	25.00-35.00	15.00-20.00
6.125	10.000			6.000	7.000	4.167	29.8	10.5	10.5	29.063	20.250
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	34.3	10.2	10.2	25.00-27.50	18.00-20.00
6.00b						4.50	30	11.1	r		
5.00b-6.00				6.00	8.00		30.3	11.2	11.2	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
7.50b-8.00	f & g 10.00	g	g	6.00g	6.00g	4.00g	26.2	10.2	10.2	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
4.00b-6.50						4.00	28.3	9.8	9.8	30.00	18.00
9.791	11.440			9.600	9.756	5.018	33.8	11.8	11.8	26.563	20.375
6.25-7.50				12.00	16.00c	4.20	40	13.7	13.7		18.00
6.50-11.50	11.70			9.00-10.00	11.00-13.00	5.625c		13.1	13.1	22.00-31.00	18.00-20.00
9.00-10.50	13.50			9.00	11.00	6.00-6.50c		12	12	32.00-38.00	22.00-28.00
9.75-10.75	11.50				5.50	4.50	30.6	11	11	18.00-22.00	12.00-18.00
9.50-10.50	11.50				7.00	4.50	29.6	10.6	10.6	27.50	24.00
9.75-10.75	9.00			7.50	9.544c	4.772c	32.7	12.4	12.4	20.00-25.00	16.00-18.00
6.70-8.20				6.00	6.54	5.50	35			22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
12.00-13.50				8.00-12.00	9.00-13.00	4.80c	35	10	10	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

d. Lower price for petroleum coke. f Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including birch \$40-\$60. r Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1925	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1931	Dec. 1931	Jan. 1932
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.6	103.0	97.8	96.9	94.0	95.3	76.7	70.3	69.4
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	105.1	94.6	95.0	87.1	92.0	58.0	55.6	55.7
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.3	103.0	102.2	107.1	107.0	109.9	88.2	66.3	63.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	112.5	104.3	95.4	94.5	93.2	88.6	75.5	71.8	71.8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.6	99.1	98.4	93.7	93.3	83.1	77.4	74.8
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	104.5	100.8	98.3	93.7	93.3	92.9	88.7	87.3	87.1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.9	105.7	94.2	91.4	96.9	95.5	69.1	66.3	66.5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	100.3	100.6	102.5	92.8	93.4	93.4	89.3	88.3	87.3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.6	100.9	98.9	96.9	94.9	94.6	88.4	85.3	84.4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.2	103.2	97.4	96.0	94.1	95.2	81.7	74.0	73.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.7	103.1	99.7	99.2	96.6	103.4	79.9	65.1	63.6
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	96.5	103.2	95.8	93.9	92.4	89.8	82.9	79.9	79.8
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	104.9	103.2	97.5	97.9	93.6	94.5	70.3	67.4	66.5
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	99.2	102.7	110.0	94.8	94.4	96.2	91.5	93.0	91.1
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	105.5	103.3	96.1	98.2	93.5	94.3	67.9	64.6	63.8
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.9	102.3	96.8	95.2	98.0	97.4	84.0	80.0	79.5
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	106.2	103.5	95.9	98.9	92.5	93.6	64.4	61.2	60.3
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.3	107.2	94.9	95.7	86.6	89.6	59.0	56.7	56.6
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.6	104.0	101.9	105.1	105.1	106.7	86.2	66.9	64.7
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	100.3	105.1	98.5	103.3	95.6	102.7	61.1	53.0	52.0
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	98.3	101.6	98.9	105.6	104.8	84.7	71.5	71.0
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.7	98.9	98.3	93.6	93.1	84.9	77.3	74.8
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.6	101.1	99.4	91.9	92.8	92.2	84.8	83.4	83.1
All raw (or partly manufactured)	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	100.8	106.0	98.8	100.3	94.2	97.6	66.6	59.5	58.6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.8	103.0	97.5	95.6	92.6	92.6	79.4	72.9	71.8

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 222)

milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1931\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	163	133

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.

article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climate conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of  
Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1919, quarterly from 1920 to 1929 and monthly since January, 1930. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the



other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4, 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices showed little change during the month, sirloin steak averaging 25.1 cents per pound in January as compared with 25 cents in December; rib roast averaging 19 cents per pound as compared with 18.9 cents; and shoulder roast 13.4 cents per pound as com-

pared with 13.3 cents. Veal was down from an average price of 16 cents per pound in December to 15.4 cents in January. The price in January, 1931, was 22 cents per pound. Mutton prices averaged slightly higher at 22.1 cents per pound as compared with 21.9 cents in December. Both fresh and salt pork were considerably lower, the former declining in the average from 16.6 cents per pound in December to 15.9 cents in January, and the latter from 18 cents per pound to 17.2 cents. The price in January, 1931, was 25.9 cents per pound for fresh and 26.3 cents for salt. Breakfast bacon was also lower in most localities, the price being down in the average from 26.2 cents per pound in December to 24.5 cents in January. Boiled ham was also generally lower at an average price of 39.6 cents per pound in January as compared with 42.5 cents in December and 57 cents in January, 1931. Lard was down in the average from 13 cents per pound to 12.8 cents.

Eggs were substantially lower in most localities, fresh being down in the average 49.5 cents per dozen in December to 41.8 cents in January and cooking from 36.7 cents per dozen in December to 32.6 cents in January. Prices in January, 1931, were 50.5 cents per dozen for fresh eggs and 40.1 cents for cooking. Milk was slightly lower at an average price of 10.5 cents per quart. Decreases were reported from Hull, Ottawa, Brantford, Galt, Regina, Trail and Victoria. Both dairy and creamery butter were slightly higher in the average, the former being up from 23.7 cents per pound in December to 24.4 cents in January and the latter from 27.2 cents per pound to 27.5 cents. Cheese was slightly lower at an average price of 22.2 cents per pound as compared with 22.5 cents in December and 29.2 cents in January, 1931.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 6 cents per pound. Canned vegetables were again lower, tomatoes averaging 10.7 cents per tin as compared with 11.1 cents in December and 14.3 cents in January, 1931, peas averaging 10.7 cents per tin as compared with 10.9 cents in December and 13 cents in January, 1931, and corn averaging 11.5 cents per tin as compared with 11.8 cents in December and 15 cents in January, 1931. Potatoes were slightly higher at an average price of 72.6 cents per ninety pounds in January as compared with 69.8 cents in December and \$1.25 in January, 1931. Granulated sugar was slightly lower at an average price of 6.1 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was little changed at an average price of \$16.19 per ton. Coke was up in the average from \$12.26 per ton in December to \$12.25 in January. No changes were reported in rent.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices showed little change during the month. Quotations for the most part however averaged slightly lower than in December. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was down from 60·6 cents per bushel in December to 60 cents in January. The high price for the month was 61½ cents per bushel and the low 58½. In coarse grains western barley was down from an average price of 38·4 cents per bushel to 37·7 cents, western oats from 30 cents per bushel to 29·4 cents and flax from 98·9 cents per bushel to 98·5 cents. Rye was slightly higher, averaging 43·6 cents per bushel as compared with 42·6 cents in December. Flour at Toronto was unchanged at \$5.03 per barrel, while rolled oats advanced from \$2.50 per ninety pound bag to \$2.65. Raw sugar at New York was slightly lower at \$1.35 per cwt. Granulated sugar at Montreal has remained unchanged for some months at \$4.56 per cwt. Santos coffee at Toronto advanced from 15·5 cents per pound to 17 cents. In livestock, good steers at Toronto were down from \$6.04 per hundred pounds to \$5.89, while veal calves at Toronto advanced from \$7.39 per hundred pounds to \$7.81 and at Winnipeg from \$6.23 per hundred pounds to \$6.86.

Lambs at Toronto advanced from \$6.38 per hundred pounds to \$7.07 and at Montreal from \$6.40 per hundred pounds to \$6.69. Bacon hogs at Toronto also were higher at \$5.14 per hundred pounds as compared with \$4.81 in December. Eggs were substantially lower, fresh being down at Montreal from 45·6 cents per dozen to 31·3 cents and at Toronto from 40·9 cents per dozen to 28·8 cents. Raw cotton at New York advanced from 7·6 cents per pound to 7·8 cents. The higher price was said to be due mainly to a better demand from the Orient for American cotton which was said to be replacing that from India. The decline in raw silk continued, the price at New York being down from \$3.16 per pound to \$2.90 (Canadian funds). Newsprint paper was down from \$2.51 per hundred pounds in car lots to \$2.31. In iron and steel, automobile body plates declined from \$3.72 per hundred pounds to \$3.44 and steel tank plates from \$1.92-\$1.98 per hundred pounds to \$1.78-\$1.90, quoted in Canadian funds. In non-ferrous metals, electrolytic copper at Montreal advanced from \$9.45 per hundred pounds to \$9.75, copper wire bars from \$8.37 per hundred pounds to \$8.89, and copper wire from 12·3 cents per pound to 13·5 cents. Tin at Toronto was ½ cent per pound higher at 30 cents. Western domestic coal was down from \$4.20 per ton at Drumheller to \$4 and from \$3.50 per ton at Edmonton to \$3.25.

### PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1931," issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931.

#### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924 = 100, was 63·7 for December, a decline of 0·5 per cent for the month. With the exception of increases in metals and minerals other than coal, all groups were included in the decline except that there was no change in the miscellaneous non-foods group.

The Statist index number on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 85·4 at the end of December,

an increase of 2·9 per cent for the month. Every group was included in the general advance, but the food groups showed the greatest advances.

COST OF LIVING.—The *Ministry of Labour Gazette* index number, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 147 at January 1, a decline of 0·7 per cent for the month due to a decrease in the food group. There was a seasonal reduction in the prices of eggs, partly offset by increases in the prices of potatoes.

#### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 = 100, was 103·7 for December, a decline of 2·7 per cent for the month. Every one of the 16 groups were included in the decline.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913-1914 = 100, was 130·4 for December, a fall of 1·1 per cent for the month. There was no change in rent, but all other groups were lower than for November.



### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913 = 100 (pre-war currency), was 86·8 for December, a decline of 1·9 per cent for the month. Increases were noted in construction materials and miscellaneous vegetable products, but all other groups showed declines.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the cost of living, Milan, on the base June, 1927 = 100, was 80·66 for November, an advance of 0·1 per cent for the month. There was a slight advance in the food group.

### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913 = 1000, was 1384 for November, a decline of 0·1 per cent for the month. With the exception of a small increase in foodstuffs of vegetable origin and wood and wood products, all groups were lower than in October.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926 = 100, was 68·6 for December, a decline of 2·3 per cent for the month. Nine of the ten

groups were included in the downward movement, while the tenth, chemicals and drugs, was unchanged.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$7·5243 at February 1, a decline of 2·7 per cent for the month. This is the lowest index number recorded since July, 1901. The only group showing an advance over the previous month was breadstuffs; declines were noted in live-stock, provisions, fruits, hides and leather, textiles, metals, oils, naval stores and miscellaneous commodities; there were no changes in coal and coke, building materials and chemicals and drugs.

*Dun's* index number of wholesale commodity quotations proportioned to the *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included was \$140·344, a fall of 0·24 per cent for the month. There were decreases in breadstuffs, meat, "other food," and clothing, while increases were noted in dairy and garden produce, metals and miscellaneous commodities.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923 = 100, was 83·1 for December, a fall of one per cent for the month. Slight declines were recorded in all groups.

### Amendment of Criminal Code Proposed by United Farmers of Alberta

The United Farmers of Alberta, at their 24th annual convention, held last month at Edmonton, unanimously adopted a resolution asking Parliament to repeal the sections of the Criminal Code which were enacted in 1919 in regard to the crime of sedition. The resolution proposed that the following qualifying section should be added to the Code:—

"No one shall be deemed to have a seditious intention only because he intends in good faith (a) to show that His Majesty has been misled or mistaken in his measures; or (b) to point out errors or defects in the government or constitution of the United Kingdom or of any part of it, or of Canada, or of any province thereof, or in either House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, or of Canada, or in any legislation, or in the administration of justice; or to excite His Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure by lawful means the alteration of any matter in the state; or (c) To point out, in order to their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of hatred and ill-will between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

### "Master Farmers of Canada"

The "Master Farmer" movement, which originated in the United States in 1925, was introduced in Canada in 1929 through the agency of the *Nor-West Farmer*, a farm journal of Winnipeg, which recently published a souvenir booklet on this subject. The new "order" is intended to serve as a means for honouring farmers who have achieved distinction as farmers, home-builders and citizens. Gold medals are awarded to farmers elected for the honour, the selections being made from a list of persons whose names are submitted, not by themselves, but by their neighbours. The selection committee consists of the Minister or Deputy Minister of Agriculture of each of the four western provinces, professors of agriculture and other prominent authorities in each province, the editor of the *Nor-West Farmer* acting on the four committees. Investigations are made as to the farming activities of each person who is nominated, his home, the education and training of his children, and his contribution to the life of the community in which he resides. There are now sixteen "master farmers" in Canada, five being in Manitoba, five in Saskatchewan, four in Alberta, and two in British Columbia.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1931

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported by workmen's compensation boards, etc., along with fatal accidents, as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of 1931, was 246, there being 101 in October, 83 in November and 62 in December.

The report for the third quarter of 1931 was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, page 1269. In the fourth quarter of 1930, 292 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, page 251). The supplementary lists of fatal industrial accidents on page 241 contains three fatalities for 1930 and 59 for the first three quarters of 1931. In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial workmen's compensation boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the fourth quarter of 1931 were as follows: agriculture, 36; logging, 11; fishing and trapping, 13; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 43; manufacturing, 22; construction, 49; electric light and power, 5; transportation and public utilities, 49; trade, 5; service, 13.

Of the mining accidents, 16 were in "metalliferous mining," 23 in "coal mining," 2 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and 2 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 8 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 5 in "saw and planning mill products," 1 in "wood products," 1 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 1 in "printing and publishing," 3 in "iron, steel and products," and 3 in "non-metallic mineral products."

In construction there were 9 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 1 in "railway," 30 in "highway and bridge," and 9 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 13 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 20 in "water transportation," 12 in "local transportation,"

1 in "storage" and 1 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were 2 fatalities in "wholesale," and 3 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 4 were in "public administration," 1 in "recreational," 4 in "custom and repair," 2 in "personal and domestic," and 2 in "professional establishments."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

On October 8, two fishermen were drowned near Prince Rupert, B.C., when their boat struck a rock and foundered; and two fishermen were drowned in Lake Manitoba, Manitoba, on November 17, when their boat was swamped in heavy waves. On November 12, two hunters were drowned near Michomis, Quebec, when their canoe capsized.

On November 2, two miners at Froot, Ontario, were hurled 475 feet down a shaft when the cage jammed. On October 2, two coal miners were crushed under falling rock at Glace Bay, N.S.

Five labourers engaged in highway and bridge construction near Pierreville, Quebec, were buried under a landslide of earth at an excavation on November 9.

When a schooner foundered and sank on October 17, off Bonaventure Island, Gaspé, Quebec, the captain and the cook were drowned.

On November 29, a ship captain and a steamship lines manager lost their lives in a collision of a train with their car at Port Arthur, Ontario.

*Supplementary Lists of Accidents.*—The supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first three quarters of 1931, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains 59 fatalities, of which 5 were in agriculture, 4 in fishing and trapping, 4 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 9 in manufacturing, 19 in construction, 2 in electric light and power, 9 in transportation and public utilities, 3 in trade and 4 in service. One of these accidents occurred in January, 3 in April, 3 in May, 8 in June, 8 in July, 16 in August and 20 in September.

Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1930. This includes 3 fatalities, of which 1 was in construction and 2 in transportation and public utilities. Two of these accidents occurred in October and one in November.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1931

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—</b>				
Farmer's son.....	Near St. Clements, Ont.....	Oct. 8	16	Struck by piece of fly-wheel of circular saw when it exploded.
Farmer.....	Near Turner Valley, Alta...	" 12	.....	Hay rack on which he was riding was struck by auto.
Farmer.....	Near Westlock, Alta.....	" 16	43	Run over while attempting to stop runaway team
Farm hand.....	Near Brookings, Sask.....	" 17	26	Overcome by gas while cleaning well.
Farmer.....	Near Edmonton, Alta.....	" 17	61	Struck by car when it frightened horse he was leading.
Farmer.....	Near Pincher Creek, Alta...	" 19	25	Injured when grain tank fell from wagon on steep hill.
Farmer.....	Starbuk, Man.....	" 20	20	Pinned under harrows when they upset.
Farmer.....	Ste. Sophie, Que.....	" 21	34	Kicked by horse. Died Oct. 24.
Farmer.....	Near Gold Springs, Alta.....	" 24	.....	Fell from his wagon and was run over.
Farmer.....	Near McLennan, Alta.....	" 26	24	Pinned beneath truck.
Farm hand.....	Near Drayton, Ont.....	" 26	72	Fell over tongue of wagon. Died Oct. 27.
Farmer.....	Near Kitchener, Ont.....	" 27	.....	Gored by bull.
Farmer's son.....	St. Gervais, Que.....	" 29	17	Struck by log falling from cart.
Farmer.....	Near Nairn Centre, Ont.....	Nov. 2	29	Shot in mistake for moose.
Thresher.....	Kettleby, Ont.....	" 3	25	Fell from door of barn. Died Nov. 4.
Market gardener.....	Fort Garry, Man.....	" 3	60	Collision of switch engine with his truck.
Farmer.....	Nolan's Corners, Ont.....	" 5	.....	Accidental discharge of his gun.
Rancher's son.....	Horsefly River, B.C.....	" 11	17	Broke through ice and was drowned.
Farm hand.....	Near Brockville, Ont.....	" 12	27	Mangled by faulty charge while blasting rocks. Died Nov. 16.
Farmer.....	Near Souris, Man.....	" 12	35	Kicked by horse. Died Nov. 14.
Farm hand.....	Near Bishop's Mills, Ont.....	" 12	27	Injured while blasting rock. Died Nov. 15.
Rancher.....	Near Westbank, B.C.....	" 14	about 45	Killed while blasting stumps.
Farmer.....	Near Wingham, Ont.....	" 23	.....	Fell from his wagon.
Farmer.....	Near Chatham, Ont.....	Nov. 25	49	Injured when his team ran away. Died [Dec. 24.
Farmer.....	Prince George, B.C.....	about Nov. 25	.....	Fell from load of wood and dragged by team.
Farmer.....	Turner Valley, Alta.....	" 29	.....	Tree fell on him.
Farmer.....	Summit, Ont.....	Dec. 3	68	Fell from wagon.
Farmer.....	Canora, Sask.....	" 4	25	Train struck his wagon. Died Dec. 5.
Farmer.....	Near Lanark, Ont.....	" 5	76	Attacked by bull.
Farmer.....	Near Westlock, Alta.....	" 8	57	Injured when auto struck his sleigh. Died Dec. 12
Farm hand.....	Near Wishart, Sask.....	" 9	21	Buried by cave-in of well.
Farmer.....	Near Hamilton, Ont.....	" 10	.....	Fell on buzz-saw.
Farmer.....	Near Cargill, Ont.....	" 10	28	Crushed under log.
Teamster.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	" 11	.....	Train struck his hay-laden wagon.
Farmer.....	Near Capreol, Ont.....	about Dec. 14	67	Injured when his team ran away. Died Dec. 15.
Farmer.....	Near Pense, Sask.....	Dec. 15	30	Thrown against tractor when sleeve caught in belt.
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Chaser.....	Half-Way River, B.C.....	Oct. 1	24	Struck by sky line when it broke.
Rigging Slinger.....	Bloedel, B.C.....	" 6	30	Struck by sapling.
Logger.....	Cartwright Bay, B.C.....	" 6	29	Slipped and fell 30 feet.
Teamster.....	Preston Township, Ont.....	" 9	21	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Kitsaway Island, B.C.....	" 17	53	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Gambier Island, B.C.....	Nov. 3	58	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Bute Inlet, B.C.....	" 7	45	Struck by log when it jumped chute.
Faller.....	Near Laval, Que.....	" 8	30	Struck by falling branch.
Farmer's son.....	Lac Ste. Marie, Que.....	" 14	14	Crushed under logs falling from wagon.
Labourer.....	Algonquin Park, Ont.....	Dec. 1	.....	Struck by falling tree, fractured skull.
Logger.....	Near Likely, B.C.....	about Dec. 21	45	Tree fell on him.
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
Fisherman.....	Fraser River, B.C.....	Oct. 1	22	Fell from scow and was drowned.
Fisherman.....	Petit Rocher, N.B.....	" 5	25	Struck by lightning.
Fisherman.....	Near Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 8	.....	Drowned when their boat struck a rock and foundered.
Fisherman.....	East Tracadie, P.E.I.....	" 28	.....	Drowned from motor boat when it foundered.
Fisherman.....	Saint John, N.B.....	Nov. 5	44	Fell from motor boat and was drowned.
Hunter.....	Near Michomis, Que.....	" 12	34	Drowned when canoe capsized.
Hunter.....	.....	" 12	30	.....
Fisherman.....	Lake Manitoba, Man.....	" 17	20	Drowned when boat swamped in heavy waves.
Fisherman.....	.....	" 21	21	.....
Cook for trappers.....	Cold Lake.....	" 18	.....	Fell from wagon. Died Nov. 19.
Trapper.....	Near St. Honore, Que.....	Dec. 4	.....	Drowned when sled broke through ice.
Trapper.....	Lac Outatchiway, Que.....	about Dec. 5	19	Broke through ice and was drowned.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1931—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metalliferous Mining—</i>				
Foreman.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Oct. 1	48	Silicosis. First laid off April 30, 1929.
Miner.....	Near Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 3	36	Caught in machine belt.
Scaler.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 6	43	Silicosis. First laid off Aug. 23, 1926.
Trimmer.....	Frood Mine, Ont.....	" 6	34	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner.....	Lac du Bonnet, Man.....	" 11	31	Gassed in mine.
Miner.....	South Porcupine, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Silicosis. First laid off Aug. 19, 1928.
Chuteman.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	" 14	33	Fell 300 feet down chute.
Electrician.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 30	43	Fell down stope. Died Nov. 5.
Miner.....	Frood, Ont.....	Nov. 2	35	Hurled 475 feet down shaft when cage jammed.
Miner.....	.....	.....	29	.....
Skipman.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 13	35	Fell 80 feet down stope.
Miner.....	Ross Lake, Man.....	" 14	39	Broke through ice and was drowned.
Miner.....	Howey Mine, Ont.....	" 16	30	Struck on head by falling rock.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 30	34	Silicosis. First laid off Jan. 28, 1929.
Motorman.....	.....	Dec. 2	26	Fell 200 feet down stope.
Mucker.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	" 21	50	Struck by falling tree.
Miner.....	Williams Lake, B.C.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Coal Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Clover Bar, Alta.....	Oct. 1	37	Crushed between timber and car. Died Dec. 13.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 2	48	Crushed under falling rock.
Miner.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Miner.....	East Coulee, Alta.....	" 6	39	Crushed by falling rock.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 8	33	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 19	43	Crushed under fall of stone.
Miner.....	Wayne, Alta.....	" 19	40	Injured by rock slide.
Miner.....	Near Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 26	.....	Crushed in mine shaft.
Coal trimmer.....	Sydney, N.S.....	Nov. 3	61	Slipped and fell between pier and steamer and was drowned.
Miner.....	Near Viceroy, Sask.....	" 10	21	Smothered by cave-in of earth in mine.
Miner.....	Mountain Park, Alta.....	" 12	53	Caught between car and timber. Died Nov. 13.
Miner.....	Near Daysland, Alta.....	" 12	20	Crushed under falling rock.
Miner.....	Near Minto, N.B.....	" 16	56	Crushed by falling mud and rock.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 17	37	Crushed by fall of coal.
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 17	30	Crushed between coal box and prop.
Mine driver.....	Midlandvale, Alta.....	" 24	27	Crushed when he fell off loaded car.
Mine driver.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 26	24	Struck by falling timber in mine. Died Nov. 29.
Miner.....	Princeton, B.C.....	" 29	28	Crushed between cars and roof. Died Dec. 7.
Miner.....	Near Taber, Alta.....	Dec. 2	25	Crushed under fall of rock.
Miner.....	Near Bassano, Alta.....	" 5	23	Crushed by fall of rock.
Timberman.....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 11	39	Run over by trip of cars.
Miner.....	Sydney Mines Dist., N.S.....	" 14	28	Fell from face of mine.
Carpenter.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 23	54	Crushed between two cars.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying (n.e.s.)—</i>				
Miner.....	Broughton, Que.....	Dec. 2	53	Buried under cave-in of earth in asbestos mine.
Driller.....	Granite Falls, B.C.....	" 29	26	Struck by sliding rock.
<i>Structural materials—</i>				
Gravel pit worker.....	Near Peterborough, Ont.....	Nov. 9	25	Crushed in elevator shaft.
Quarry worker.....	Stonewall, Man.....	" 12	52	Run over by railway truck at quarry.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco—</i>				
Head miller.....	Eganville, Ont.....	Oct. 8	34	Electrocuted.
Mill worker.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Worker with Dehydrating Co.	Vernon, B.C.....	" 26	21	Crushed and smothered by apples when bin above him collapsed.
Truck driver for flour mill.	Preeceville, Sask.....	Nov. 7	37	Truck overturned. Died Nov. 8.
Truck driver for flour mill.	London, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Train struck his truck.
Worker with flour mills company.	Eden, Man.....	Nov. 27	53	Clothing became caught in elevator shaft.
Asst. millwright.....	Near Fort William, Ont.....	Dec. 13	28	Fell into river and was drowned.
Worker at chopping mill.	Drumwich, Ont.....	" 25	50	Drowned while clearing logs from sluices.
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i>				
Mill worker.....	Ste. Luc de Matane, Que.....	Oct. 15	17	Drawn into circular saw when glove became caught in hook.
Saw operator.....	Marlboro, Alta.....	" 21	33	Struck on head by slab hurled from saw.
Lumber piler.....	Great Central Lakes, B.C.....	" 24	58	Fell from lumber pile.
Mill worker.....	Vernon, B.C.....	Nov. 4	44	Struck by log falling from truck.
Saw operator.....	Southampton, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Struck by pieces of circular saw when it broke.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER  
OF 1931—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—Con.</b>				
<i>Wood Products—</i>				
Box maker.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Dec. 10	19	Injured when sleeve caught in gear. Died, Dec. 26.
<i>Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—</i>				
Mill worker.....	La Tuque, Que.....	Oct. 22	22	Fell 20 feet from swinging post to cement floor.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>				
Wet machine operator.	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 27	19	Hand caught in rolls of machine. Died Nov. 5.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i>				
Helper.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	28	Injured when leg caught under steel plate. Died Nov. 17.
Carpenter.....	Lachine, Que.....	Nov. 21	45	Crushed beneath truck of freight car.
Foundry worker....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Dec. 11	46	Caught in machinery belt.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>				
Manager at oil plant.	Winnipeg, Man.....	Oct. 30	31	Explosion at plant. Died Nov. 1.
Foreman at brick plant.	Boischatel, Que.....	Nov. 28	47	Struck on head by belt when it broke. Died Nov. 29.
Teamster for gas company.	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 3	43	Thrown under wheels of coal wagon when horse bolted. Died Dec. 5.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and Structures</i>				
Contractor.....	Montreal, Que.....	Oct. 5	44	Struck by tow rope and fell striking head against beam.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 14	51	Struck by falling stone.
Carpenter.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	" 14	57	Partition fell on him. Died Oct. 16.
Labourer.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 19	50	Electrocuted by power line knocked down by falling tree.
Workman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	53	Struck by falling beam which slipped from hoist. Died Oct. 26.
Steel worker.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 23	48	Fell 30 feet from gas tank.
Plumber.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 16	41	Struck by plank. Died Nov. 18.
Sheet metal worker..	St. Vallier, Que.....	" 19	37	Fell 45 feet from roof of church.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 10	31	Strained while unloading heavy stone. Died Jan. 19.
<i>Railway—</i>				
Worker with rock gang.	Port Caldwell, Ont.....	Oct. 3	21	Fell from cliff.
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i>				
Labourer.....	Near Point Fortune, Que....	" 5	25	Crushed under wheels of truck.
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 5	35	Buried under cave-in of gravel.
Bridgeworker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	48	Fell from bridge.
Helper.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 8	64	Struck by pile of angles falling from lorry. Died Nov. 17.
Labourer.....	Goat-Fell, B.C.....	" 9	35	Struck by blasted stump.
Truck driver.....	Near Regina, Sask.....	" 10	46	Injured when gravel truck overturned.
Relief worker.....	Powell River, B.C.....	Oct. 15	57	Fell from truck.
Road worker.....	Near Keewatin, Ont.....	" 15	50	Explosion of dynamite sticks.
Road worker.....	Near Paris, Ont.....	Oct. 16	32	Run over by truck.
Labourer.....	Near Brockville, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Collision of auto with truck. Died Oct. 23.
Workman.....	Rigaud, Que.....	" 23	47	Crushed when caught in machine for carrying stone.
Truck driver.....	Near Bonnyville, Alta.....	" 23	36	Crushed under overturned truck. Died Oct. 24.
Tractor grader operator.	Beaverton, Ont.....	" 30	25	Slipped while adjusting carburetor of tractor while in operation. Died Nov. 4.
Worker.....	East York, Ont.....	" 30	55	Run over by truck.
Bridge worker.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 31	43	Struck by falling brace of bridge.
Foreman.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	" 31	60	Run over by lorry.
Road worker.....	Near Hope, B.C.....	Nov. 3	about 28	Fell into river and was drowned.
Road worker.....	Near Pembroke, Ont.....	Nov. 4	27	Thrown under track when he attempted to jump on.
Labourer.....	Near Pierreville, Que.....	Nov. 9	34	Buried by landslide of earth at excavation.
Labourer.....				
Labourer.....				
Labourer.....				
Labourer.....				
Labourer.....	Cole Harbour, N.S.....	" 10	47	Buried under cave-in at gravel pit. Died Nov. 14.
Labourer.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 18	55	Buried under cave-in of earth and stone.
Labourer.....	Fox Point, N.S.....	" 28	41	Buried under cave-in of earth and rock.
Labourer.....	Near Kenora, Ont.....	Dec. 2	46	Strained while lifting large rock, hernia. Died Dec. 14.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1931—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—Con.</b>				
<i>Highway and Bridge—Concluded</i>				
Worker in sand pit...	Near St. Casimir, Que.....	about Dec. 18	14	Buried under cave-in in sand pit.
Truck driver.....	Mahone Bay, N.S.....	Dec. 18	53	Train struck his truck.
Road worker.....	Near Fort William, Ont.....	" 22	21	Fell from running board of car while riding to camp from work.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Dredge worker.....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	Oct. 5	25	Fell into river and drowned while trying to secure dredge mooring.
Labourer on power development.	Near Buckingham, Que.....	" 5	29	Car load of rock fell on him, fracturing spine. Died Oct. 12.
Worker on sewer construction.	Near Bridgeburg, Ont.....	" 6	42	Fell from truck and was run over.
Worker on telephone line construction.	Treherne, Man.....	Nov. 6	.....	Fell from pole.
Worker on sewer tunnel construction.	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	45	Buried under cave-in of sand.
Worker on dam construction.	Calgary, Alta.....	Dec. 10	43	Fell into concrete hole. Died Dec. 12.
Worker on sewer construction.	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 14	40	Crushed under rock and sand when pile collapsed.
Worker on dam construction.	Victoria Island, Ont.....	Dec. 19	38	Crushed between two cars.
Watchman on sewer construction.	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 24	50	Struck by truck.
<b>ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER—</b>				
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Oct. 16	35	Fell from pole. Died Oct. 19.
Lineman.....	Rimouski, Que.....	Nov. 1	44	Struck by falling pole.
Worker with electric company.	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 1	about 59	Electrocuted while repairing light standard.
Labourer.....	Aurora, Ont.....	" 23	.....	Pole on which he was working fell. Died Nov. 26.
Truck driver.....	Near Moncton, N.B.....	Dec. 14	22	Electrocuted when he came in contact with charged cable.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Switchman.....	Fort William, Ont.....	Oct. 8	46	Run over by switch engine.
Car inspector.....	Trenton, Ont.....	" 8	65	Crushed under wheels of engine.
Labourer.....	Myra, B.C.....	" 9	20	Fell 20 feet from bridge. Died Oct. 20.
Engineer.....	Hanna, Alta.....	" 10	50	Struck by train.
Bridgeman.....	Yale, B.C.....	" 20	42	Pile driver turned over on him.
Fireman.....	Near Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 28	.....	Scalded when train was derailed. Died Nov. 1.
Carman.....	Tachereau, Que.....	Nov. 11	35	Fell and leg was run over by car. Died Nov. 17
Fitter's helper.....	Dauphin, Man.....	Dec. 8	54	Struck by train.
Section foreman.....	Near Port Credit, Ont.....	" 16	47	Struck by train.
Section foreman.....	Haney, B.C.....	" 17	46	Struck by train.
Sectionman.....	Holland, Man.....	" 17	63	Collision of his hand car with a school van.
Railway worker.....	Near Three Rivers, Que.....	" 22	43	Train struck hand car on which he was riding.
Conductor.....	Cut Knife Station, Sask.....	Dec. 31	50	Slipped and fell beneath wheels of train.
<i>Street and Electric Railways—</i>				
Switchman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 5	69	Struck by auto.
Line foreman.....	Richmond, Que.....	" 8	60	Collision of two speeders.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Stevedore.....	Fort William, Ont.....	Oct. 7	50	Fell from dock and was drowned.
Worker on tug.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 9	25	Drowned when boat sank.
Engineer.....	Okanagan Falls, B.C.....	" 12	59	Bruised finger—blood poisoning. Died Dec. 8.
Captain of schooner	Off Bonaventure Island,	" 17	about { 70 }	Drowned when schooner foundered and sank.
Cook.....	Gaspe, Que.....	" 21	23	Burned by explosion on boat. Died Oct. 24.
Engineer on motor boat.	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 21	23	Burned by explosion on boat. Died Oct. 24.
Canal caretaker.....	Morrisburg, Ont.....	" 23	29	Struck by handle of lock gate windlass when ratchet catch broke. Died Oct. 25.
Pumpman on barge.	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 24	25	Fell into oil hold and was drowned.
Owner of schooner.	Near Chester, N.S.....	" 25	.....	Thrown overboard when caught in chain and was drowned.
Fireman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	38	Fell into hold of ship.
Seaman.....	Off Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 4	19	Fell overboard and was drowned.
Deckhand.....	Lake Huron, Ont.....	" 5	29	Fell into water and was drowned from landing boom.
Longshoreman.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	" 9	35	Fell down hold of ship.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER  
OF 1931—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Concluded</i>				
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
<i>Concluded</i>				
Deckhand.....	Near Cornwall, Ont.....	" 24	24	Dragged into canal and drowned when rope which he threw caught in propeller.
Electrician.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	34	Electrocuted while repairing power wire.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	45	Fell 20 feet. Died Nov. 29.
Ship captain.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 29	51	{ Train struck their car.
Steamship lines manager.....			54	
Watchman on dredge.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 1	33	Fell into river and was drowned.
Stevedore.....	Liverpool, N.S.....	" 22	23	Fell from trestle while fleeing from car of burning sulphur.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Taxi driver.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Oct. 9	45	Injured in auto crash. Died Oct. 12.
Truck driver.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 23	32	Collision of street car with his truck.
Truck driver.....	Near Sydney, N.S.....	" 25	27	Train struck his truck.
Teamster.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Nov. 3	45	Thrown beneath wheels of wagon when horses bolted.
Furniture mover.....	Verdun, Que.....	" 7	41	Crushed against telephone post while standing on running board of auto. Died Nov. 9.
Truck driver's helper.....	Near Baillieboro, Ont.....	" 11	about 20	Injured when truck left road.
Wagon driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	47	Thrown from wagon when struck by motorcycle. Died Nov. 4.
Truck driver.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 21	24	Collision of auto. with his truck.
Truck driver.....	Roxton Falls, Que.....	" 23	20	Injured when truck upset on him.
Truck driver.....	Near Dauphin, Man.....	Dec. 7	25	Carbon monoxide poisoning in cab of truck.
Carter.....	Huntsville, Ont.....	" 8	21	Fell from car with culverts when cable was loosened. Died Dec. 11.
Motor cyclist for delivery company.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 28	22	Struck by street car. Died Dec. 30.
<i>Storage—</i>				
Grain agent at elevator.....	Moosehorn, Man.....	Oct. 17	50	Injured when engine back fired. Died Nov. 11.
<i>Telegraphs and Telephones—</i>				
Lineman.....	Treherne, Man.....	Nov. 4	23	Fell with pole when it broke. Died Nov. 6.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Merchant.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Dec. 3	74	Slipped on icy pier, striking head, and was drowned.
Tobacco salesman.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 24	51	Car accident, following heart attack.
<i>Retail—</i>				
Worker in coal yard.....	Quebec, Que.....	Nov. 18	24	Electrocuted in moving electrical coal loading machinery.
Service station employee.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Dec. 12	24	Shot by hold-up man. Died Dec. 14.
Milkman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	29	Crushed under his wagon when it upset on slippery road.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
Driver for Government dept.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Oct. 13	56	Fell from wagon to pavement when horse started, fractured skull. Died Oct. 15.
Police chief.....	Near Strathroy, Ont.....	Dec. 5	50	Fell from truck, fracturing skull.
Constable.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	" 21	38	Slain while on duty.
Municipal labourer.....	Langley, B.C.....	" 23	55	Struck by falling tree.
<i>Recreational—</i>				
Jockey.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Oct. 1	24	Injured when his mount fell.
<i>Custom and Repair—</i>				
Garage helper.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 16	20	Crushed under auto when it fell from blocks while being repaired. Died Oct. 17.
Garage mechanic.....	Abbotsford, B.C.....	" 16	23	Struck by car while wrecking car.
Truck driver for garage.....	Englehart, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Train struck his truck.
Furnaceman at garage.....	Longueuil, Que.....	Dec. 25	18	Furnace explosion.
<i>Personal and Domestic—</i>				
Chauffeur.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	39	Carbon monoxide poisoning in garage.
Restaurant owner.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 31	47	Struck down by men who refused to pay bill.
<i>Professional Establishments—</i>				
Janitor for school.....	Hampton, P.E.I.....	Nov. 26	70	Fell 18 feet from window.
Pathologist.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Dec. 27	36	Poisoned during autopsy on murdered man. Died Dec. 29.

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTS OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING  
DURING THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1931**

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—</b>				
Farmer.....	Sandy Lake, Man.....	July 31	45	Team ran away.
Farmer.....	Near Newdale, Man.....	Aug. 1	.....	Team ran away.
Elevator operator.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 6	19	Caught in machinery.
Farmer.....	Near East Selkirk, Man.....	" 17	17	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Portage la Prairie, Man.....	" 31	.....	Struck by belt when it slipped off separator.
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
Labourer.....	Selkirk, Man.....	June 6	58	Fell through open hatch in top of freezer room; fractured skull.
Fisherman.....	Off Dundarave, B.C.....	Sept. 13	24	Drowned when boat capsized.
Fisherman.....	Near Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 21	40	Fell overboard and was drowned.
Fish packer.....	LeRoy Bay, B.C.....	" 23	.....	Drowned when boat was lost in storm.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metalliferous Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Sherridon, Man.....	April 25	37	Drilled into missed hole; explosion.
Miner.....	Schumacher, Ont.....	July 6	39	Silicosis. First laid off, April 25, 1931.
Miner.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	" 29	33	Fell 35 feet down raise.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying (n.e.s.)—</i>				
Labourer.....	Blubber Bay, B.C.....	Sept. 19	22	Jammed against yoke block and shovel boom. Died Nov. 16.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco—</i>				
Electrician with tobacco mfrs.	Granby, Que.....	July 4	50	Struck in chest when engine back-fired while cranking engine. Died July 11.
<i>Textiles and Clothing—</i>				
Labourer in cotton mill.	Cornwall, Ont.....	Sept. 30	48	Poisoned from working in dye house. Died Oct. 2.
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i>				
Sawyer.....	Grandview, Man.....	April 23	42	Struck by plank when it caught in saw. Died May 1.
<i>Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—</i>				
Painter.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	Aug. 13	30	Internal hemorrhage.
Electrician's helper..	Clarko City, Que.....	June 25	64	Fell when pole on which he was working broke.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i>				
Labourer at tube and steel products plant	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 29	27	Blood poisoning from handling coils of wire. Died Oct. 10.
<i>Non-Ferrous Metal Products—</i>				
Truck driver for motor factory.	Hamilton, Ont.....	May 13	29	Struck by falling piece of metal. Died Nov. 12.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>				
Labourer at asphalt plant.	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 22	49	Overcome with heat while working in boiler room.
<i>Chemical and Allied Products—</i>				
Labourer at chemical factory.	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 10	52	Burned when clothing caught on fire. Died Aug. 11.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and Structures</i>				
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 13	30	Fell from scaffold.
Bricklayer.....	Notre Dame de Lourdes, Que.	Sept. 8	68	Fell from scaffold. Died Nov. 1.
Labourer.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Thrown from scaffold when rope slipped.
<i>Railway—</i>				
Labourer.....	Mile 213, H. B. Rly., Man...	May 27	34	Discharge of rifle caused by sudden stop of train.
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i>				
Labourer.....	Rapide Blanc, Que.....	June 30	27	Internal injuries.
Labourer.....	Grande Baie, Que.....	" 30	20	Buried under sand.
Labourer.....	St. Elie d'Orford, Que.....	Aug. 12	43	Injured by dynamite explosion.
Labourer.....	Rock Forest, Que.....	" 20	61	Fell from wagon. Died Aug. 22.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	24	Crushed by earth and clay falling from roof of tunnel. Died Dec. 2.
Caisson worker.....	Gaspé Bay, Que.....	Sept. 4	22	Drowned.
Labourer.....	Beckett, Que.....	" 9	58	Kicked by horse. Died Oct. 20.
Labourer.....	Hope, B.C.....	" 19	45	Struck by blasted roof.



**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTS OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING  
DURING THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1931—Concluded**

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—Con.</b>				
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Labourer on power development.	Beauharnois, Que. ....	July 7	32	Fell down gate guide hole to cement flooring.
Labourer on power development.	St. Louis de Gonzague, Que.	" 24	30	Electrocuted.
Driver on harbour construction.	Chicoutimi, Que. ....	Aug. 28	16	Buried under earth.
Driller's helper on dam construction.	Shawinigan Falls, Que. ....	" 28	40	Explosion.
Labourer on wharf construction.	St. John, N.B. ....	Sept. 4	51	Fell from pier. Died Sept. 5.
Powderman on power development.	Roberval, Que. ....	" 9	47	Explosion.
Timber scaler on wharf construction.	St. John, N.B. ....	" 28	72	Fell from trestle.
<b>ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER—</b>				
Lineman. ....	Campbellton, N.B. ....	June 13	35	Electrocuted.
Troubleman. ....	Quebec, Que. ....	" 29		Injured by fall after receiving electric shock while working on switch. Died Aug. 29.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Switchman. ....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	May 5	50	Injured when run over by car on Sept. 14, 1918.
Labourer. ....	Norwood, Ont. ....	Sept. 11	19	Fell between platform and moving train when he jumped from train.
Trainman. ....	Sicamous, B.C. ....	" 21	32	Thrown from car and was run over when he struck switch stand.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Labourer. ....	Ottawa River, Que. ....	June 27	32	Stumbled and struck his head on rock. Died June 28.
Fireman with contractors.	Three Rivers, Que. ....	July 13	20	Drowned.
Stevedore. ....	Montreal, Que. ....	Sept. 21	21	Bales of pulp fell on him while working on ship. Died Oct. 12.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Freight handler for cartage company.	Winnipeg, Man. ....	Jan. 1	49	Injured when unloading steel shafts from wagon to truck, hernia. Died Dec. 23.
Stableman. ....	Saskatoon, Sask. ....	Aug. 8	74	Trampled by bolting team. Died Aug. 10.
<i>Telegraphs and Telephones—</i>				
Messenger. ....	Montreal, Que. ....	June 17	47	Struck by motorcycle. Died July 30.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Salesman with plow company.	Winnipeg, Man. ....	Aug. 6	19	Crushed in elevator accident. Died Aug. 8.
<i>Retail—</i>				
Labourer with coal contractor.	Rennie, Man. ....	April 4	30	Crushed under cave-in of mass of coal.
Worker in store. ....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	Aug. 10	24	Crushed in elevator when loaded wagon slipped.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
Labourer at park. ....	Montreal, Que. ....	July 14	45	Sunstroke. Died Sept. 7.
Labourer. ....	Beaconsfield, Que. ....	Aug. 12	36	Struck by train.
Night watchman. ....	Montreal, Que. ....	Sept. 5	78	Internal injuries. Died Sept. 9.
<i>Personal and Domestic—</i>				
Charwoman. ....	Montreal, Que. ....	" 24	78	Fell down stairs, fractured skull. Died Oct. 3.

**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING  
1930**

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and Structures</i>				
Labourer. ....	Orillia, Ont. ....	Nov. 26	58	Brick fell on toe, gangrene. Died Oct. 10, 1931.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Boilermaker. ....	Brockville, Ont. ....	Oct. 6	55	Hand caught in grates of engine, infection. Died Dec. 7, 1931.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Longshoreman. ....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	Oct. 27	60	Slipped on edge of dock between car and ship; died Nov. 6.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Status of Compensation Board in Claims on Bankrupt Estate

The question arose in the British Columbia Courts whether debts of a bankrupt estate to the Workmen's Compensation Board on assessment dues had a priority in the distribution of the assets of the debtor. Claim for priority was made by the holder of a blanket mortgage on the property of the bankrupt, but the Board disputed this claim, alleging that section 46 of the Workmen's Compensation Act conferred priority on the Board. Section 46 reads as follows:—

46. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other Act, the amount due to the Board by an employer upon any assessment made under this Act, or in respect of any amount which the employer is required to pay to the Board under any of its provisions, or upon any judgment therefor, shall have priority over all liens, charges, or mortgages of every person, whenever created or to be created, with respect to the property, real, personal, or mixed, used in or in connection with or produced in or by the industry with respect to which the employer was assessed or the amount became payable, excepting liens for wages due to workmen by their employer.

In the Court of first hearing Judge D. A. McDonald held that under section 46 (above), coupled with section 125 of the Bankruptcy Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 11) the Board was entitled to priority over the plaintiff. Section 125 of the Bankruptcy Act reads as follows:—

125. Nothing in the four last preceding sections shall interfere with the collection of any taxes, rates, or assessments payable by or levied or imposed upon the debtor or upon any property of the debtor under any law of the Dominion, or of the province wherein such property is situate, or in which the debtor resides, nor prejudice or affect any lien or charge in respect of such property created by any such laws.

Moreover, section 121 of the Bankruptcy Act provides that—

In the distribution of the property of the bankrupt or authorized assignor, there shall be paid in the following order of priority:—(The first and second subsections omitted).

Thirdly, all wages, salaries, commissions or compensation of any clerk, servant, travelling salesman, labourer or workman in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt or assignor during three months before the date of the receiving order or assignment and all indebtedness of the bankrupt or authorized assignor under any Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Court of Appeal allowed the plaintiffs appeal against the foregoing decision, Mr. Justice McPhillips dissenting.

Mr. Justice M. A. MacDonald stated that in August, 1930, a quantity of logs belonging to the bankrupt company were destroyed by fire and the proceeds of insurance (\$29,404.24)

were paid to the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association Limited, trustee in bankruptcy of the property of the company. Appellant as trustee for the bond holders claims payment of this sum (less \$15,000 admittedly due to one Ingham) under its debenture mortgage.

"The respondent, the Workmen's Compensation Board, contests appellant's claim to the extent of \$11,974.17, the amount due it by the company for unpaid assessments and medical aid dues imposed under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The learned trial Judge who tried an issue directed held that by reason of section 46 of the Workmen's Compensation Act and section 125 of the Bankruptcy Act, R.S.C., 1927, chapter 11, respondent was entitled to priority over appellant's charge.

"The outcome turns solely on the interpretation of section 46. It does not provide that the amount due for assessments shall be a first charge or lien on the property, as e.g., in the Nova Scotia Act (R.S.N.S., 1923, vol. 2, ch. 129, sec. 9, subsec. 2). A statutory charge against property must be created in precise terms. It gives merely a right of priority (it is not a secured creditor) over liens, charges or mortgages, etc., held by others. As to the nature of the charge created by the debenture mortgage the view of the learned trial judge that 'the floating charge crystallized into a specific charge on the date when bankruptcy occurred and the priorities must be ascertained as at that date and with that fact in view' was not, I think, questioned. When that event occurred the equitable charge created by a floating security became a fixed charge. As of that date therefore we have a contest between the holders of a registered charge or mortgage and a creditor. The amount due respondent for assessments is treated as a debt under other sections of the Act and summary proceedings may be taken to enforce it (secs. 37-40) not for the realization of a charge or for an order for the sale of the property but for the collection of a debt. It is 'an amount due the Board' for an 'amount which the employer is required to pay to the Board.'" Sec. 46.

As to the Bankruptcy Act his Lordship held that section 121 deals with the distribution of the property of the bankrupt: but where a charge exists the property to be distributed is diminished by the extent of the encumbrance. Sec. 125 does not deal with priorities among secured creditors. As to the last clause thereof, providing that no lien or charge shall



be prejudiced, it is sufficient to say that no lien or charge is created by said sec. 46 of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Even assuming there is a lien, the priority under sec 46 is given only with respect to charges on the property "used in, or in connection with or produced in or by the industry," and the fund in question herein is not such property but the proceeds of a policy of fire insurance on property of the bankrupt.

The appeal was therefore allowed.

*Dinning versus Workmen's Compensation Board* (British Columbia), 1932. *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 1, page 136.

### Priority of Bond Mortgages under Mechanics' Lien Act

A judgment in respect to the order of precedence of trustees under bond mortgages and holders of mechanics liens, was rendered in the Court of Appeal at Toronto in December, 1931. The circumstances of the case were stated by Mr. Justice Orde to be as follows:—

"Briefly stated, the facts are that the defendant made two bond mortgages to raise money to construct a large building in Toronto. Subsequently the company commenced building, and after the building had proceeded to a considerable extent work was stopped, and the unpaid contractors registered liens against the lands. By agreement between the parties the relative precedence of the two bond mortgages was not in issue nor was the question in issue whether these mortgages have security upon the property for the full amount of the respective bond issues under them, or only for those parts which had been sold before the first lien arose. The lienholders agree that the amount for which the mortgages are to rank is the full amount of the bond issues thereunder. Some of the debentures or bonds issued under the mortgages were sold after the first lien arose. On these facts, the Assistant Master found that the bond mortgages ranked as security in priority to the liens, only upon the value of the lands and buildings at the time that the first lien arose. From this decision the trustees under the bond mortgages appeals."

The decision of the Court of Appeal is summarized in *The Ontario Weekly Notes* as follows:—

Mr. Justice Orde, after finding these facts, says that the question involved in the appeal is a very simple one. The appellants argued that the holders of debentures purchased subsequent to the time the first lien arose, and without notice, either actually or by registration of the liens, are entitled to have their

purchases treated as if they were monies subsequently advanced and secured upon a separate mortgage, so as to give them the rights of a mortgagee, making subsequent advances under s. 13 (1) of the Mechanics' Lien Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, (1927), c. 173\*.

"This theory is contrary to the fundamental principle underlying the security given to debenture holders. All debenture holders rank *pari passu*, irrespective of the date of purchase of their security. The appellants relied upon *Warwick v. Sheppard* (1917); but this case is no longer applicable, as the Act has been since amended and the security of a prior mortgage is now limited under s. 7 (3) to the actual value of the land and premises at the time the first lien arose. The learned Justice of Appeal distinguishes *O'Brien v. McCoig* (1928), on the ground that that decision made it clear that subsequent advances by a mortgagee are in no way imperilled by the existence of a lien which has already arisen, but of which the mortgagee had no notice. But this right to priority in the amount secured by the mortgage in no way affects the proportionate part of the value of the land out of which the mortgagee may realize, which is expressly limited as against lienholders to the actual value of such land and premises at the time the first lien arose. In the opinion of the learned Justice of Appeal, s. 13 (1) does not give a subsequent advance any higher or better position than if it had been made when the mortgage was given. Priority of payments or advances made on a mortgage before written notice or registration of the lien is governed by s. 7 (3)† and the provisions of the Registry Act. The learned Justice of Appeal thinks that the learned Assistant Master was right and that the appeal should be dismissed."

\* (This section reads as follows):—

13. (1) The lien shall have priority over all judgments, executions, assignments, attachments, garnishments and receiving orders recovered, issued or made after such lien arises, and over all payments or advances made on account of any conveyance or mortgage after notice in writing of such lien to the person making such payments or after registration of a claim for such lien as herein after provided.

†Section 7 (3) reads as follows:—

(3) Where the land and premises upon or in respect of which any work or service is performed or materials are furnished to be used, is encumbered by a prior mortgage or other charge existing in fact before any lien arises such mortgage or other charge shall have priority over all liens under this Act to the extent of the actual value of such land and premises at the time the first lien arose, such value to be ascertained by the judge or officer having jurisdiction to try the action by proper evidence to be adduced before him.

Chief Justice Mulock, Mr. Justice Fisher and Mr. Justice Grant agreed with the foregoing. Mr. Justice Riddell read a separate judgment in which, after discussing the facts and the statutory provisions involved, he reached the same conclusion.

*Inglis versus Queen's Park Plaza Company* (Ontario) (1931), *Ontario Weekly Notes*, Vol. 40, page 563.

#### **Liability of Subcontractor for Injuries to Contractor's Employee**

A labourer employed by a firm of building contractors in Saskatchewan was assigned in the course of his employment to the work of helping to unload a truck belonging to, and operated by, a cartage company. While so engaged the labourer (the plaintiff in this case) sustained an injury, for which he brought an action for damages against the cartage company, but subsequently obtained an order adding the building contractors as defendants. The action was dismissed with costs as against the contractors' company, but judgment against the cartage company was given the plaintiff at the first trial and confirmed on appeal.

The Court of Appeal (Saskatchewan) stated that in determining the question whether the "servant" was, at the time of the act complained of, the servant of the cartage company or the servant of the building contractors (who employed the cartage company) the proper question to consider was: "who had the right at the moment to control the doing of the act complained of?" In the present case the "servant" was held to be the servant of the cartage company, and this company was therefore held to be liable for negligence which was found to have caused injuries to a labourer employed by the building contractors. *Muranyi versus Vallance Coal and Cartage Company*, and *Smith Bro-*

*thers and Wilson, Limited* (Saskatchewan), 1932, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 1, page 182.

#### **Wrongful Dismissal where Workman is Not a "Menial Servant"**

An action for wrongful dismissal was brought in a District Court in Saskatchewan, the plaintiff having entered into an agreement in writing with a farmer to operate and manage the latter's farm for one year, and having been dismissed before the termination of that period. The Court, in a decision which was later affirmed in the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, held that the plaintiff was not a "menial servant" entitled only to one month's notice or one month's wages in lieu thereof, and that, the termination of the contract not having been justified, he was entitled to the amount due him for the unexpired portion of the term, less such amount as he had been able to earn during that period.

The agreement also provided that should it be terminated "for other reasons than misbehaviour or incompetency" on the part of the employee he should be paid on a certain monthly basis. The Court held that this provision did not limit the amount to which the plaintiff was entitled to that actually earned by him at the time of his dismissal calculated at said rate per month. The provision was held not to have reference to a wrongful termination of the contract but to its termination for such causes as the death of the master or servant or by mutual agreement.

The judgment noted that the employment of the plaintiff differed in its nature from that of the plaintiff in the case of *Peidle versus Bonas* (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 622), in which a farm servant on his dismissal was held to be a "menial servant" and awarded one month's wages. *Little versus Laing* (Saskatchewan), 1932, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 1, page 210.





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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**A** DECREASE was noted in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of February, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,766 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. The staffs of these firms on February 1 aggregated 819,175 persons, as compared with 837,312 on January 1. This decline brought the index (average 1926=100) to 89.7 from 91.6 in the preceding month, while on February 1, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 100.7, 111.6, 110.5, 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2, respectively. The returns are representative of employment in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of February, 1932, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 22.0 contrasted with percentages of 21.1 at the beginning of January, 1932, and 16.0 at the beginning of February, 1931. The February percentage was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,849 labour organizations with a total membership of 187,891 persons.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline in the volume of business transacted in January, when a comparison was made, both with the preceding month and also with January a year ago, these comparisons being reckoned from the average daily placements effected during the periods under review. Fewer placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance were mainly responsible for the decrease in each case. Vacancies in January, 1932, numbered 31,538, applications 57,755, and placements in regular and casual employment, 30,721.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$7.34 for February, as compared with \$7.68 for January; \$9.44 for February, 1931; \$11.83 for February, 1930; \$11.15 for February, 1929; \$10.61

for February, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.77 for February, 1920; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was also again lower at 69.2 for February, as compared with 69.4 for January; 76.0 for February, 1931; 93.9 for February, 1930 95.0 for February, 1929; 98.3 for February, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.8 for February, 1914.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada showed large increases in February as compared with January, 1932, and February, 1931. Seventeen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 3,611 workers and resulting in the loss of 14,679 working days. Corresponding figures for January, 1932, were: 11 disputes, 1,044 workers and 10,729 working days, and for February, 1931, 9 disputes, 2,066 workers and 10,431 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

During February the Department of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with the dispute affecting the clerks, freight handlers and other employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. A Board was established to deal with a dispute between the Hull Electric Company and its motormen, conductors and other employees. Full particulars of the proceedings during the month, with the text of the report referred to above, appear on page 260.

### Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931.

On another page of this issue will be found the report of the Dominion Director of Unemployment Relief in respect of operations under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931. The report was laid on the table of the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour on March 9, in the form of a blue book giving statistical and other details of the administration of the Act. The appendices, which contain



many further particulars, are omitted from this issue owing to lack of space.

#### **Department of Labour established in Nova Scotia.**

The legislature of Nova Scotia has adopted a Bill, introduced by the Premier, the Hon. G. S. Harrington, to provide for a Department of Labour for the Province, to be in charge of a Minister of Labour. The Act provided that the new department "shall take cognizance of all matters relating to labour, and shall administer such affairs, matters, Acts, and Regulations as the Governor-in-Council from time to time assigns to that Department, whether or not the same have been assigned or have belonged by or under any Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia or otherwise to some other Department or to some member of the Executive Council."

#### **Features of American plan for unemployment insurance**

In a recent address on "Unemployment Insurance for the United States," Mr. Leo Wolman, head of the Research Department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, enumerated certain features which characterize the American type of insurance as distinct from the European. The "American type" is represented by the unemployment insurance plan of Mr. Wolman's union, which has been described in former issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (June, 1930, page 677, etc.), and also by the Draft of an Act which was submitted in 1930 by the American Association for Labour Legislation as a basis for State legislation (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1931, page 120). The following principles are stated to characterize the type of insurance that would conform to American conditions: (1) the principle of limited liability; (2) the principle of the segregation of unemployment funds by industry; (3) the principle of administration by industry. These principles are held respectively to ensure elasticity in the management of the unemployment reserve funds, the free mobility of labour, and protection against excessive cost.

"Limited liability" definitely restricts the period for which unemployment benefits are paid to individuals, and the amount of such payments. "Segregation of funds" means that each industry would have its own fund from which benefits would be paid; "the device of a single fund for all insured industries," Mr. Wolman states, "once regarded as a simple and sound administrative expedient, has in England degenerated in practice to a system whereby the better organized and more stable industries

are taxed to subsidize the unemployment of the disorganized and unstable ones. It is the judgment of the most sympathetic students of the English plan that the pooling of the unemployment funds of all industry has acted to encourage shiftless methods of management and has removed all incentive toward the regularization of industry."

The principle of "Administration by Industry," which is considered to suit American conditions, is that a wide range of administrative procedure and discretion should be allowed. "Individual industries are encouraged to set up their own machinery of administration, including industrial employment offices, under the supervision and control of the public authorities. Wherever possible the attempt is made to stimulate a measure of self-government in the conduct of this plan of unemployment insurance so that it may preserve a fresh and experimental outlook and not fall a prey to bureaucratic methods and habits".

#### **Colonization work of Dominion Government**

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons on February 23, on the subject of unemployment, the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, referred to the action of the government in restricting immigration to Canada (Order in Council P.C. 1957, dated August 14, 1930, *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1930, page 1144), and to the new policy of colonization, which had resulted, since November, 1930, in the movement of 44,000 Canadians from the industrial centres and their establishment on the land. This work has been effected with the co-operation of the transportation companies: "This has not been accomplished," the Minister stated, "by a state-aided system of colonization, but by using the organizations of the two great railway systems and our own department. . . This is not a mean contribution to the situation which confronts us, and it has been made without expense to the country".

In reply to a question in the House on February 29, Mr. Gordon gave particulars of the colonization proceedings as follows:—"Under the 'Back-to-the-Land' movement 6,352 families (averaging 5 members to a family) have been settled by co-ordinated effort of the Department of Immigration and Colonization and the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, without financial assistance by the government of any other agency. Under the 'Back-to-the-Land' movement 13,199 single men have been placed as farm labourers by co-ordinated effort of the Department of Immigration and Colonization and the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, without financial assistance by the government or any other agency".

Distribution by provinces is as follows—

Province	Families settled	Single men placed
British Columbia.....	534	156
Alberta.....	2,193	3,520
Saskatchewan.....	1,455	1,929
Manitoba.....	661	2,002
Ontario.....	611	4,165
Quebec.....	761	747
New Brunswick.....	42	393
Nova Scotia.....	81	276
Prince Edward Island.....	14	11
Total Souls.....		44,959

### Immigration and the railway problem

Elsewhere in the same speech the Minister of Labour referred to the railway problem as being due in part to the sparse settlement of the undeveloped regions of Canada. "This country," he said, "has two great railroad systems, with three transcontinental lines, two of them conceived about 1908. To-day I think there is no thoughtful man who will not admit that we are over-railroaded. So let us bear this in mind, that by reason of our projection of railroads across this country, whether we like it or not, we must get over to the positive side of immigration, because we must have more people if we hope to pay off the debt with which ten million people are loaded at present by reason of the railroad problem on our hands. That may not be a pleasant thought to those of us who entertain a more modest and homely idea of our country, that is, that a nation is only a collection of happy, prosperous, Christian homes, and that its strength may be measured by the number of such homes within its boundaries. It is not a happy thought for those of us who entertain that conception of our country, but whether we like it or not, if we are going to pay off that huge debt, we must get over to the positive side of immigration as soon as we can. That opens up a serious problem as to where we are to get people who will be acceptable to this country and who will be easily assimilated into our national life."

Mr. Gordon concluded his speech with an appeal for general co-operation in a concerted effort "to see, first, that the needy and the worthy are taken care of, and that there is no destitution in this land; and, secondly, that through a persistent effort we will bring this country back to normality faster than any other country in the world."

### Proposed settlement of displaced workers on the land

The Royal Commission on the Coal Mining Industry of Nova Scotia, whose report is printed on another page of this issue, suggest that an effort should be made to encourage miners without prospect of further employment to settle on the land. "We took advantage," they state, "of the fact that a land settlement committee was meeting in Halifax during our session here to discuss with them the prospect of farm settlement. We learned that on a survey recently made in Nova Scotia it was found that a not inconsiderable number of miners had practical experience of farming, and might be prepared to revert to the land, although in many instances they would need some financial assistance in taking up farm settlement."

### Parliament considers question of shorter working hours

The following proposed resolution moved by Mr. A. A. Heaps (North Winnipeg) was negatived by the House of Commons, after discussion, on February 15:—

"Whereas there are large and increasing numbers of our citizens at present unable to obtain employment and thereby the means of existence; and whereas during recent years production has increased enormously; and whereas real wages have not increased in proportion and thus consumption has not kept pace with production: Be it resolved; that, in the opinion of this house, in order to absorb the unemployed into industry, thus eliminating the enormous waste of enforced idleness, the hours of labour be materially reduced and the purchasing power of the masses increased, and further to this end, that the government be requested to submit the necessary measures to the house."

Mr. Heaps, speaking in support of the motion, pointed out that during the period from 1917 to 1929, industrial production in Canada increased over 70 per cent, while wages, as measured in terms of purchasing power, increased by only 16.4 per cent. These figures proved, he thought, that the problem of production had been solved, and the problem was therefore to secure a better distribution of the wealth produced. The only way to secure that end was "by reducing the hours of labour so that more people may be employed, and a matter of this kind can be dealt with only through the federal Parliament: it cannot be done by provincial legislation. That is why I am asking the federal government to take the initiative in legislation of that nature."

After a lengthy discussion the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, pointed out that



"so far as the resolution is concerned, I am persuaded that this Parliament can do but little to carry into effect what it proposes. I am sure hon. members realize that if we attempted to carry out what is proposed we would be immediately confronted with protests on the part of the provinces that we were infringing their rights, because while we are a federal union we are not a legislative union, and the provinces jealously guard the rights that were conferred upon them at Confederation. . . . This House of Commons," Mr. Gordon continued, "has not the legislative power to bring in a measure that would carry into effect what is suggested in the resolution, and I seriously doubt if any committee of this house or any committee of economists could sit about a table and devise a scheme that would apply to all the different forms of industry and agriculture, giving effect to the idea contained in this resolution."

#### **Report of Commission on Workmen's Compensation in Ontario**

The report of Mr. Justice Middleton, who was appointed early last year as a Commissioner to inquire into the subject of Workmen's Compensation in Ontario (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, page 122), was presented to the Provincial Legislature on February 29. The recommendations made by the Commissioner will be given more fully in the next issue. Briefly, he proposes that the "waiting period" before compensation payments are made should be reduced from one week to three days; that the list of industrial diseases for which compensation is paid should be enlarged so as to include infected blisters, cancer occurring in connection with the manufacture of pitch and tar, dermatitis, and bursitis (Inflammation of the synovial lining of the joints); that dental treatment, where required as the result of an accident, should be given under the provisions for medical aid; that the system of "merit rating," whereby employers with a favourable accident record receive a reduction of assessments, be extended; and that severe penalties be exacted in connection with accidents to minors illegally employed.

On the other hand Mr. Justice Middleton is unable to approve the suggestions of labour organizations for an extension in the maximum wage on which compensation is calculated from \$2,000 to \$2,500, and for increase in the amount of compensation payable to widows and in respect to permanent and partial disability cases. He also rejects as impracticable the proposal that all employees without exception should be brought under the Act; he suggests, however, that the Board itself

should work out some plan that would provide for the inclusion of engineers in heating plants; employees in lumbering, hotels and public buildings; chefs, cooks and waiters in the catering industry; and employees in cheese factories, dairies and garages.

#### **Canadian Medical Association and health insurance**

The National Joint Study Committee of the Canadian Nurses' Association and the Canadian Medical Association, recently made public its report on a survey of nursing education in Canada, recommending, among other things, that training schools for nurses should no longer be left to individual hospitals, but should be subsidized, controlled and supervised by the State in the same way as normal schools. The report gives considerable space to the question of socialized nursing, which it linked closely with the problem of unemployment among registered nurses, 40 per cent of whom it found without work almost continuously. Socialization of nursing services, it is stated, would bridge the gap between the needy patient, unable to pay for the services of a graduate nurse, and the unemployed graduate, unable to market her services in 60 per cent of cases of illness. The survey found that about 50 per cent of all families in Canada are unable to secure adequate medical, dental and nursing attention because of insufficient means.

The suggestion that compulsory health insurance be instituted is contained in the report, to be applied under definite income limits for three classes of persons—wage earners, salaried people and others not included by the first two classes, such as small merchants and farmers. The report suggests the creation, by the Dominion Parliament, of a Federal Council of Nurses which might exercise the functions of an advisory, directive, educational, research and integrating nature.

#### **Health insurance proposals in British Columbia**

The Royal Commission on State Health Insurance and Maternity Benefits, which was appointed by the government of British Columbia in 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 609), presented their final report to the provincial Legislature early in February. In a progress report, presented in 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 400) the Commission stated their general conclusion that "there is justification and a general demand for the introduction in British Columbia of an economically sound and equitable public-health insurance plan, in the interests of the majority of Provincial workers,

of Provincial industries, and of the State—in the more effectual safeguarding and preservation of communal health, the more rational distribution of sickness costs, and the scientific reduction of such charges to the Government, to employers, and to individual citizens.”

The final report, according to statements in the press, recommends the adoption of compulsory state health insurance for all employed persons in the province with net incomes up to \$2,400, with optional insurance for the remainder of the population. The insurance would provide for free medical services, including drugs and appliances. The insured would be given free choice of doctors, within reasonable latitude. The financial structure of the proposed system would be based on either an “employee-pay-all” plan, or a division of total costs into ninths, two-ninths each to be paid by state and by employers and five-ninths by the insured.

Several alternative schemes are discussed by the Commission. An outline of the report will be given in a future issue.

#### **Parliament favours acceptance of 8-hour Day Convention**

The House of Commons, on February 17, agreed to the following motion, proposed by the Hon. Peter Heenan, former Minister of Labour:—  
“Whereas the Dominion of Canada is a signatory to the articles of peace of the treaties of Versailles, thereby subscribing to the principle of a maximum working day of eight hours; Therefore be it resolved that this House is of opinion that the Government of Canada should take appropriate steps to ensure, throughout Canada, the fulfilment of our treaty obligations and conventions arising out of the Peace treaty, relating to hours of work.”

The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, in accepting the motion on behalf of the Government, pointed out that the powers of legislation in regard to the determination of the hours of labour were, by the British North America Act, reserved to the Provinces, and that “the most this government can do in regard to the general subject is to bring that question directly to the attention of the various provincial governments and request them to co-operate.” The Minister further expressed the opinion that a conference between the Dominion and the provinces should be called as soon as conditions warrant such a conference being satisfactorily held. “It is not only in regard to this question of the hours of labour that we desire to consult the provinces; there are many questions which more or less involve a dispute as to jurisdiction. These questions are not in a satisfactory condition now, and much good might be

accomplished if a conference were held; and I trust that in the not-distant future a more satisfactory basis may be arrived at.”

#### **Wage Board appointed by Calgary Trades and Labour Council**

Following a suggestion contained in a resolution that had been adopted at a mass meeting of building trade mechanics in the city, the Calgary Trades and Labour Council, at a meeting held on February 12, appointed a wage board for the purpose of giving assistance to any trade union that may experience difficulties in negotiating new wage agreements. The members of the board are Messrs. J. E. Worsley, president of the Council and Fred J. White (secretary), with Messrs. Illingsworth and Riley (delegates). The membership was made small so that the Board could be quickly assembled when its services are needed. Any union requiring assistance is expected to appoint an additional member, so that all information pertaining to the negotiations may be immediately available for the use of the Board.

In the discussion on the formation of the Board, as reported in the *Alberta Labour News*, February 20, it was pointed out that many unions had working agreements expiring in the near future and that difficulties, due to the present economic conditions, might be experienced in signing up new contracts that would be satisfactory to the unions. The services of the board will be available to any union affiliated with the Trades Council.

#### **Safety of waterfront workers at Vancouver**

The Vancouver National Labour Council recently appealed to the Canadian government to ratify the Draft Convention adopted at the twelfth session of the International Labour Conference concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (the text of this Convention was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1929, page 767). In connection with this request of the Labour Council it should be noted that the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization decided at its 56th session last January to place upon the agenda of the coming conference at Geneva the question of the partial revision of this Draft Convention (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1932, page 190). This decision was made chiefly in deference to the wishes of the British and German governments, which had pointed out certain difficulties in the interpretation of the Convention.



The Vancouver Council asked further that legislation be enacted under the Canada Shipping Act to provide adequate supervision in regard to the working conditions of longshoremen. "For some years past," they stated, "this Council has been endeavouring to secure the institution of some form of safety regulations enforceable by an independent and fully authorized person or department. In this we have, so far, been unsuccessful owing to the following reasons: the city or municipality in which such longshore work is being done has no power to enforce safety regulations in this industry; the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia has no authority either to make or to enforce regulations regarding the safety in this industry; the government of the province of British Columbia assures us that it is similarly situated; and now finally the Minister of Justice of the Dominion of Canada has ruled that the Vancouver Harbour Board has no authority to enforce regulations or supervision of working conditions."

#### **Decline of Employment on Railways in Canada.**

In a summary of the statistics of the principal railways for 1931, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, it is stated that Canadian railways have not earned such small revenues since the war as they did in 1931. Gross revenues amounted to only \$357,674,324 as against \$449,645,239 in 1930 and \$555,637,590 in 1928 (the peak year). Freight revenues were \$60,-857,836, or 19.1 per cent, less for 1930 and passenger revenues decreased by \$19,676,031, or 29.5 per cent. Passenger traffic was very light for both 1930 and 1931, but especially for 1931 when new low records were made for each month.

The total payroll amounted to \$218,270,288, or a decrease of \$38,330,995, or 14.9 per cent, the reduction in the average (monthly) number of employees being 19,024, or 11.6 per cent. The highest monthly number of employees was 153,299 for June, as against 175,419 for July, 1930, and 201,056 for June, 1929, the last being the greatest number of railway employees recorded during the past ten years. The 1931 peak was also the lowest of any year during the past decade. The low point was reached in December when only 130,802 persons were employed, which was a decrease of 70,258 employees from the peak in 1929.

Over 90 per cent of the work was full-time work and over 98 per cent was for nine months, although only 85 per cent of the employees worked full time. These computations do not make any allowance for a change in the personnel of the staff during the year.

#### **Ottawa Public Services Contribute to Unemployment Funds.**

On the initiative of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, the public service organizations having members in the Capital, early last December undertook a campaign to solicit funds from Government employees and members of His Majesty's Forces located at headquarters in order to assist national and local funds used for the purpose of relieving distress due to unemployment. In addition to the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, the Civil Service Federation of Canada, the Professional Institute of the Civil Service, the Dominion Public Works Association, the Printing Bureau Employees' Association, the Federated Association of Letter Carriers and the members of His Majesty's Forces were all represented on a joint committee which planned and carried out the campaign. The collection was independent of all other appeals for funds from charitable institutions which were raised from amongst all citizens of Ottawa during the present winter. The amount pledged by the public service in this special collection was approximately \$24,500 and to date the sum of \$22,000 has been distributed to charitable organizations as follows: the Prime Minister's National Emergency Fund, under the direction of the National Red Cross, \$7,700; Ottawa Branch, Red Cross Society, \$4,400; Ottawa Welfare Bureau, \$2,200; Union Mission for Men, Ottawa, \$2,200; Canadian Legion Shelter, Ottawa, \$2,200; Ottawa Children's Aid Society, \$600; Salvation Army, \$600; Victorian Order of Nurses, \$600; Ottawa Day Nursery, \$400.

Mr. V. C. Phelan, of the Department of Labour, President of the Civil Service Federation of Canada, acted as chairman of the special subscription committee, while Mr. T. B. G. Rankin, of the Department of Agriculture, Treasurer of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, was the Committee Treasurer.

#### **National Industrial Council for South African Printing Industry**

The constitution of a National Industrial Council of the Printing and Newspaper Industry of South Africa was adopted at a meeting of the parties concerned held at the close of 1931, and was registered under the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1924, page 495). A similar council for the building industry was established in 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925, page 648).

The parties to the Council are the registered employers' organizations and the registered trade unions whose members are engaged in

the industry. The objects of the Council include the following:—to secure the complete organization of employers and employees in the industry, and to promote good relationship between the two parties; to establish and regulate uniform working hours and conditions of employment; to secure to employees the greatest possible security of earnings and employment, and to minimize unemployment and casual labour; to establish and maintain a joint unemployment fund, and extended unemployment fund, and other measures of a similar nature, to promote the use of a joint label upon matter printed in establishments that are represented on the Council; to give employees responsibility in regard to conditions of health and comfort in their work; to consider and make recommendations on any proposed legislation affecting the industry, and to take measures to secure the payment of fair wages by public bodies; and finally to promote the establishment of Joint Boards, consisting of an equal number of each party in every town or group of small towns. Such joint boards will consider matters referred to them, and use their efforts to prevent or settle industrial disputes. The constitution lays down the procedure to be followed in the settlement of disputes, provision being made for disputes to be carried from a joint board to the standing committee, and thence to the executive committee for reference to a joint board or to an arbitrator, the arbitrator's decision to be binding. No strike or lock-out may take place within the membership of the Council during the term of any agreement.

#### CORRECTION

On page 162 of the last issue, in Table I, entitled "Financial Summary of Old Age Pensions in Canada as at December 31, 1931," the total number of pensioners in the Province of Ontario was erroneously given as 1,228, instead of 41,228. The correct figure was given in Table II, on page 163.

Under the provisions of a bill now before Parliament the period of the operation of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, is to be extended from March 1 (the date of expiration fixed by Section 8 of the Act) to May 1, 1932. The text of the Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1931, page 901.

Representatives of forty-eight municipalities in Ontario, at a meeting held at Hamilton on February 23, adopted a resolution in favour of contributory unemployment insurance, and asking the Dominion Government to frame a scheme, which would assure a fair standard of living.

The Chief of Police at Vancouver recently prohibited the picketing of a theatre on the ground that under a city by-law a licence must be obtained from the police department before advertising can be displayed in the street.

During the month of February a total of 3,224 accidents were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 16 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 240 were reported, including 5 fatal cases; and 559 Crown, 6 of which were fatal, were reported during the month making in all 4,023, of which 27 were fatal.

The substitution of the dial telephone system for the manual system decreases employment opportunities for operators by about two-thirds, according to a study made by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. By the end of 1930, about one-third of the telephones in the United States were of the dial type. If the output of calls per operator had remained the same in 1930 as in 1921, the number of operators necessary for handling the calls in 1930 for the Bell Operating Companies alone would have been 69,421 more than the number actually in service.

An article appearing in the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington) states that technological changes in the motor-vehicle industry in the United States have caused important changes in the relative importance of various occupations. The adoption of new processes has introduced new occupations and has also resulted in some of the older occupations becoming almost unnecessary. The outstanding occupational changes appear in connection with machining operations, bench work, painting, and machine-tool maintenance.

At a meeting of the Essex-Kent Division of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario on March 1, safety banners were presented to the workers in the sixteen firms. The plants receiving the awards were: Walker Fell Overall, and Weaver Canadian of Chatham (third consecutive year); Wallaceburg Lumber Company, Watson Taylor Co., Ridgetown; Wilson Broon Co., Ridgetown; Hadleys Chatham Ltd.; Planet Printing Company and Shepherd Printing Company (second consecutive year); Dresden Lumber Co.; Chatham Malleable and Steel Mfg.; Hayes Wheel and Forging Limited; International Harvester Company; Imperial Oil Company; Witchell Sheill Shoe Co.; Chatham Daily News; and Naylor-Osborne Co. Ltd., of Wheatley (first year).



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of February was reported by Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:

Farmers in the Province of Nova Scotia continued to draw their year's supply of wood and due to favourable weather, farm produce in fair quantities was available at the city markets, but prices were low. At Halifax, stormy weather was responsible for smaller catches of fish but at New Glasgow, plentiful supplies of fresh cod, halibut and haddock were on hand. Lobster fishermen were busy preparing for the lobster season. Little activity, other than hauling of pulpwood, was reported in the logging industry. Coal mines in the New Glasgow zone, operated from three to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton area, worked one and two days. Manufacturers of foodstuffs and confectionery reported business as fair, and woodworking factories were busy preparing material for spring. Iron and steel industries were not so busy, and at Trenton several plants were idle. Building construction was quiet, as all the large contracts had been completed and only minor jobs and small dwellings were under way. Street and sewer work continued as a relief measure. Transportation, both freight and passenger, was fair, except at Halifax, where extra trains were required for passenger arrivals for the week-end. Trade, wholesale and retail, was slow. A slight improvement was noted in the demand for charworkers, housekeepers and domestics.

As in Nova Scotia, farmers in the Province of New Brunswick were busy cutting firewood, but very little farm produce was delivered to the markets and buying was slow. There was a fairly plentiful supply of fresh gaspereau, halibut and haddock and a small amount of cod, but the majority of fishermen were busily engaged in hauling ice for the fishing trade. No call existed for woodsmen and logging operations on long timber were about finished for the season. Spool rod sawing and pulp manufacturing was brisk in Northern New Brunswick, but all sash and door factories on the Miramichi river were closed, owing to the severe weather. Manufacturers of confectionery and foodstuffs reported business as fair, but foundries and machine shops and the Saint John Drydock and Shipbuilding Company were quiet; other plants were operating on part time. Prospects for renewed activity in building construction appeared brighter, with several large buildings progressing rapidly and other plans for the erection of additional

structures under way. Relief work was still provided, however, by the Public Works Department at Saint John. Roads being good, local transportation was active; bus lines also were busy. Twelve steamers were in dock at Saint John over the last week-end of the month and waterfront workers were fairly busy during that period. Steam railways reported an improvement in freight loading, but passenger traffic was somewhat quiet. Trade was fairly good, collections were slow. There was little change in the Women's Domestic section, a fair number of placements being made.

With the exception of Montreal, there was practically no demand for farm help in the Province of Quebec. Quietness prevailed in the logging industry. Renewed activity in mining was shown in the zone covered by the Amos office, but elsewhere conditions were poor. Manufactures throughout the province were quiet, although Montreal reported a slight improvement in the boot and shoe trades, clothing and metallurgy. The rubber industry in that city showed a marked change, due to the fact that one of the largest establishments had moved part of its plant elsewhere, this resulting in the discharge of several hundred employees. At Quebec and Sherbrooke, factories were running on reduced time and at Three Rivers a general slackening was shown in all lines. Building construction also was quiet, a large number of workers finding employment on relief schemes provided in the various centres. Transportation showed no improvement. Except at Sherbrooke, commercial conditions were unfavourable. Vacancies for domestics were scarce in Montreal, while the number of applicants increased. In the City of Quebec, the demand for household help was active but in other districts little change was shown.

There was little improvement noted in the requests for farm help in the Province of Ontario. A few enquiries were made regarding men for spring work, but in most instances wages offered were small. The demand for pulp and cordwood cutters and tie makers was good at Fort Frances, though few placements were made, many experienced bushmen refusing the work offered. Port Arthur reported a slight decrease in orders and the same difficulty in getting men to accept the opportunities at hand. Very few men were taken on at the mines, but many sought work in this group. Manufacturing, throughout the province, showed little change, although it was reported from some centres, that former employees were being reabsorbed in industry.

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1932		1931	1931		1930
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		73,177,976	94,507,844	95,908,063	96,002,343	128,390,702
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		34,114,507	40,289,795	50,994,084	50,368,318	60,337,934
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		38,366,699	53,255,476	43,872,682	44,682,883	66,819,668
Customs duty collected..... \$			8,338,930	9,229,862	8,862,351	10,784,997
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$			2,638,122,564	2,534,913,429	2,668,324,702	3,012,223,835
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		133,673,369	141,013,382	143,670,894	141,438,920	148,017,056
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,368,278,419	1,360,042,129	1,435,523,785	1,428,736,686	1,425,845,166
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,070,718,470	1,082,097,360	1,115,837,914	1,141,110,017	1,149,175,118
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	63.5	64.8	64.8	111.6	106.9	103.1
Preferred stocks.....	60.6	60.8	63.0	83.4	83.2	82.5
(1) Index of interest rates.....	115.9	119.8	108.6	95.0	95.0	93.9
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	69.2	69.4	70.3	76.0	76.7	77.7
(3) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	17.24	17.59	17.76	19.78	20.21	20.46
(4) Business failures, number.....		290	263	253	295	275
(5) Business failures, liabilities..... \$		4,144,000	5,771,489	3,012,119	4,200,490	6,270,865
(6) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	89.7	91.6	99.1	100.7	101.7	108.5
(7) (8) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	22.0	21.1	18.6	16.0	17.0	13.8
Immigration.....			1,288	1,429	1,480	2,090
Railway—						
(9) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	167,088	159,697	168,715	190,254	185,830	186,650
(10) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	11,004,397	10,948,329		13,404,063	13,756,875	
(11) Operating expenses..... \$			13,469,096	13,964,168	14,532,584	14,656,926
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		8,993,956	11,442,456	10,553,181	11,632,995	14,413,987
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,344,017	7,765,829	10,039,490	10,758,492	10,210,274
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,877,568,555	1,951,395,740	2,223,673,543	2,239,105,184
Building permits..... \$			7,397,994	5,929,587	7,510,745	15,440,281
(12) Contracts awarded..... \$	14,802,000	12,738,300	22,419,000	25,930,100	20,299,100	24,642,300
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	10,507	10,305	13,862	46,395	35,592	38,293
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	23,422	25,060	20,969	82,637	57,598	56,101
Ferro alloys..... tons	1,431	1,823	1,814	4,006	4,467	3,530
Coal..... tons		1,162,531	1,194,346	963,443	1,164,488	1,274,857
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		72,730,000	61,840,000	61,700,000	58,970,000	68,390,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,911,000	5,493,000	4,316,000	3,829,000	3,016,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		6,528,000	12,224,000	5,389,000	10,152,000	12,343,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		634,000	429,000	1,010,000	1,131,000	794,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		85,736,623	100,407,578	121,675,733	113,892,534	167,325,995
Flour production..... bbls.			1,175,152	1,035,383	1,086,272	1,170,025
(13) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.			61,612,767	40,408,000	27,184,000	67,077,000
Footwear production..... pairs			1,133,534	1,276,965	984,924	1,064,192
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		45,839,000	46,199,000	47,821,000	48,023,000	49,751,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		37,082,000	46,951,000	39,925,000	40,816,000	49,578,000
Newsprint..... tons		171,320	165,170	164,550	184,340	184,760
Automobiles, passenger.....		3,112	2,024	7,529	4,552	4,225
(14) Index of physical volume of business.....		113.8	111.2	138.9	131.2	129.5
Industrial production.....		125.6	119.0	145.6	141.7	137.7
Manufacturing.....		117.2	118.5	128.7	124.0	127.8

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(9) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(10) Including lines east of Quebec.

(3) Bradstreet

(11) MacLean's Building Review.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending February 27, 1932, and corresponding previous periods

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending December 31, February 28 and January 31, 1931, also December 31, 1930.

(7) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese



Production, in many instances, is controlled by orders received, as very little finished stock is being carried on hand. There was little activity registered in building construction: such as was reported was largely that provided by private citizens on interior decorations and casual work. A few large contracts had been let but no labour had yet been hired. Highway construction, as a relief measure, still continued in many municipalities. Trade was slightly better. The demand for women domestics increased but good vacancies, especially at Toronto, were still at a premium. Cooks general were scarce; many women, however, were available for all casual positions offered.

Placements in farming in the Province of Manitoba continued to increase, somewhat, due to the Provincial Government relief plan. There was no demand for loggers or miners. Manufacturing showed no improvement. A paper plant had discharged approximately one-half its staff, preparatory to closing down entirely within a few weeks' time. The re-opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway shops at Weston was anticipated for fifteen days in March and in April and about 2,000 men will be affected. Several large building contracts were under way in the City of Winnipeg and plans for the erection of other buildings were under consideration. Relief work still provided employment in other localities. Retail trade was better, but wholesale was slow. Char workers in the women's section were in demand, but the call for domestics declined sharply.

There was little call for farm help in the Province of Saskatchewan. Men were unwilling to work for board and wages offered in the majority of cases were \$5 per month, with an exceptional vacancy at \$10. A few men were sent out to lumber camps from Yorkton and Prince Albert. Mining was quiet, also building construction. Relief camps provided work for some men, while others found employment on casual jobs both in the city and rural districts, but these were insufficient for all applicants available. Trade was dull. There was a slight increase in the orders received for domestics and housekeepers, all orders for day and hotel work were easily filled.

There was an increased demand for farm help in the Province of Alberta, with prospects for spring work fairly good, but wages were likely to be low. Conditions were fair in the logging industry, though there were few calls for men. Mining was quiet. Little activity was registered in building construction and relief work on various projects continued to be about the only kind of employment available. There was no railway construction.

Trade was very slack. Some orders were placed for women domestic workers, but applicants were still much in excess of vacancies.

Few requests for farm help were listed at the Employment Offices in British Columbia. Winter logging was practically finished, though mills at New Westminster were fairly busy, but required no additional workers. Mining, both metal and coal, showed no improvement, one mine alone, at Kimberley, operating on a six-day week. Manufacturing was confined mostly to saw mill operations, where light orders, only were reported, with bids under current prices. Slightly better conditions prevailed in the building trades, especially at Penticton and Nanaimo, where a considerable number of tradesmen were employed. Road camps continued in operation in some districts, while at others, relief work had been shut down, thus throwing a number of men out of work. Some few railway gangs had been sent out for snow shovelling, due to snow slides which had considerably delayed railway service. Drydocks and shipyards were quiet. There was also little work for longshoremen. Trade was extremely dull, with collections poor. All orders received in the women's domestic section were easily filled, with fewer applicants reported as registering at Vancouver.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment showed a falling-off at the beginning of February; the Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,766 firms, whose staffs aggregated 819,175 persons, as compared with 837,312 on January 1. Reflecting this decline, the index (average 1926=100) stood at 89.7 at the beginning of February, while in the preceding month it was 91.6, and on February 1, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 100.7, 111.6, 110.5, 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2, respectively.

Reductions were recorded in all provinces, those in the Maritime Provinces being most pronounced. In the Maritime Provinces, construction reported especially heavy losses, but decreases were also indicated in logging, mining, communications and trade, while manufacturing was brisker. In Quebec, increases in manufacturing (notably of iron and steel, rubber, textile, leather and pulp and paper products), and in logging were offset by declines in mining, transportation, trade and construction. In Ontario, considerable gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, leather and lumber divisions; communications and logging also reported heightened activity, while there were large seasonal reductions in trade, transporta-

tion and construction, and mining also released employees. In the Prairie Provinces, logging and railway construction were more active; manufacturing reported little general change, while seasonal shrinkage was recorded in trade and transportation. In British Columbia, there were large losses in construction, and manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, services and retail trade also showed a falling-off.

The trend of employment was downward in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Quebec City a slightly favourable tendency was in evidence. In Montreal, manufactures registered considerable recovery, especially in the footwear, iron and steel and textile groups, but large seasonal losses occurred in trade and building construction. In Quebec, manufactures reported improvement, while trade was seasonably dull. In Toronto, heavy seasonal decreases took place in trade, and transportation was also slacker, but there were important gains in manufacturing, notably in textiles and iron and steel factories. In Ottawa, manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade reported moderate declines. In Hamilton, employment showed a decrease, mainly of a seasonal character in construction and trade, while manufacturing reported no general change. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, considerable recovery was indicated, chiefly in automobile plants, but the completion of certain unemployment relief works caused the release of a large number of workers, so that, on the whole, there was a reduction in employment in the Border Cities. In Winnipeg, the number employed showed a contraction, mainly in construction and transportation. In Vancouver, the manufacturing, construction and trade industries reported reduced activity, but transportation was brisker.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows improvement in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber and rubber industries. On the other hand, there were losses in food, pulp and paper, electric current and some other plants. Logging showed practically no change, while mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade reported curtailment, that in construction and trade being most pronounced.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of February, 1932.

# TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The situation among local trade union members continued depressed during January with a slight change from December, attaining a new high unemployment level for our records, namely 22.0 per cent. This percentage was based on the returns tabulated from an aggregate of 1,849 labour organizations, including 187,891 persons. In December 21.1 per cent of the members reported were without work, this being the previous peak of unemployment since the establishment of our reports. Extensive losses in employment from December were reported by New Brunswick unions, quietness in the building and construction trades being largely responsible for the change. Decreases of lesser degree were registered by Manitoba and Alberta unions, and in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia minor contractions of activity were noted. Saskatchewan unions reported a slightly upward level of employment from December, and in Quebec conditions were but nominally improved, the garment trades in the latter province showing a considerably better situation which was in large measure offset by slackness in building and construction. Compared with the returns for January, 1931, when the unemployment percentage for Canada as a whole stood at 16.0, Saskatchewan unions alone reported a better employment tendency during the month reviewed, though the change was nominal, while in the remaining provinces noteworthy curtailment of operations was indicated, the losses in Quebec being particularly severe and attributable chiefly to dullness in the manufacturing industries, especially the garment trades and in building and construction.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a more detailed article on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of January, 1932.

Reports of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of January, 1932, showed 32,206 references of persons to positions, and a total of 30,721 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 12,072, of which 9,124 were of men and 2,948 of women, while placements in casual work were 18,649. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service numbered 31,538, and of these 25,654 were for men and 5,884 for women, while applications for employment were registered from 46,420 men and 11,335 women, a total of 57,755. Fewer vacancies and placements were shown when the above figures were compared with those for the preceding month, but applications showed a gain. Marked declines, how-



ever, were recorded in all transactions when a comparison was made with January last year, the reports for December, 1931, showing 36,867 vacancies offered, 53,885 applications made, and 35,747 placements effected, while in January, 1931, there were recorded 55,185 vacancies, 86,044 applications for work, and 53,972 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of January, 1932, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during January, 1932, was \$2,761,929 as compared with \$7,895,106 in the preceding month and with \$8,401,456 in January, 1931.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that awards in the engineering group were mostly responsible for the increase in the value of February contracts over those of January. The February total was \$14,802,600. This total shows that 47.8 per cent was awarded in the Province of Quebec and valued at \$7,079,500. Ontario had \$3,955,900 or 26.7 per cent. The Maritime Provinces shared to the extent of 20.4 per cent, the value being \$3,023,300; while British Columbia had \$500,600, or 3.4 per cent, and the Prairie Provinces 1.7 per cent, or \$243,300.

The Engineering group took care of 56.3 per cent of the February total, the value being \$8,337,500. Business buildings accounted for 26.8 per cent, or \$3,963,700. Residential had \$1,975,900, or 13.4 per cent, and Industrial 3.5 per cent, valued at \$525,500.

### Production and Trade

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 255.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* states that business operations in Canada did not show important change in January from the low level of the preceding month. The index of the physical volume of business was 113.8 compared with 111.2 in December, while the index of manufacturing production showed a slight recession from the level of the last month of the year. The production of newsprint and steel showed moderate gains, while the imports of crude petroleum were considerably greater than in December after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. The index

of mining production showed only slight decline, shipments of silver and nickel showing gains after seasonal adjustment. The sales of livestock on the stockyards were considerably accelerated in January and inspected slaughtering showed a marked increase. The decline in the index of employment was from 91.6 on January 1 to 89.7 on February 1, whereas the normal change during the month is an increase of one point.

**Coal.**—Coal production in Canada during January totalled 1,152,531 tons, a falling-off of 24.9 per cent from the average for the month during the past five years of 1,535,137 tons. The January output was made up of 678,022 tons of bituminous coal, 424,840 tons of lignite coal and 49,669 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Alberta was the leading producing province with a production of 503,159 tons, Nova Scotia followed with 365,052 tons. British Columbia mines produced 155,021 tons; Saskatchewan mines, 109,307 tons; and New Brunswick mines, 19,992 tons.

Imports of coal into Canada declined 43.6 per cent in January to 629,633 tons as compared with the 1927-1931 average for the month of 1,116,363 tons. Anthracite importations amounted to 157,998 tons and included 142,095 tons from the United States and 15,903 tons from Great Britain. Bituminous imports consisted of 471,155 tons from the United States, a decrease of 13.7 per cent from the January, 1931, total of 546,263 tons. There was the usual small importation of United States lignite coal into British Columbia.

Exports of Canadian coal declined 66.7 per cent to 34,017 tons as compared with the January 1927-1931 average of 102,094 tons. The United States, Newfoundland, Australia, Japan, Irish Free State, and Belgium were the principal purchasers of Canadian coal in January.

Coal made available for consumption in January totalled 1,748,147 tons or 31.4 per cent below the five-year average for the month of 2,549,406 tons. The current month's supply was drawn from the following sources: United States mines, 613,730 tons; Canadian mines, 1,118,514 tons; and Great Britain mines, 15,903 tons.

A summary of Canadian trade in January, 1932, prepared by the Department of National Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$34,114,507 as compared with \$40,289,795 in the preceding month and with \$50,368,318 in January, 1931. The chief imports in January, 1932, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, \$6,656,252; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$6,284,551; Iron and its products, \$5,085,447.

BUILDING  
PERMITS  
AND CON-  
TRACTS  
AWARDED.

INDUSTRIAL  
PRODUCTION.

EXTERNAL  
TRADE.

The merchandise exported from Canada during January, 1932, amounted to \$38,366,699, as compared with \$53,255,476 in the preceding month and with \$44,682,883 in January, 1931. The chief exports in January, 1932 were: Wood, wood products and paper, \$12,940,917; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$9,073,257; Animals and animal products, \$5,721,613.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in February, 1932, showed a substantial increase over the previous month, a large increase appearing also in the number of workers involved. The increase was due largely to the occurrence during the month of several strikes of coal miners in western Canada, each of which involved from two hundred to three hundred workers, and to a strike of women's clothing factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., which, while of only two day's duration, involved 1,500 workers. In comparison with the figures for February, 1931, almost twice as many strikes and lockouts were recorded. The number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showed a less substantial increase, however, as for several days during February last year some 1,700 women's clothing factory workers were on strike in Toronto, Ont. There were in existence during the month seventeen disputes, involving 3,611 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 14,679 working days, as compared with eleven disputes, involving 1,044 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 10,729 working days in January. In February, 1931, there were on record nine disputes, involving 2,066 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 10,431 working days. At the end of the month there were on record seven disputes involving approximately 850 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the union.

### Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$7.34 for February, as compared with \$7.68 for January; \$9.44 for February, 1931; \$11.83 for February, 1930; \$11.15 for February, 1929; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.77 for February, 1920; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. The decline was due mainly to a substantial seasonal fall in

the price of eggs, though the prices of pork, bacon, lard, milk, butter, cheese, beans and prunes were also lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$17.25 at the beginning of February as compared with \$17.59 for January; \$19.78 for February, 1931; \$22.12 for February, 1930; \$21.41 for February, 1929; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$24.71 for February, 1920; and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 continued to decline, being 69.2 for February as compared with 69.4 in January; 76.0 for February, 1931; 93.9 for February, 1930; 95.0 for February, 1929; 98.3 for February, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.8 for February, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups were lower, one was higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, because of lower quotations for steers, hogs, hides, fresh meats, milk and butter, which more than offset advances in the prices of calves, lambs, fresh eggs and smoked ham; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, mainly because of lower prices for raw silk; the Iron and its Products group, due to declines in the prices of steel tank plates and automobile body plates; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due mainly to reductions in the prices of lead, silver, tin, zinc and copper; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of lower prices for coal oil and sulphur; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of lower quotations for sodium bichromate and certain other chemicals. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was slightly higher, increased prices for barley, flax, rye, wheat and flour more than offsetting lower prices for bran, shorts, raw rubber, gluten meal and potatoes. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group was unchanged.

Approximately 624,000 workers, constituting about 40 per cent of Chicago's working population, were unemployed on October 15, 1931, the Illinois Department of Labour estimates in its Labour Bulletin of November, 1931. The estimate is based on the United States Census of Unemployment in that city for January, 1931, and on the monthly volume of employment index for the manufacturing industries of Chicago.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**D**URING the month of February the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into a dispute affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers and station employees and various subsidiary groups.

Reference was made in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 123, to the receipt of an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors, track-

men, etc., members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The dispute arose in connection with a 10 per cent reduction in wages proposed by the company, and directly affected 82 employees. On February 18th a Board was established and was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge J. H. Scott, of Perth, Ontario, third member and chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. H. P. Hill, K.C., Ottawa, Ontario, the company's nominee, and Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., the employees' nominee.

### Report of Board in Dispute between Canadian Pacific Railway and Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on December 28th to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers and station employees and various subsidiary groups presented its report to the Minister of Labour during February. The dispute arose in connection with a proposed 10 per cent wage reduction, directly affecting 5,000 employees. The personnel of the Board was as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, of Montreal, P. Q., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Mr. Errol M. McDougall, K.C., and Professor J. T. Culliton, both of Montreal, P. Q., nominees of the company and employees respectively. The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by the parties concerned, the texts of which are given below.

#### Report of Board

February 19, 1932.

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the one hand (Employer) and certain of its employees on the other hand, being: Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees and (subsidiary groups) Freight Handlers, West Saint John; Sub-Foremen and Freight Checkers, West Saint John; Gang Foremen, Checkers, Coopers, Sealers and Porters, Montreal Wharf; Shop Clerks, Angus; Stores Department Employees; Purser and Freight Clerks, B.C. Lake and*

*River Steamers; Freight Shed and Baggage Room Staffs, Victoria, B.C., Coast Steamship Service; Freight Shed and Baggage Room Staffs, E. & N. Ry.; Water-front Freight Handlers, Vancouver (Employees).*

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the above matter and composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, Acting Chief Justice of the Superior Court, District of Montreal; Errol M. McDougall, K.C., of Montreal, nominated by the Railway Company, and Professor J. T. Culliton, of Montreal, nominated by the Employees, was convened and held formal sessions at the Court House in the City of Montreal, on the 28th day of January, the 3rd day of February, the 12th day of February, the 15th day of February, the 18th day of February and the 19th day of February, 1932.

The Railway Company was represented by:  
Mr. Grant Hall, Vice-President,  
Mr. George Hodge, Manager of the Department of Personnel,  
Mr. W. S. Hall, Superintendent; Brandon.

The employees were represented by:  
Mr. F. H. Hall, Vice-President Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.  
Mr. E. L. Oliver.

The dispute in this case is well defined and arose out of the request made to the men to

accept a reduction of 10 per cent in their compensation. The application for the constitution of the Board states the matter in issue and the preliminary negotiations between the parties to reach a settlement of the dispute, as follows:—

"On October 2, the Employers served notices upon the Employees to the effect that from October 16, and until December 31, 1932, they should accept a reduction of ten per cent in their compensation on each payroll, the existing basic rates of pay to be maintained and the matter to receive further consideration at the expiration of the period mentioned unless, in the meantime, arrangement should mutually be made otherwise. In the event that the proposal was not accepted, the communications stated that they should be accepted as the required thirty days' notice for the revision of agreements between the employers and employees for a ten per cent reduction in the rates of pay specified therein.

"Following informal discussions on September 28, 1931, and October 2, 1931, held in Montreal between representatives of the railways and the employees represented by Mr. W. A. Rowe, General Chairman, Eastern Lines, and Mr. J. L. Pateman, General Chairman, Western Lines, and the Employees' General Committee, at which existing conditions and the railway's proposal were fully discussed, an adjournment was requested by the employees until approximately October 22, in order to consider and put before their membership the railway's proposal, which was fully outlined in the letter of October 2 above mentioned.

"Further conferences were held in Montreal on October 30, November 2, and November 5, with a view to arriving at a settlement of the question. At the latter conference it was stated on behalf of the employees that they were not prepared to accept the proposal of the railway."

It is thus evident that the proposal of the company was definitely declined by the employees and the aid of a Board of Conciliation, under the Statute referred to, was sought and obtained, to deal with the dispute. The parties came before the Board, where every opportunity was afforded them to state fully their respective cases both orally and in writing.

The Board views with great satisfaction the thorough and painstaking care with which both parties presented their submissions and desires to express its commendation of the friendly and frank manner in which both the company and the employees approached and discussed a subject which might well have engendered feelings of bitterness and suspicion. We are

glad to testify that no such sentiments were manifest, nor do we believe that they were present.

In harmony with the Statute under which the Board was constituted, efforts were made to bring about a settlement between the parties, and, finally, at the session of the Board on February 15, after the company's representatives had submitted their written reply to the employees' statement, upon the suggestion of the Chairman of the Board, the parties were again invited to meet with a view to composing their differences and reaching a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the dispute. The session was adjourned till the 18th upon the understanding that some such effort would be made.

The Board is extremely gratified to learn that its efforts to conciliate the parties have been successful and that they have reached and concluded an agreement satisfactory to the Board and which is duly approved and ratified in so far as may be necessary.

The Board, therefore, has pleasure in reporting that the matters in dispute between the parties have been amicably adjusted in accordance with the terms of the said agreement, an original whereof is appended hereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,  
*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) ERROL M. McDUGALL,  
*Member of Board.*

(Sgd.) JOHN CULLITON,  
*Member of Board.*

#### AGREEMENT—EASTERN LINES AND WESTERN LINES

Agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees, including so-called subsidiary groups as follows:—

- Freight Handlers, West Saint John, N.B.
- Sub-Foremen and Freight Checkers, West Saint John, N.B.
- Gang Foremen, Checkers, Coopers, Sealers and Porters, Montreal Wharf.
- Shop Clerks, Angus Shops.
- Stores Department Employees.
- Pursers and Freight Clerks, British Columbia Lake and River Steamers.
- Freight Shed and Baggage Room Staffs, British Columbia Coast Steamship Service, Victoria, B.C.
- Freight Shed and Baggage Room Staffs, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry., Victoria.
- Waterfront Freight Handlers, Vancouver.
- Stores Employees, British Columbia Coast Steamship Service, Victoria.



The parties hereto agree that:

(a) Ten per cent shall be deducted from each employee's pay cheques;

(b) Basic rates of pay as specified in the various schedules shall remain in effect.

(c) This agreement shall be effective from March 1, 1932, to February 28, 1933, but if, on or after January 15, 1933, business conditions have not so improved as to enable the Railways to terminate the agreement at February 28, 1933, notice to that effect will be given to the representatives of the Employees upon which the parties to this agreement will confer further and agree to make every reasonable effort

to bring the matter to a conclusion before February 28, 1933.

For the Company:

(Sgd.) GRANT HALL,  
*Vice-President.*

For the Employees:

(Sgd.) W. A. ROWE.  
(Sgd.) J. L. PATEMAN,  
*General Chairman.*

Approved:

(Sgd.) F. H. HALL,  
*Vice-President.*

Montreal, February 18, 1932.

## REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE IN THE COAL MINES IN THE ESTEVAN DISTRICT, SASK.

A DISPUTE between the coal miners, members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, and certain mine operators in the Bienfait-Estevan coal field in Saskatchewan, resulting in a strike from September 7, 1931, to October 7, 1931, was referred to a Royal Commission under Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Judge Edmund R. Wylie, District Court Judge of the Judicial District of Estevan, being appointed by an Order in Council on September 18 as Commissioner. The causes of the dispute included complaints as to the observance of the mining laws of the province. The provincial government also issued a commission to Judge Wylie with provision for the appointment of counsel and other assistance. The Commissioner secured the assistance of counsel, mining engineers, accountants, inspectors of weights and measures, and sanitary inspectors, and secured reports from these on the finances of the various mining companies, the conditions of the mines and their methods of operation, wage scales, condition of houses for miners, rentals, and the operations of company stores.

The report deals in detail with each feature of the dispute in each mine, and outlines the events leading up to the strike and the proceedings which led up to its termination. The report also deals with an agreement which was reached during the commission's inquiry, providing for improvements in working conditions and for a partial restoration of wage rates. A riot on September 29, in which three strikers were killed, several strikers and other persons were injured, and much property in the town of Estevan was damaged, is not dealt with in the report, as the matter was before the courts, a number of persons having been committed for trial in March, 1932.

### EXTRACTS FROM REPORT

The following extracts from the report summarize the results of the inquiry, with recommendations.

#### Organization in the Field

Prior to the year 1931 there had been no labour organization in this field, or in the individual mines. For several months before the strike there had been a feeling of unrest growing out of the reduction in wages and the working conditions complained of. An organization in each mine, with a Committee authorized to represent the men in any difference or complaint arising out of wages or weights or working conditions, would have removed much of the dissatisfaction.

There was a feeling fairly general among the men in the mines that an individual miner making personal complaints to the management, was in danger of dismissal. The operators state that no miner was ever dismissed by reason of the fact that he had made a complaint to the manager. There is no doubt, however, that when a miner, who had voiced a complaint of this kind to the management, was afterwards laid off through lack of work or dismissed for any other cause, there was a tendency to attribute his dismissal entirely to the fact that he had been regarded as an agitator by the management.

As a result of a number of meetings in August, 1931, Joseph Forkin, an organizer, was brought into the field and advised the men to join a union. On August 23 S. Scarlet addressed a meeting at Taylorton, and on August 25 James Sloan, President of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, arrived from Calgary, and on or about this time a local branch of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada was organized. Prior to the arrival of James Sloan and the formation of the Union, John Loughran and Bernet Wynn had been acting president and vice-president of the local organi-

zation. On his arrival, however, from Calgary, James Sloan assumed control.

The events, during this period, leading up to the strike are set out in the evidence of Loughran, Wynn, William Wallace Lynd, Dan Moar and Thomas M. Malloy, Deputy Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries in the Provincial Government. Mr. Malloy's oral evidence is supplemented by a written statement filed on the inquiry and verified by him. It is quite clear from the evidence of Loughran and Wynn that the Honourable John A. Merkley and the Honourable James F. Bryant, and Thomas M. Malloy, all acting in behalf of the Provincial Government, showed a deep interest in this mining dispute and were making every effort to bring about a conciliation between the operators and the men. The Provincial Government had already offered a Board of Inquiry under the Public Inquiries Act of Saskatchewan, and had endeavoured to arrange a Board of Conciliation, which the operators agreed to accept, but which James Sloan had refused in an interview with Loughran and Wynn.

The operators had refused to recognize the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, on the ground that it was affiliated through the Red International of Labour Unions with the Communist International of Russia. James Sloan, in his interview with Malloy and others during this period, denied that there was any affiliation with Russian Communism and maintained that the local branch of the Union was not a "Red" organization and insisted that before any negotiations took place leading to a settlement of the dispute, there must be recognition of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada by the operators. On September 7 a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Local Union was held at which Sloan presided, and as a result of this meeting, the local Union ordered a strike of all miners in the Saskatchewan Lignite field to become effective on the morning of September 8. On September 7 Mr. Malloy sent the following telegram to James Sloan:

"Am informed operators refused to meet your Union tonight and strike to take place tomorrow Stop Would strongly urge you advise men to observe the law in such matter and that you apply immediately for board under Industrial Disputes Act, for thorough investigation working conditions and that men remain at work pending investigation."

During this meeting James Sloan placed before the Executive Committee various methods of procedure referring to the Board of Conciliation, Arbitration and a Royal Commission, and it is quite clear from the evidence that the miners preferred a Royal Commission, but the contents of the telegram were not made

known to the members at the meeting and the miners were not made aware that in refusing the Board of Conciliation offered, and in ordering a strike, which became effective on the morning of September 8, they were acting illegally and in contravention of Section 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

All its efforts to prevent this strike having failed, the Provincial Government immediately communicated with the Department of Labour at Ottawa and the Dominion Government sent Chief Conciliation Officer M. Campbell to Estevan. These negotiations are fully set out in the evidence of Dan Moar on the statement filed by him and in the statement of Mr. Campbell also submitted to the Commission.

It is quite clear from this evidence that the miners refused at this time to return temporarily to work until certain concessions, which the operators refused, were granted.

There has, apparently, been some misunderstanding between the Miners' Executive and Mr. Campbell as to the opening of the inquiry by the Royal Commission before the men returned to work. The instructions from the Dominion Government to the Commission are, however, perfectly clear and, as already pointed out, were not made conditional on the men returning to work.

A number of persons who have been charged with taking part in the parade and the riot which followed, have been committed for trial by jury at the next regular sittings of the Court of King's Bench at Estevan in March, next, when all the facts and circumstances connected with this parade and the responsibility therefor will, no doubt, be brought out in the evidence. It was not, therefore, considered necessary or advisable for the purpose of this Commission to go into this phase of the matter at this time.

The great obstacle in the way of a meeting of the operators and the men, prior to the strike, was the demand of the union officials that the operators should recognize the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and the refusal of the operators to comply with this demand.

The Mine Workers' Union of Canada was organized as an ordinary labour union, which in the year 1931 became affiliated with the Workers' Unity League of Canada. The purpose of this league, as appears from the evidence, is set out in the draft constitution of this organization as follows:

"To organize the Canadian Workers into a powerful revolutionary Industrial Union, created on the axis of the widest rank and file control. To fight for the defence and improvement of the conditions of the working class, mobilizing and organizing the Canadian workers for the final overthrow of capitalism, and



for the establishment of a Revolutionary Workers' Government. . . . The Workers' Unity League of Canada is the Canadian Section of the Red International of Labour Unions, pledged to a program and policy of Revolutionary struggle for the complete overthrow of capitalism and its institutions of exploitation and the setting up of the state power of the Workers and poor farmers through a Workers' and Farmers' Government."

One must come to the conclusion that the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, through its affiliation with the Workers' Unity League, has ceased to become a labour union in the ordinary sense, but has been converted into a revolutionary industrial union, pledged to a program and policy of revolutionary struggle for the complete overthrow of capitalism and for the establishment of a revolutionary workers' government.

Apart altogether from the question as to whether or not the purpose sought to be achieved is to be brought about by peaceful means, or by means of force and violence, I cannot see how men who are in charge of these mines entrusted with the management of an industry in which a large amount of capital is invested, can be reasonably expected to recognize, on behalf of the companies they represent, an organization with such an avowed economic purpose. It further seems to me that the attitude of this union, as expressed through its officials in the events leading up to the strike, was more consistent with the avowed policy of the Workers' Unity League than with securing a satisfactory solution of the difficulty in the best interests of the miners.

The printing and distribution of the open letter, purporting to be signed by the Saskatchewan-Manitoba District Council of the Workers' Unity League, through the mining area during the negotiations on October 18 and 19, urging the men who were illegally on strike at that time, to remain on strike, irrespective of any arrangements made with the local committees, is also in accordance with the avowed purpose of this League. There is no proof, however, that the Workers' Unity League was responsible for this letter, but it is only fair to say that the members of the local executive of the Miners' Union have denied any responsibility for it, and that the letter itself was repudiated at a meeting of the miners held at this time.

### Summary

The causes underlying the industrial unrest in this field, and the circumstances which led to the cessation of work, as disclosed in the oral and documentary evidence submitted, may be summarized as follows:

(1) The seasonal and fluctuating nature of the industry, reducing the average earnings and

making it difficult for the miners to obtain employment during certain months of the year.

(2) Financial conditions arising out of the rapid reduction in realization on coal, due to competition following the advent of the mechanized stripping plant in the field.

(3) Reductions in wage schedules during the latter part of 1930 and during 1931, and the fear, based on statements of the operators during the summer of 1931, that further reductions would be made when the fall season opened.

(4) Certain unsatisfactory working conditions in the mines to which special reference has been made.

(5) Certain unsatisfactory living conditions in the mining camps, already referred to.

(6) The lack of any recognized procedure in any of the mines for dealing with complaints or disputes between the operator and the worker, due to a lack of organization in the mine, and the absence of any representative committee with authority to speak for the men.

(7) The demand of the union officials that the operators recognize the Mine Workers' Union as a condition precedent to any negotiations for settlement, and the refusal of the operators to recognize the union or negotiate with it in its official capacity.

(8) The antagonistic attitude of the President of the Mine Workers' Union toward a Board of Conciliation, which the operators had agreed to accept.

## REMEDIES

### 1. A Thorough Inspection and a More Detailed Inspector's Report

Most of the mines in this field have developed from rather primitive conditions.

The method of inspection has not kept pace with the development of the larger mines. I think this is clear from the evidence of several witnesses, as well as the engineers who inspected the mines for the Commission, and the evidence of the inspector himself, Mr. Samuel Lee, who appeared before the Commission and produced a large number of inspectors' reports. The present inspector has done some useful work, particularly among the smaller mines and has made some valuable suggestions in his evidence. I do not understand, however, how a thorough system of inspection could have failed to detect and report certain unsatisfactory conditions, existing for some time back in a number of these mines, many of which have been remedied since attention was called to them during the inquiry.

The inspector points out that the report form prepared for his use is too general and

makes little or no provision for a detailed statement on any point. The form appears to have been ample for any report produced on the Inquiry, but from the evidence I can understand the force of this objection. For example, the space of one line, allotted in the form for a report on ventilation, which the inspector invariably reports as being "Good," seems to me inadequate in view of the evidence.

It seems to me that under "Ventilation," this form should require a specific statement as to the quantity of air entering the mine and at the working faces; the number of animals as well as men in the mine; provision for cross-cuts; for keeping the air free from contamination; conditions of doors and brattices; difficulties if any in removing powder smoke and black-damp when present; obstructions to the air current; the location of the fan and the number of hours it is kept in operation, as well as any other matters affecting ventilation, coming under the notice of the inspector, or required by the Mines Act and regulations. All provisions in the Mines Act and regulations should be treated much in the same way in the report, so that any contravention of the Act will be noted.

Evidence was submitted as to the method of inspection in other lignite coal areas where the inspector was required to give a specific answer to a large number of questions dealing with conditions in the mine. A more detailed report of this kind would, in my opinion, insure a more thorough inspection and a copy of such report posted at the entrance to the mine would further protect the health and safety of the miners by tending to keep the mine up to the proper standard at all times. It would also furnish reliable data for amendments to the Act and regulations, so that these could be kept well up to mining development in the field. This question of inspection is also discussed by Mr. Cox in his report at page 15.

## 2. Improvement in Living Conditions

The conditions under which a miner lives in these camps depend largely on himself, but there are certain matters such as the sanitary condition of the camp, the general condition and state of repair of the house in which he lives and the facilities for washing, and changing when he leaves the mine, all of which have a very important influence on his mental outlook and his attitude towards his work.

As already pointed out, wash-houses are in use at two of the mines and there is a good supply of drinking water at all the mines but one, where some delay has occurred in making provision for this, for reasons already explained.

The attitude of all the operators toward these improvements in living conditions was entirely sympathetic as will be seen from the evidence, and the memoranda of negotiations in connection with the various mines on file. The only objection raised was the financial condition of the mines, and this must be recognized, but having considered all this, it seems to me that it will be an economic advantage to the operators in the end, and bring about a better mental attitude if some provision is made from monies usually reserved in the financial statements for depreciation and depletion, or if provision is made in some other way, for the necessary repairs to buildings rented to the miners, and for necessary improvements in the camp, and these improvements should be made within a reasonable time.

## 3. Hours and Methods of Payment

There has been considerable evidence submitted as to the number of hours a miner should work and the question as to whether or not he should be paid monthly or every two weeks.

As to the hours, the evidence would support an eight-hour day with provision for extending the time, by special agreement when necessary, in order to enable the mine to take advantage of increased orders in the busy season, or rush orders at other times. During the negotiations on October 18 and 19, the parties agreed to an eight-hour day from face to face for the miners, and a nine-hour day for the day-men, with some provision for extra time to meet emergencies.

During the Inquiry, the miners expressed themselves as being strongly in favour of a pay day every two weeks, as they claimed that this would enable them to buy for cash and to take advantage of bargains in necessities, and give them much better value for their money, and also to a large extent, enable them to keep out of debt. The operators contend that it will be inconvenient for them, as the coal is sold on a thirty-day basis, and will also increase the expense of book-keeping.

I have come to the conclusion that, subject to the right of the parties to make a special agreement, in order to get the best results from labour in these mines for the mutual benefit of the operators and the men, the working hours and method of payment in these mines should be brought into conformity with the method employed in the coal mining areas in other Canadian fields, as soon as the adjustments can be made.

## 4. Subsidies

The question of subvention has already been dealt with. A number of remedies suggested to the Commission, such as subsidies and a



tax on machinery, on the ground that it displaces labour, are not properly within the scope of this Commission, and would require a much more exhaustive inquiry along different lines to justify the expression of any opinion thereon. It will be sufficient to refer to the evidence, setting out the different points of view, in connection with these suggestions.

### 5. Amalgamation

Another solution of the economic problem facing these mines was referred to by Mr. Morfit, general manager of the Western Dominion Collieries, Limited, and a similar plan has been recommended by Mr. Cox in his report at page 15.

Mr. Morfit refers to a consolidation, or amalgamation, of the larger producing mines, which might be worked out for the purpose of reducing the cost of production, and to permit the instalment of the most efficient equipment.

It would seem as if, unless there is a rapid increase in output, economic conditions will sooner or later force such action on the operators, and from the expert opinions expressed on the Inquiry the result would be beneficial.

### 6. Increase in Markets

The most practical, permanent solution of the problem facing this industry at the present time, is to be found in the possibility of a greatly increased market for Saskatchewan lignite coal, resulting in a larger output in all the mines. Many of the operators refer to this potential market as the hopeful sign of the Industry, and the steps now being taken to educate the public as to the true value of this coal and the proper method of burning the same, are already bringing some satisfactory results to the industry. A great deal of valuable oral and documentary evidence, dealing with this phase of the inquiry, was placed before the Commission by the operators and their Consulting Engineer, R. L. Sutherland, and by the Deputy Minister of Labour in the Provincial Government, Mr. Thomas M. Malloy.

For the purpose of this report, a very brief summary of the evidence, on which certain conclusions as to the prospects of the mining industry in this field, more particularly that carried on by the underground mines, are based, will be sufficient.

(a) *Market Territory:* The Saskatchewan lignite field has a favourable location in the southeastern portion of the province with good railway connections and a closer natural market territory in Saskatchewan and Manitoba than any other competing coal.

From data furnished on the inquiry, including statistics and maps, which appear to me to be reliable, Saskatchewan lignite coal has a natural advantage based on the heat value of the coal in approximately 80 per cent of the area of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The present lignite mining industry of Saskatchewan, however, now supplies only about 6.3 per cent of the total requirements of the two provinces, and about 15 per cent of the requirements of the Province of Saskatchewan. It is not to be expected that lignite can displace all other fuels in this area, but it is pointed out that to supply even the very modest objective of one-quarter of the present demand in that area, would require an increase in production to 1,880,000 tons per year, giving employment to not less than 1,500 people.

In a survey made by the provincial government in February, 1930, it is estimated that on the basis of the price of coal at that time, and after making a comparison of heat values and railway mileages, Saskatchewan lignite from this field should command an annual market in the territory referred to, to the extent of about 3,000,000 tons. Since that time the decrease in price has been due to a large extent to competition within the field.

(b) *The effect of Increased Production on costs of operation and wages:* From evidence submitted, the Saskatchewan lignite field, as a whole, is not producing coal in proportion to the capital invested. The output for Saskatchewan should be 960,000 tons per annum to place it on the same basis as Alberta with reference to capital investment, whereas the output for 1929 was 580,189 tons and for 1930, 579,424 tons.

In Mr. Sutherland's treatise on the conditions of the coal mining industry in Saskatchewan, dated November 3, 1931, a copy of which was filed during the inquiry, in Table 10, the effect of increased production from 580,189 tons to 960,000 tons on the basis of 1929 conditions, is shown in a striking manner. In this table it is demonstrated that this increase in output would reduce the cost of operation, overhead, etc., from 39.4 per cent to 23.9 per cent, and would increase the wage scale by 28 per cent without affecting in any way the percentage of earnings on capital.

The average number of days worked during the year, namely: 225 in 1929, or the average number of men employed, namely: 561 for the same year, would be increased accordingly.

At present there are no dividends on capital in this field, and these have not been taken into consideration in ascertaining the costs

of operation in the mines affected by this dispute during the past year, or in making an estimate for the future. It also appears from the evidence that in all these mines, as is no doubt the case in other industries, a certain minimum output is necessary to produce coal at prevailing market prices, without loss, but once this point in production is reached the output in these mines can be doubled, owing to their present capacity, and increased wages and profits secured with very little increase in overhead or fixed costs. Such a result can not, of course, be obtained in a year and, as already pointed out, some arrangement for stabilization in prices at something approaching the actual value of the coal is necessary to meet the immediate situation.

The evidence submitted, however, establishes the fact that loss in realization can be recovered, and ground gained, by capturing even a portion of the natural market referred to.

(c) *Market development in North Dakota:* To further demonstrate the possibility of a greatly increased market for this field, the development of the coal industry in the State of North Dakota was referred to. This State contains a large lignite coal area bordering on the Saskatchewan field. This coal, which is very similar to the Saskatchewan coal, has a B.T.U. value of around 7,000 to 7,100 as compared with the Saskatchewan field which averages 7,200. In the State of North Dakota, with a population of 685,000 people, the production of lignite coal in 1921 was 895,715 tons, which in 1930 had increased to 1,849,144 tons, while the production in Saskatchewan for 1930, with a population of 867,000 people, was 578,189 tons. Seventy-five per cent of the coal burned in the State of North Dakota is lignite coal mined in the State. Only 15 per cent of the coal burned in the province of Saskatchewan consists of lignite produced in the province. In explanation of this remarkable increase in the North Dakota market, it was stated that about 15 years ago a concerted effort was made to popularize lignite coal, and that during the following years, the people of North Dakota had been educated in the best methods of burning this coal and in the use of proper burning equipment.

The mining equipment of the Saskatchewan field is well up to the standard of the North Dakota mines, but the evidence submitted will establish the fact that the province of Saskatchewan is about 15 years behind the state of North Dakota in market development. From the point of view, therefore, of an available market, the future of the lignite

coal industry in this province is very promising. The result, however, will depend largely, as it did in the state of North Dakota, with the operators themselves. The work being done through their consulting engineer, who specializes in combustion, in the way of education and practical demonstration, and the active interest being taken by the Government of Saskatchewan in the development of this market, would indicate that the operators and the province of Saskatchewan are alive to the situation.

(d) *Government Analysis of the Coal in Various Mines:* Considerable evidence was given to the effect that the Saskatchewan Government should establish the calorific value of the coal from the various mines in B.T.U. per pound by analysis. The operators of the underground mines referred to all strongly favoured this procedure. It was also advocated by R. J. Lee, mining engineer, and Mr. Cox in his report makes the following statement at page 16:—

"A competent federal or provincial authority should carry out accurate sampling from each mine in the field, such samples to be at least three in number from each mine, and to cover only those portions of the seam which are being extracted. A set of samples of the commercial productions should also be obtained. Such samples should be analyzed by identical methods by the federal or provincial laboratory, and the results published."

There was a certain amount of opposition to this procedure on the ground that the quality of coal varies in different sections of the mine, and that accurate results cannot be obtained. It was also contended that in the case of industrial coal, the tests are made at the proper place, namely, at the plant where the coal is being consumed.

Mr. Lee states in his evidence that there is no difficulty in obtaining accurate samples from all mines by certain approved methods in use in the province of Alberta and other places.

Different Government publications were submitted in which the heat units, ash content, moisture and other contents of the coal in particular mines were set out in detail. I am satisfied from the evidence that if this is not already done, the Saskatchewan Government should undertake to ascertain by analysis the heat units and other values of the coal in different areas of the Saskatchewan lignite field, and should also know by actual tests the value in heat units of all the larger producing mines.



Reliable data of this kind would greatly assist in marketing the coal from the field and would assist each mine in disposing of its coal according to its merits.

The preparation of domestic coal also plays a very important part in its market value, and the heat value of coal may also be improved by mechanical treatment. These are facts which should also be taken into consideration. In view of the rapidly increasing demand for the coal from this field, it might be advisable to introduce a legislation, providing that all coal shipped from Saskatchewan mines shall have a trade name, and that the mine from which it is shipped shall be designated.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the agreements arrived at between the men and the operators during the conference held on October 19 and 20 continue in force until September 1, 1932.

2. That during the summer of 1932 wage schedules for the following year, or such longer period as may be agreed on, be fixed at a conference between the operators and the men of the respective mines.

3. That in order to remove a cause of friction in the future as to dockage screenings, etc., the wage schedules of the miner be worked out so that in every mine where the change of system can be reasonably effected, the miner shall be paid on a mine-run basis.

4. That pending the revision of these schedules, normal conditions of timbering in the rooms continue to be included in the tonnage rate, but that any abnormal condition, requiring additional timbering in the rooms, be paid for at the present rate for timbering in entries, or at such other rate as may be agreed on.

5. That on the revision of wage schedules, provision be made for a different rate for the man not qualified under the Act to have charge of a working face, and the qualified man with whom he is working in the same room.

6. For the better enforcement of health regulations, that the Government consider the advisability of including all mining camps outside of an incorporated village in a separate unit or health district.

7. That provision be made in the Mines Act or Public Health Act, requiring the owner, manager or agent to keep all houses in mining camps, occupied by mine workers, in a reasonably good state of repair, and to provide the camp with a sufficient supply of good drinking water.

8. A more thorough inspection of the mines and a more detailed inspector's report, cover-

ing all working conditions in the mine and reporting on any contravention of the Act and regulations.

9. The strict enforcement of all provisions of the Mines Act and regulations.

10. An inspection of the tippie scales on or before the first day of September in each year by the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

11. That the check weighman, or representative committee from any mine may, at any time, apply to the Minister who shall be empowered to and may, if he thinks it necessary, direct an inspection either as to weight or as to the condition of the scales.

12. That the heat value in B.T.U. and other values of the coal mined in different districts of Saskatchewan, be ascertained and fixed by Government analysis.

13. That the heat value in B.T.U. and other values of the coal from all mines producing coal above a certain quantity for sale, be ascertained and fixed in the same way.

14. That the Government consider the advisability of introducing legislation, with a view to having the coal from all mines in the province, producing coal above a certain quantity, sold under a trade name, and the name of the mine and the area in which it is situated designated.

15. That the working arrangement between the operators and the men for the deduction of an agreed amount for medical services and sick fund, be continued, and that the amount be paid out by the operators as directed by the men, the details to be worked out and embodied in future legislation.

16. That the special rules referred to in section 39 of the Mines Act be formulated and adopted at a special conference between the manager and a representative committee of the men at each mine, and approved by the Minister as soon as possible.

16a. That in view of the evidence submitted, the existing subvention rate be reconsidered by the Canada Fuel Board.

17. That the Mines Act be amended so as to incorporate in due form the following provisions:—

(a) A provision making it clear that the Act is intended to apply to coal mining, and not to other forms of mining.

(b) That in addition to the certificates of manager and pit boss provided by the Act, there shall be a third-class certificate granted to any applicant qualified to act as manager of a mine where less than six persons are employed, and a miner's certificate granted to any applicant entitled to be in charge of a working face.

(c) That no person be allowed to operate a mine where less than six persons are employed,

without having first obtained the third-class certificate referred to, at least.

(d) That no miner be allowed to be in charge of a working face at any mine, unless he is the holder of a miner's certificate, and that no miner shall receive such certificate, unless he has been employed in some capacity underground in a mine for, at least, six months, and has satisfied the inspector by oral examination as to his ability as a miner.

(e) That an applicant for a third-class certificate must have qualifications, at least, equal to those of a qualified miner, and must satisfy the inspector by oral examination as to his ability to manage the class of mine to which his certificate applies.

(f) That any applicant for a third-class certificate, or any applicant for a miner's certificate, being dissatisfied with the decision of the inspector may appeal in writing to the Minister, who may appoint a special board for the purpose of granting such applicant an oral examination, or may otherwise decide the matter, and his decision shall be final.

(g) That on and after the 1st day of September, 1932, all wages earned by any person, or persons, employed in or about a mine, in which twenty or more persons are employed underground, shall be paid twice a month unless otherwise agreed.

(h) In a mine where wages depend on the amount of coal gotten out, all wages shall be paid according to the weight or admeasurement of all the coal gotten out by the miner, with a provision that an agreement may be made between the miner and the operator for deductions on account of slack or nut coal, or on account of impurities in the coal.

(h-a) That an adequate amount of ventilation shall mean not less than 200 cubic feet of pure air per minute, for each person and animal employed in the mine.

(i) That the mine fan be kept in operation for 24 hours a day, including Sundays, and that should it be stopped at any time during working hours, the miners be immediately withdrawn until the operation of the fan is resumed.

(j) That all air passages be kept reasonably clear of clay-falls or other impediments.

(k) That all doors in actual use in the mine be kept closed, and that all doors not in actual use be taken off the hinges, and that no doors be propped, or fastened back, or opened, except for the passing of persons, animals, cars or locomotives.

(l) That the owner, agent or manager in every mine shall post in some conspicuous place at the mine, a plan showing the ways of ingress or egress to and from the various

outlets, with the travelling roads leading thereto.

(m) That immediately after inspection, the inspector shall cause to be posted in some conspicuous place at, or near, the entrance to the mine, a copy, or duplicate, of his report.

(n) That properly constructed ambulances, or stretchers, with splints, bandages, and sufficient other medical supplies necessary for the purpose of rendering first aid, shall be kept at every mine ready for immediate use in case of accident.

(o) That at least one person in every mine shall hold a certificate showing that he has taken a course in First Aid and Ambulance work, fitting him to give first aid to persons injured in or about the mine.

(p) That where more than 20 persons are employed below ground, a wash-house approved by the Minister shall be provided containing hot and cold water, where such persons may conveniently wash themselves and dry and change their clothes.

(q) That the present agreement in the larger mines referred to as to hours, be continued until September 1, 1932, and that, thereafter, no miner shall be allowed to work below ground for more than 8 hours during any consecutive 24 hours, except in case of emergency, provided that the time may be extended by special agreement between the operators and the men when necessary, in order to enable the mine to fill increased orders in the busy season, or rush orders at other times.

(r) That man-holes be required in every haulage way, the same to be at least 3 feet in depth from the wall, 5 feet high, and 3 feet wide, and when old rooms or cross-cuts are used as man-holes, the same shall be properly marked in accordance with the Act and kept clear of refuse or other material.

(s) That no working place in a mine shall be driven more than 60 feet ahead of ventilation, without cross-cuts.

(t) That sub-section 3 of Regulation 5 of the Mines Act be revised so as to make it clear that in all mines where inflammable gas has not been found within the preceding 12 months, the pit-boss, or other competent person shall inspect the mine every day, immediately before work is commenced in any day.

(u) That a copy of the report of such inspector shall be signed as provided by the Act and also posted in a conspicuous place at, or near, the entrance of the mine.

(v) That section 37 of the Regulations be repealed and a new section substituted, providing that a sufficient supply of suitable timber shall be constantly kept in each working place, as near the working face as is practicable, and in no case shall it be further away than the



nearest cross-cut to the working face, or other convenient place in the vicinity thereof.

(w) That the miners in any mine may require the owner, manager or agent to deduct a certain pro-rata amount from their wages to pay the check weighman, but will pay the same to him in such amount and at such time as the men in each mine direct

(x) The recommendations in this report have been limited to complaints made during the Inquiry, and matters arising therefrom, but some further revision of the Act, in due course, would appear to be necessary in order to better regulate the industry in its present state of development.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the co-operation received from the operators and representatives of the miners throughout the Inquiry; of the consideration shown the Commission by the management and men while visiting the various mines; of the assistance rendered by counsel, officials, reporters and experts, and also by the Dominion and Provincial Governments in furnishing engineers and inspectors as requested.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. R. WYLIE,  
*Commissioner.*

## CONDITIONS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA

### Report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Provincial Government

THE Royal Commission appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia to inquire into conditions in coal mining in the province presented their report in February. The circumstances leading to the appointment of the Commission were outlined in the last issue (page 161). The commissioners were as follows:—

Sir Andrew Rae Duncan (coal commissioner for the British Government in 1919-20), chairman.

Rev. Dr. H. P. MacPherson, president of St. Francis Xavier University of Antigonish, N.S.

Dr. J. W. MacMillan, chairman of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board.

The Commissioners were instructed to inquire into and report upon the following subjects:—

1. Income, rates of wages, hours and conditions of employment prevailing in the various classes or occupations of mine workers above and below ground; and whether and if so to what extent and by what means such income, wages, hours or conditions should be varied or revised, having regard to the best interests of the industry and those employed therein; any inequalities between the different classes of mine workers as regards wages, hours, and conditions of employment, and whether and if so to what extent any of such inequalities are unjustifiable or unfair and what remedy or remedies should be applied.

2. All factors directly or indirectly entering into the cost of production, transportation, distribution and marketing of coal and its by-products, and whether such costs have been or are excessive and if so to what extent and for what reason or reasons.

3. All such other conditions and matters whatsoever whether of the kind hereinbefore mentioned or not which directly or indirectly have affected or are relevant to the state or condition of the coal mining industry in the province, as may be deemed expedient by the Commissioners.

The present report is, in some respects, supplementary to the report of the Commission of 1925, which was printed as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926.

### Referendum of Miners on March 14

Shortly after the receipt of the report of the Royal Commission, the Executive Board of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, sent out copies of the report to the officers and members of the local unions, together with a statement of the opinion of the Board concerning the recommendations therein. The Executive Board pointed out that the report must be considered from two angles: (1) The proposed re-allocation scheme which would result in the closing of Numbers 11, 24 and Acadia No. 3 collieries, involving the displacement of about 2,000 miners; and (2) the proposals and recommendations in regard to wages.

In regard to the first of these two conclusions the Executive Board unanimously decided that it was outside their jurisdiction even to consider such a change, and that responsibility in such matters rested with those charged with responsibility for the successful operation of coal mining in the Province, namely, the Provincial Government and the Provincial Department of Mines. The Board further urged upon the members the necessity of a concerted effort to have these proposals abandoned, and announced that a meeting with the Provincial Government had been arranged for the purpose of discussing a resolution that had been adopted at the last District convention, protesting against the closing of the collieries, and seeking legislation, if necessary, to provide that no colliery be closed until all the mineral is worked out. If the interview with the government should

prove unsuccessful, the Board recommended that the date of the next Annual Convention should be advanced so that the subject might be dealt with before May 1.

In regard to the Commission's recommendation of a reduction in wages the Executive Board stated, in part, as follows: "As an Executive Board we are loath to recommend this proposition for acceptance, but after full and careful consideration we recognize that it is our duty to accept responsibility in this matter; and although it is the unanimous opinion of our Board that the reduction of wages recommended by the Commission is not the solution for the ills of the coal industry of Nova Scotia, yet we realize that a suspension of operations at this time would bring about complete disaster to the industry and communities affected and work untold hardships on our members; and therefore, in view of those facts, the Board by unanimous vote has decided that the acceptance of recommendations of the Commission with respect to wages, which is ten per cent

of a reduction on datal rates, with a minimum of \$3.25 per day and twelve and a half per cent of a reduction on contract rates, is preferable to a strike in these abnormal times and we are, therefore, submitting this question of wages to a referendum vote. In making this recommendation we have in mind the closing of Dominion Number 6 colliery in 1925, when the men ceased work, and we believe if a cessation of work would take place at this time it would be a lever welcomed by the Corporation for the immediate closing of Dominion No. 11, 14, Florence and Acadia No. 3 collieries. Our recommendation, therefore, is that the recommendation of the Duncan Commission be accepted with reference to the terms of agreement and wage schedules for a period of ten and a half months, the agreement to be in effect from March 15, 1932, to January 31, 1933."

A referendum was taken by the miners on March 14, the proposed wage reductions being rejected by a majority of 1,203 in a vote of 10,241.

### TEXT OF REPORT

The text of the new report is as follows:—

His Honour Walter H. Covert, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia:

SIR,—In compliance with the commission dated January 25, 1932, we have the honour to report. Our terms of reference cover, in general, subject matters which were examined by the Royal Commission in 1925. The membership of our commission, is with one exception, the same as then, and our financial and technical advisors are the same also. The new member of the commission has carefully perused the report of the 1925 commission, and we think it convenient, not only for ourselves but also for those immediately concerned with the problems we are investigating to regard our present report as, in some respects, supplementary to the previous report.

We have held sessions at Sydney, Montreal, Springhill, New Glasgow and Halifax,—in that order—hearing in all 85 witnesses.

As on the previous occasion, we have confined our investigations as far as operators are concerned to the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation (wherever, therefore, the term "operators" is used in this report it refers to that corporation) and so far as the men are concerned, we have regarded District No. 26 of the United Mine Workers of America as representing them.

#### 1. Relationships Between Operators and Union

It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to find that the relationship between the operators and the men has improved so con-

siderably since our previous investigation. The operators have openly accepted the U.M.W. of A. as the medium of collective bargaining between themselves and the men, and have made available to them from time to time confidential data which would enable them to apprehend the financial position. The union, on the other hand, has shown a wide understanding of the responsibilities involved in collective bargaining. We believe that the large measure of goodwill and confidence which has already developed can be—and will be—still further enlarged, and that successful collective bargaining on a basis of mutual interest is assured for the future.

#### 2. Recommendations to be Read as a Whole

We have been greatly helped in our investigation by the sincere desire of both parties to have a thorough survey made of all the relevant considerations. We are also, from the attitude adopted by the parties in the course of this investigation, encouraged to believe that our recommendations—serious as they are in their incidence—will be viewed as an impartial effort to solve the fundamental difficulties of the position. These recommendations in so far as they relate to economies must not be regarded as indicating alternative remedies. The economies are necessary in their entirety.

#### 3. Periodic Adjustments

It has been the practice for the operators and the union to meet periodically for the purpose of adjusting an agreement:



(a) As to any variation in the schedule of rates, (i) from the point of view of a general wage fluctuation upwards or downwards; and (ii) from the point of view also of any alteration in individual items; and (b) as to the general conditions of service for the ensuing period.

These periodical adjustments used to take place annually, but since our last report the agreements have been for two-year periods. Since 1926 these agreements have been effected without stoppages of work. The current agreement was due to expire on the 31st January, 1932, and the operators and the union had been engaged since October last in trying to negotiate a new agreement to become effective as from 1st February, 1932. On their side the U.M.W. of A. presented a list of 138 items, including a request for an increase of 10 per cent in datal rates up to \$4 per day; and of 5 per cent for datal rates over \$4 per day, whereas on the other hand, the operators requested a graduated decrease in existing schedule rates ranging from 7 to as high as 29 per cent in others, making an overall average figure of 12·7 per cent. The operators also advanced proposals for the future development and operation of the mines on a basis of re-allocation of areas and the closing of certain collieries. The parties having failed to reach an agreement, the operators consented to keep the old agreement in force until March 1, 1932, pending the receipt of such recommendations as we might make.

## I. WAGES, AND KINDRED QUESTIONS

### 4. General Wage Fluctuation in Light of Financial Position

In our previous report we emphasized our belief that the system under which working conditions and details of schedule rates were dealt with, as well as general wage fluctuations, in these periodical adjustments, made it impossible to deal justly with either claims or counter-claims. We did not expect to get such a practical demonstration as the present circumstances give us of how right our original view was. It would have been quite impossible for us to hear and decide upon the details of the 138 items presented by the men, or the numerous changes which the employers' proposals made in long established conditions, practices and allowances. Indeed, both parties quickly recognized the risks they were running in leaving all those matters to a judgment which, although it might be independent, could only be partially instructed, and much of the evidence, therefore, was directed—and very rightly directed—to warning us of the danger of an arbitrary decision.

On the basis that all we can hope to give helpful direction upon is such general adjustment of wages as is justified by the financial position, we confine ourselves in our recommendations to what we call a general wage fluctuation, and for this purpose we have had the financial results of the operators carefully examined. We were afforded the fullest access to all the books and records of the operators.

We were glad to find that the operators had accepted certain recommendations made in our previous report, and that the coal and steel accounting had been kept separate, that the transfer price of coal charged to the steel division is fixed on the principles we suggested, that so far as the operators of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway are concerned their charges to coal operations are fair and reasonable—in fact the profits from the Sydney and Louisburg Railway are included as profits in the general coal operations—and that the rates charged by the Seaboard Power Company to the coal operations are also fair and reasonable.

### Financial Results

In our previous report (pages 31 and 32) we analysed the financial results of the coal operations of the Dominion Coal Company from 1921 to 1925. Since then there has been a financial reconstruction of the corporation and we append—appendix A—chart setting forth the present financial organization. We have examined the coal operations of the whole corporation from 1926 to 1931. For the year ending December 31, 1926, they showed a gross surplus of 6·9 per cent upon the total capital invested. (By gross surplus we mean earnings before setting aside any reserve for depreciation, or federal tax, and before paying any bond interest or share dividend of any kind.) The comparative figure for 1927 was 6 per cent; for 1928, 2·8 per cent; for 1929, 4·1 per cent; for 1930, 2·8 per cent. During 1931 no interest was earned upon any capital, but on the contrary a substantial loss was sustained. The two years, 1926 and 1927, were noticeably better than the average; but this, we believe, was largely due to increased sales and prices resulting from an exceptional demand for Canadian coal at a time when there were industrial disputes in other coal fields. The average gross surplus for the period 1926 to 1931 was 3·8 per cent on the total capital invested including bonds as capital. Since the bond obligations of the company bear interest at 5 per cent and 6 per cent, the difference between the average interest earned on capital and the amount paid to bond holders was made up at the expense of the equity of the shareholders fund. The preference and common shareholders, it might be added, have in

these six years received no return at all on their capital investment.

The financial position of the corporation makes it apparent, beyond any doubt, that the operators are justified in feeling concerned about the wage costs of the operations. Indeed, the operations during 1931 have been carried on at the expense of their working capital fund, and if conditions were to remain unchanged throughout 1932 the shrinkage in that fund would be so serious as to completely paralyze their business.

It was put to us in the course of evidence given by the men, that it was the duty of capital not to depress wages the moment bad trade appears but to carry on for a period in the hope that things would improve. In our view the operators would have been justified in approaching the union at the beginning of 1931 with a view to discussing possible ways and means of securing cost adjustments. But since their contract was a two-year contract and did not expire until December 1931, they carried during last year a wholly unreasonable loss, and a loss which, if not checked drastically now, must inevitably lead to disaster. In other words, it is clear that the company have even allowed their capital resources to be unduly depleted before they raised the question of a wage adjustment.

#### Analysis of Costs

We append—Appendix B—a cost analysis for the period 1926 to 1931 and we have made a close examination of the various items going to make up the cost. There are certain items that are outside the control of the management, among them being local taxation, which, although very heavy, seems to be in the circumstances inevitable. Of the controllable factors in the cost there are general expenditures, administration expenses and wages.

In regard to general expenditures, we find that renewals, replacements and maintenance have been very considerably curtailed during 1931, and while such curtailment was unavoidable in view of the financial position of the company, the proper maintenance of the properties is a matter of such vital moment to all interests involved in the coal field that we hope such curtailment will only be regarded as a very temporary measure. On the management expenses side, too, they have already made reductions of from 10 to 20 per cent in the salaries of all officials, and have, in other directions also cut down their costs. Only wages, remain, therefore, and as will be seen from the table, they form between 55 and 60 per cent of the total cost, while if labour charges which are included under the other items of cost were also taken into account the proportion would be higher still.

In the light of these facts, we do not believe that the men will fail to respond to what is such a patent necessity, if a continuance of a means of livelihood is to be assured in colliery operations.

#### Operators' Wage Proposals

This brings us to the actual proposals of the operators. We think it right to say at once that, while we cannot ourselves approve the method proposed by the operators for making the wage adjustments, we were impressed with the spirit which animated them in framing their proposals. They felt that, in looking for the necessary total economies, they should—in order to make the burden falling upon the lower grades the less—eliminate what they believed, rightly or wrongly, to be improper allowances, anomalies, or fortuitous advantages that accrued to the benefit of certain classes of the higher paid men. In the hope, therefore, of arriving at a fair level they examined every individual operation, as provided for in the schedules of rates, and made adjustments which would, in their view, bring their rate structure to a fair and equitable basis. As a consequence, the reductions which they proposed range from 7 to 29 per cent. This method of procedure meant, of course, a quite arbitrary sweeping aside of allowances and differentials. Indeed, in some cases brought to our notice, the allowances had been awarded after investigation by conciliation boards. It also meant the arbitrary reduction of contract rates that had been established after full discussion. In many cases these allowances and rates had been in operation for a very long period of years, without ever having been questioned. While we found, taking the witnesses as a whole, a general acceptance of the principle that the higher paid men should be asked to yield up more in order that the lower paid men might be less hardly hit, we found also that there was a very general feeling—and this feeling we shared—that many of the higher paid men were being called upon to suffer too severely.

Although we are unable to accept the scheme of wage reductions as set forth in the operators' proposals we are expressing no opinion on the merits of the allowances, differentials and rates which by their proposals they were attacking; but we are sure these cannot be satisfactorily dealt with in a general wage fluctuation. We must confine ourselves to a fair and reasonable apportionment of the savings that it is necessary to effect.

#### Wage Adjustment

We are satisfied that in the light of the financial position, as we have indicated it to be, the operators were not overstating the



amount of saving which was needed. On the average, that figure worked out at just over 12 per cent. We do not feel that we can call upon the lower paid men to bear an equal share of the savings to be effected; nor can we place upon the higher paid men a greater general reduction than 12½ per cent.

Our recommendation, therefore, is that on and from March 15th there should be a general adjustment of wages as follows:

A reduction of 10 per cent on all datal workers, with the proviso, however, that no adult datal worker be reduced below \$3.25 (this rate of \$3.25 corresponds to the rate of \$3.05 which would have been the minimum for adult workers under the company's proposal), and a reduction of 12½ per cent on all contract rates.

In making the proviso with regard to the lower paid workers, we are not expressing any view as to what a fair minimum or subsistence datal wage should be. We are, however, bearing in mind the small number of days worked per week in present conditions.

We deem it to be relevant to a proper weighing of the reduction, to state that figures supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that for a family in Nova Scotia, cost of living has fallen approximately 10 per cent (as between 1926 and December 1931). The proposed adjustment, therefore, is, on the average, practically compensated for by the reduction in the cost of living.

## 5. Machinery for Settlement of Wage and Kindred Questions

In addition to the general wage alteration, the operators and the men had very numerous points to raise, both on their code of working rules and upon the schedules of rates. On these points of detail it is, as we have already indicated, not possible for us to adjudicate. Nor, as we have said, do we believe that it is possible for the parties themselves to adjust them satisfactorily in any "omnibus" settlement.

We further recommend, therefore, that from the point of view of fixing an annual agreement now, the two parties should settle the general wage fluctuation on the lines we have suggested; and should then in due course devise the machinery by which for the future they are going to determine these other matters.

### Independent Umpire

The union submitted to us a proposal that as part of the machinery for settling differences between the parties provision should be made for an umpire independent of both the company and the men to interpret the terms of their agreement. They alleged that questions often arose as to the meaning of

the agreement, and that when they failed to agree, with the operators they had no further recourse. The operators admitted the obvious unfairness of one party to the agreement having the final say as to its meaning, and the reasonableness of having questions of interpretation determined by an independent person.

From the illustrations which were quoted to us it was clear that care would need to be taken to prevent cases being raised as questions of interpretation, when, in fact, they were really questions of allowances. As an example, clause 17 of the agreement reads:

"It is agreed that during the lifetime of this contract nothing shall be done to decrease the earning power of the employee, or to increase the cost of production to the company, also it is hereby understood that no custom or condition in effect at any time can be changed unless mutually agreed to by both parties to the contract."

An instance was given us of a claim being made for an allowance because of certain alleged abnormalities in the working place. The operators' representative did not admit the abnormalities and no settlement was come to. The men pleaded that thereby the earning power of the employee had been decreased and that thus clause 17 had been violated; while the company said that if an allowance had been given their cost of production would have been increased and the same clause would have been violated. Such a case as this is not, in our view, a question of interpretation of the agreement, but a question of the practical application of the principles underlying it.

As we understood the men's case, however, they desire that the umpire should also be empowered to deal with questions that are more the practical application of the agreement than the interpretation of it, and we have thought it wise to consider this subject from that aspect.

We would divide wage questions—as distinct from the conditions of service—into three categories:

- (1) General wage fluctuations;
- (2) Schedule rates of general application either to a pit or groups of pits; and
- (3) Special rates or allowances that are purely local in character in the sense that the special rate or allowance is being claimed because of some abnormality which distinguishes the conditions from those for which the ordinary rate of the pit in question was fixed.

This third class of case is one which, we think, is suitable for independent determination when the two parties cannot agree. It frequently happens that something arises for

which no specific provision is made in the schedule, for it is not possible in mining to contemplate and provide beforehand for every conceivable departure from the normal. Questions belonging to this third class might automatically go to an umpire for settlement in the event of a difference which could not be adjusted between the management and the men. Stated in another way, while general wage fluctuations and schedule rate structures are—like the conditions of service—fundamental matters which neither party may feel disposed to leave the automatic determination by an outside person, questions of allowances or special rates for abnormal conditions which it is alleged the rate schedule does not cover might well be dealt with by an independent person (in the event of failure to agree between management and men).

We recommend, therefore, that the operators and the union should deliberate upon the extent to which within their arrangements proper use can be made of an independent umpire jointly appointed, and if—the principles being accepted—they fail to agree upon a person as an independent umpire, or upon the terms of his appointment, the chief justice of the supreme court of Nova Scotia should be asked to appoint or settle the terms of the appointment, as the case may be.

We state, as a general principle, that equality of opportunity for earning is just as much thrown out of balance by unfair allowances or rates being conceded, as it is by fair allowances and rates being withheld where the working conditions justify them. This principle the independent umpire would constantly bear in mind.

### **Conditions of Service and Schedules of Rates**

Provision being made for an independent umpire to settle in the last resort the class of case we have described, conditions of service and the schedules of rates would remain as a permanent structure to be amended by mutual agreement only when some fundamental change has taken place; or at wide intervals of time when opportunity would be given to review items in the schedules which experience had shown were either too high or too low.

### **Regulation of Wages**

On the subject of general wage fluctuations we would urge the parties to consider afresh the recommendations we made in our former report as to automatic regulation of wages in relation to profits.

## **II. RE-ALLOCATION OF COAL AREAS AND CONCENTRATION OF OUTPUT**

### **Future Economic Development of Mining Areas**

The savings that will accrue from the proposed wage adjustment are vitally important from the point of view of the immediate financial stability of the coal operations. As important, however, not only for the present but for the future economic development of the coal area of Nova Scotia, are the savings which the operators hope to achieve by their proposals for the re-allocation of areas and concentration of output. By lessening the number of working outlets and increasing the frontage of area available to an establishment they will ensure more regular employment for those engaged and will effect considerable savings in surface labour, power and underground maintenance.

There can be no doubt that the irregular employment from which the pits have suffered is largely due to the fact that the operations are too widely spread. Productive capacity is far ahead of any present or prospective market demand, and, as a consequence, the output is being spread over too many pits. A larger number of pits are being worked a fewer number of days per week instead of a fewer number of pits being worked more regularly. It is true that by this means more men are being given employment; but the pit days worked are fewer and the average weekly earnings of the men, therefore, are lower. Last year, for example, the average number of days worked per pit was only 140; and, under present trade conditions, on the same distribution of output during 1932, the position would be no better. This system of working has two results. It brings all the men employed in the collieries down to an artificially depressed level of weekly earnings—wage rates meaning nothing on days when there is no work—and it also very greatly adds to the costs of producing the coal. The burden placed upon costs by the idle days during 1931 is estimated at 2½ million dollars or about 60 cents per ton.

It is quite wrong to say that this is a temporary condition arising from the trade. On the contrary, it has become a fundamental defect in the development of the coal fields—we alluded to it in our previous report—and in its incidence both on costs of operation and on weekly earnings of the men is a continuous burden which only becomes more noticeable in depressed times. The increasing cost of mining coal in these areas is indeed a very alarming feature.



### Output and Numbers of Men

We append a table—appendix C—which shows how the numbers of men employed have grown from 1926 till to-day, and the rising costs per ton of output. The costs have increased in these six years by 55 cents per ton. From the table it will be observed that whereas in 1926 an output of 5,396,000 tons was obtained by 9,820 men working 230 days per man, the number of men employed in 1931 was over 11,000 working 140 days per man for an output of only 3,874,000 tons. It is clear, therefore, that even if markets could be made available for another million tons of coal there would still be too many men in the pits. This is a condition that is well known to the men themselves, and throughout the evidence we had repeated admissions that there were too many men engaged in the operations.

We are not overlooking the immediate consequences of curtailment of manpower in the pits, and will refer to that aspect later.

### Operators' Proposals

But first let us take the proposals of the operators in this respect. They propose for the future to concentrate production in fewer pits so that for normal working they will have a producing capacity of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  million tons per annum, and will be able when trade grows beyond that figure to enlarge their production from the same number of pits, by double shifts where necessary, to a figure of approximately 7,000,000 tons. The largest output the corporation's properties have ever had during the last 20 years has been  $6\frac{1}{2}$  million tons (in 1913), and the average output over those 20 years has been 5 million tons; during the last ten years their highest output has been 5·7 million tons (in 1927), and the average for the last ten years had been  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million tons.

The details of the proposals are as follows:—

1. Glace Bay district—Pits Nos. 1B, 2, 4, 10, 11, 24. Here the proposals fall into two parts:

(A) Nos. 1B, 2 and 4. Those collieries produce from the Phalen seam, and the sea frontage in the Phalen seam of the Glace Bay district is approximately 7 miles. The workings are wholly submarine, all the land areas having been worked out. It is proposed to relinquish No. 2 colliery as a producer of the Phalen seam and apportion out its two miles of sea frontage between Nos. 1B and 4 collieries, the reserve barrier between 2 and 4—which is considered to have outlived its usefulness—being disposed of as such and included in the above apportionment. At the same time it is proposed to develop the overlying harbour seam through tunnels driven from No. 2 mine. This proposal is purely one

of rearrangement, the sea frontage of 1B and 4 being increased from 3 miles to 3·6, and from 2 miles to 3 miles respectively, while the harbour seam will be allocated to No. 2 colliery. This scheme will take 6 years to complete. The re-arrangement proposed does not affect the daily tonnage and the number of men employed will remain practically the same. The scheme when completed will effect a saving of 26 cents a ton on an output from these three collieries of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million tons per annum.

(B) Nos. 10, 11 and 24. Those pits work the Emery seam with a frontage of 5 miles, No. 10 colliery being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant from No. 24. It is proposed to abandon No. 11 colliery, which is sandwiched in between Nos. 10 and 24 and separated therefrom by inter-colliery barriers. No. 11 has a restricted frontage and has been advancing towards the sea at the rate of 500 feet a year to win coal which is readily accessible to either No. 10 or No. 24 collieries. The continued diminution in the height of the seam would eventually reach an uneconomic point in the area of partial extraction. It is proposed to allot the territory it otherwise would have worked to Nos. 10 and 24 collieries.

The output of No. 10 colliery will be increased up to 2,000 tons per day, and the mine will be fully electrified and brought into line with modern practice. The number of employees on the payroll at No. 11 colliery is 915, and approximately that number will be permanently displaced as from August, 1932. The savings are estimated to be 12·6 cents per ton of Dominion Coal output, on the basis of 1931 operations.

2. New Waterford—Nos. 12 and 14. These two slopes, one mile apart, work the harbour seam in the Waterford district. Their under-sea frontages are 1·7 and 1·6 miles respectively. It is proposed to consolidate the workings of No. 14 colliery with those of No. 12 colliery and rearrange the eastern and western inter-district barriers, the final outcome being to give No. 12 colliery a sea frontage of 3·5 miles. It is proposed to close No. 14 colliery. The operators point out that the juxtaposition of the two collieries results in overcrowding of the district with an unnecessary number of main roadways for the limited sea frontage. The proposed consolidation and the avoidance of duplication in plant and airways will considerably reduce both capital expenditure and maintenance. It is proposed to connect Nos. 12 and 14 collieries underground and to make use of the constructed main roadways in No. 14 colliery as return airways for the east side workings of No. 12 colliery. The proposals will bring about the simplification of the ventilation problem of distant submarine mining and obviate the present urgent need of large

expenditures on airways. After merging the areas it is proposed to build up the output of No. 12 colliery to 2,800 tons per day for a double shift operation, and the stoppage of production in No. 14 colliery will promote steadier operations leading to a greater stability of production and employment. It is proposed to put this rearrangement into force in May, 1932, and approximately 750 employees will be permanently displaced. The number of days worked by No. 14 in 1931 was 125.

The savings are estimated to be 14.4 cents per ton of Dominion Coal output on the basis of 1931 operations.

We should add that the operators estimate that with collieries 11 and 14 closed the number of days worked by the other Dominion collieries in 1931 would have been 158 instead of 131.

### 3. Sydney Mines—Princess and Florence

The Sydney Mines district working the Harbour Seam has two collieries—Princess and Florence. The district area is bounded on the east side by the Waterford inter-district barrier. On the west side the workings are terminated by the coal diminishing to an unworkable thickness and becoming interspersed with bands of stone. The undersea frontage comprises a width of 4 miles, a distance which, in view of the operators, has been proved by experience to be insufficient for two collieries. Florence colliery, to continue in operation, must continually advance to the deep, and a large outlay would have to be made for a new bankhead, relay hoist, transfer roadway and airways. This outlay would not, in the view of the operators, bring in any return; but on the contrary costs would continue to rise with the advance of the workings under deeper cover. Any money spent on Princess colliery for mechanization or increasing the output would be remunerative. The company's proposal is to close Florence colliery probably within the next two years, the actual date being determined by circumstances as they arise, and to concentrate upon Princess colliery. It is estimated that at the end of two years Florence colliery will not be employing more than 550 men and that, therefore, will be the number displaced, when this colliery is closed, as a result of the proposal—at the end of 2 years, say May, 1934. The savings are then estimated to be 29.1 cents of the Nova Scotia Company's output on the basis of 1931 operations.

Note: The company's proposals as regards Glace Bay, Waterford and Sydney areas have been very carefully planned. We have had the advantage of reading a report upon them

by Mr. Foster Brown, a recognized British authority on mining development who acts for the British government in the department of woods and forests, and who has in addition a full personal knowledge of the Nova Scotia mines, as well as a wide experience of submarine mining elsewhere. The proposals have his full approval not only from the point of view of the economic future development of those areas, but in the interests alike of operators, men and lessors.

### 4. Acadia—Allan, Albion and Acadia No. 3 Mine

The operators propose to close Acadia No. 3 mine situated at Thorburn. This mine was opened originally in the year 1884, was closed from 1914 to 1918 and then reopened. The thick coal, we are told, has long since been worked out leaving the thinner coal on the fringes of the field, the average height of the coal now mined being rather under 3 feet. Although the exact limits of workable coal have not been defined the operators say that a moderate estimate would be that not more than 400,000 tons could be taken from this mine or about 4 years' operation on a normal time operation. The limited demand for this class of coal, however—and this is reflected in the idle time experienced—might cause its continuance in the ordinary course for a long period. The surface arrangements are of an elementary character and there is no provision for screening the coal. The mine makes a large quantity of water and the pumping is a very heavy burden on the costs of the mine, particularly when it is only working a few days per month. The evidence disclosed some controversy as to the quality of the coal, but we are satisfied that the operators have not exaggerated the difficulties of marketing this product. Employment at Acadia No. 3 had fallen off towards the end of the year 1931 to 7 or 8 days per month, and in the view of the operators, by closing it the employment at the Allan and Albion mines could be improved by, at least, 1 day per week, basing upon the 1931 output. The number of employees that will be displaced by closing Acadia No. 3 is 300, and the savings effected by closing the mine would represent roughly 38 cents per ton on the production of the area. The operators proposed to suspend operations in May, 1932.

### 5. Springhill

The operating mines at Springhill are three in number namely, 2, 6, 7. The quantities of coal remaining to be worked, and the life of Nos. 6 and 7 mines are estimated by the operators to be as follows:



Colliery	Tonnage available	Life Years
No. 6	500,000	1 1-2
No. 7	130,000	1 1-2

The operators propose to suspend operations in No. 6 mine in May, 1932, until such time as No. 7 is worked out, after which operations will be resumed again in No. 6 mine.

The suspension of operations in No. 6 mine would involve the permanent displacement of 275 men. It was pointed out to us that substantial expenditure had already taken place on the development of a new No. 4 mine in this area; but that the development, although considerably advanced, had had to be suspended owing to the present financial stringency. The operators, in view of their experience with bumps in No. 2 mine are anxious to proceed at the earliest possible moment to complete this development of No. 4 mine. The economies which they estimate from the closure of No. 6 are seven-tenths of a cent per ton.

All these proposals, from the displacement of labour point of view, may be summarized as follows:

	Men
As at 1st May, 1932, No. 14 colliery, (Waterford) . . . . .	750
As at 1st May, 1932 Acadia No. 3 mine (Thorburn) . . . . .	300
As at 1st May, 1932, No. 6 (Springhill) . .	275
As at 1st August, 1932, No. 11 colliery (Glance Bay) . . . . .	915
As at 1st May, 1934, Florence (Sydney Mines) . . . . .	550

### Public Representations

The operators' proposals have naturally caused great concern in the towns immediately affected, and we received protests from Glance Bay, New Waterford, Sydney Mines, Thorburn and Springhill. Municipal representatives, prominent local residents, boards of trade and representatives of the men all informed us of the grave situation that would arise not only for the men displaced but for the municipalities in which they lived, since in these towns there is no alternative industry in which even in busy times employment could be found. We were surprised not to find evidence of greater effort on the part of the municipalities and other local authorities to attract alternative industries. As things are at present, of course, it will not be easy for the men to find employment even away from these towns.

We have given the most anxious consideration to these representations for it is a matter of the most serious moment, particularly for those of the men who have become estab-

lished there, owning their own houses, and being heads of households. What these representations amount to, however, is that the mining industry of the province should be called upon to sustain a greater number of men and a greater number of pits than it needs for its requirements or can economically afford. It is a burden which we have no hesitation in saying colliery operations in those coal fields cannot sustain. If the municipalities, and the Province, and the Dominion cannot solve the problem that arises from the necessity for this displacement then clearly much less can the mines do it.

### Conclusions

The only possible result of colliery operations attempting to maintain themselves on the basis of a labour force and a productive capacity so far in excess of anything that is economic must be collapse which, by the nature of things, would be much more disastrous than the proposed restriction of operating area and labour force can be. We should be shirking our responsibility if we did not make it quite clear that, in our view, the proposals of the operators should be adopted and enforced and we recommend accordingly.

No political or social obstacles should be put in the way of this effort of long-range development of the coal properties on a sound economic basis both of output and employment. Nor should countenance be given by the provincial government, who own the minerals, to any suggestion that independent operators should be allowed to work any of the pits that are closed by the proposals. The present over-capacity of production (to which the independent mines contribute also) has been—apart from cost—a depressing factor on coal marketing conditions even in the maritimes. Economic development is of more importance to the Nova Scotia coal fields than the exploitation of practically exhausted areas; and it is, in our view, a fortunate circumstance in present conditions that such a high percentage of the mining operations are within one control, and that it is possible therefore quickly to accomplish a replanning of operations on a sound basis.

We are satisfied that the proposals of the operators have been prudently and moderately framed and that it is the only way to restore these coal fields to a prospect of successful economic development. The savings which will be achieved immediately—within this year they will reach 21 cents per ton—are important from the point of view of more quickly enlarging markets and providing more regular employment for the men whose livelihood will still be in the pits. They are no less impor-

tant from the point of view of allowing Nova Scotia coal to play a greater part in Canadian markets as trade revives, and from the point of view also, of giving the province a greater moral authority in pleading for a Dominion fuel policy which—as the union representatives urged—will enable this basic industry to prosper and expand. Already considerable help—to which we will refer later—has been given by Dominion authorities in the marketing of Nova Scotia coal in Quebec and Ontario; but it must be unreasonable to expect unlimited support to be given irrespective of cost efficiency at the pits. We venture to say that the need for decreasing colliery costs is from every point of view imperative.

It is estimated that when the proposals of the operators are in full effect within the next six years they will mean a saving of approximately 60 cents per ton of the output. To effect these savings it will not be necessary over that period to expend much more capital than would be necessary if development were to continue on present lines. Had such a policy of long planning been possible earlier, and had these economies been effective to-day, it is not, we believe, any exaggeration to say that a market for at least another million tons of output would have been available now, even without an adjustment of wages.

### Springhill No. 6 Excepted

There is only one respect in which we feel disposed to recommend that the company's proposals be not adopted, and that is with regard to the closing of No. 6 mine at Springhill. It is reckoned that it has only a year and a half to run, and the estimated saving in this particular case is only seven-tenths of a cent per ton. However carefully savings have been estimated, a certain margin must be allowed for contingencies.

Even a small margin of error in the estimate on the unfavourable side would make this particular saving disappear altogether. We do not feel that the social derangements which would arise from putting the proposal into effect at No. 6 colliery are worth the very small saving estimated in this case even if it were realized in full. We believe the right course is to hurry on at the earliest possible date the development of the new No. 4 mine, a development which the operators themselves regard as of great importance to their operations at Springhill.

In every one of the other cases the savings are, in our view, of sufficient importance fully to justify the step being taken, and in the interests not only of the men who remain in the pits but in the interests of the mining communities as a whole, no impediment what-

ever should be placed in the way of the operators' proposals being proceeded with in any of those other districts.

### Recruitment of Young Persons

As things stand at present recruitment of young people for the mines is being impeded; but there is no alternative open to the operators but to slow down their fresh starts while they have already too many men employed. The result is that in each of these communities there are, as the evidence showed, a very considerable number of young persons up to 21 years of age—the number may be as high as 2000—who have never had employment at all and for whom no prospect of obtaining employment in the mines lies ahead. From the point of view of the future of the communities, therefore, it is very important that the labour force in the mines should be brought down to a point that permits the ordinary flexibility to operate normally whereby as the older men go out the younger come in.

Appendix C shows how, as the numbers employed become disproportionate to the output, fresh starts soon begin to diminish in number. On the average the normal labour turnover in these pits is approximately 10 per cent. Even this figure is low, and its lowness is to be explained on the same basis as the mounting numbers on the payroll, namely, the geographical isolation and the absence of alternative industries. Thus, to maintain say 9,000 men in the mines, 900 go out and are replaced each year.

It is eminently desirable in the interest of the rising generation that this normal labour replacement should begin to function again; but, even then, as the population in the mining communities goes on increasing, it cannot be hoped that all the young people coming up will find employment in the mines. The position in this respect seems likely to continue and grow worse. Periods of brisk trade will give temporary relief. Depressions make it more acute. This is a problem that deserves the attention of the governments of the Province and the Dominion.

### Displacement of Employees

The displacement of employees as a result of the re-allocation proposals also raises a problem which the constituted authorities must consider. It does not fall within our province; but we have two observations to make on it.

First: Those displaced will not necessarily be those now at work in the pits that are to be closed. The operators, as well as the union, should keep in mind that preference of em-



ployment should be given to those of their men who have been a long time with them and are established in their homes.

Second: We took advantage of the fact that a land settlement committee was meeting in Halifax during our sessions here to discuss with them the prospect of farm settlement. We learned that on a survey recently made in Nova Scotia, it was found that a not inconsiderable number of miners had practical experience of farming, and might be prepared to revert to the land, although in many instances they would need some financial assistance in taking up farm settlement.

From another witness we heard that in certain other branches of mining elsewhere in Canada there was expanding employment.

### III. COSTS OF PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETING

#### 7. Costs of Production

We have already drawn attention to the alarming increase in costs of production. Reference to appendix C shows that between 1926 and 1931 there has been an increase of 55 cents per ton.

The wage adjustment will give immediate temporary relief and the re-allocation proposals, when fully operating, will give a more permanent relief. But we do not think the situation is fully met by these measures. The aim must be to place the collieries upon such an economic basis that both operators and men will ultimately be able to participate fairly in more prosperous times. It is necessary, therefore, that the operators and the union should co-operate to eradicate uneconomic practices and to correct anomalies and other controllable causes of high prime cost.

#### Longwall System

There is one subject in this connection to which after considering the evidence we should like to draw special attention, and that is the longwall system. In 1925 we were told that when the longwall system of working became more general a much higher standard of cost efficiency would be reached, and we are very disappointed to find that this system—although quite widely introduced—has not achieved the economies that were expected.

At the time of our last report, the proportion of the outputs of the mines under the longwall system was only 2.6 per cent of the total. To-day 36 per cent of the total output of the corporation is mined on the longwall system and in some of the pits—notably Dominion No. 12, Princess, Florence and Springhill No. 7—practically the whole of the output is mined on this system.

We are not overlooking the fact that, in some cases, the system has been introduced where production would have had to be abandoned because of the impossible cost that further development on the room and pillar system would have meant, and that in these cases it is hardly fair to compare costs under the longwall system with previous costs under the room and pillar system. Nor are we overlooking the fact that the successful working of the longwall method in these pits where the roof is somewhat tender suffers severely from idle days, since the roof conditions get out of control and involve extra labour and expense for support.

But when we have said all that, the fact remains that an examination of the earnings made by the contract men on longwall operation in certain of the mines would lead us to expect a larger output per man than has in fact been achieved and we would strongly urge that the operators and the union should themselves closely investigate the workings of the longwall system from the point of view of reaching an economic cost efficiency.

#### Labour Proportions

We must add also that we are advised that the proportion of other underground workers generally in this coal field as compared with the men on the face, is unduly high and here also we urge that both the operators and the union examine the position with a view to a remedy.

#### 8. Transportation and Marketing

The general depression in trade has seriously affected the Nova Scotia coal output, so that, whereas from 1926 to 1930 the average output per annum of the corporation's mines was 5,419,000 tons, in 1931 it fell to 3,800,000.

This general trade depression was, we feel, somewhat overlooked in much of the evidence which we heard from the men's side on the question of markets. Suggestions were made that for some reason or other the corporation's policy was to restrict their output and to refrain from pushing their markets in the St. Lawrence ports as fully as they might. We deemed it advisable to hold sittings in Montreal where the whole of this aspect of the situation could be fully explored, and on the evidence we are glad to be able to say that all suggestions of this kind are, in our view, quite erroneous.

The organization of the operators for promoting the sale of their product is well framed. It is, of course, difficult to increase the sale of such a basic industrial commodity as coal at a time when—apart from outside competition—the demand for it is temporarily upset by a

general depression of trade, particularly when its costs have not only remained high but are increasing. Indeed, the problem for the operators from time to time has been just how far to go in selling at a loss in order to provide employment and minimize the costliness of idle days at the pits. Our own view is that if they have erred at all it has been on the side of risking too much loss on their sales in order to keep the pits employed. We are satisfied that the interests controlling the affairs of the corporation have been straining every nerve to find markets—their contacts have been very valuable—and to keep the pits working as many days as possible. We closely examined the sales made in the St. Lawrence ports; and, judging from a purely money point of view, it might in fact have been better for them not to have taken some of the contracts, which they felt themselves compelled to take from the point of view of keeping work going.

The fact appears to be that approximately 90 per cent of the bituminous coal sold in the St. Lawrence market is from the Nova Scotia coal fields, if we exclude the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Montreal Coke & Manufacturing Company.

We append a table—appendix D—showing the shipments and destination of coal from Nova Scotia for the years 1926 to 1931. Whereas in the six years, 1920 to 1925 inclusive, the average annual sales of Nova Scotia coal in the St. Lawrence market were a little over a million tons, the average for the six years, from 1926 to 1931, has been almost 2½ million tons per annum. For the year 1931, the sales were 1,800,000 tons, which, in our opinion, in the light of the general trade depression is not unsatisfactory.

The help which the coal field has had from transportation subventions and reduced transportation rates has, for 1931, been less apparent because of the lower market demand generally; but it is not too much to say that without this help the corporation would have sold approximately 400,000 tons less in the Montreal market in 1931 than they did.

From the evidence we received we feel sure that as colliery costs are reduced a still wider market will be available to Nova Scotia coal. As we have already said, we believe that if economies of the amount which will ultimately result from the re-allocation proposals were in force, there would be available a market for at least another million tons of Nova Scotia coal. We venture, therefore, to say to the operators and the men that it is their duty to concentrate upon a reduction of working costs in order to encourage the people in Quebec and Ontario who are thoroughly sympathetic to maritime interests and are anxious to help.

### Railway Coal

We had the advantage of interviews with the heads of both great railway companies. The Canadian National Railway is already a very considerable consumer of Nova Scotia coal, meeting all their requirements from Montreal eastwards—and some of their requirements from Montreal westward—with the product of Nova Scotia mines. We are satisfied, too, that they have given a preference in price to Nova Scotia coal and as compared with what they might have bought coal for from outside sources. They are anxious to help even more, and any considerable reduction in costs of production will enable them to give this further help.

From discussions we had with the Canadian Pacific Railway we find that they are now prepared to consider a basis of comparison between Nova Scotia coal and coal from outside sources which will be more favourable to Nova Scotia coal than the basis of comparison which, according to railway practice, has hitherto prevailed. The more that costs can be reduced the greater will be the measure of help obtained from this source.

### 9. Utilization of Coal for Coke

At the outset of our inquiry we were very disappointed to find that the expectations which we had formed in 1925 as to the possibilities of an enlarged market for coking purposes had not been realized. In preparing that earlier report we had had the advantage of full discussions with representatives of the Dominion Fuel Board, and our conclusions were based upon the estimates which they had prepared. We find that in the intervening years only two coking plants have been established, namely, at Halifax and Quebec, to take advantage of the Domestic Fuel Act, and that the only other new plant established, namely, at Montreal, did not take advantage of that Act and has not been a purchaser of Nova Scotia fuel.

In Montreal we had the situation explored with the operators of the La Salle plant of the Montreal Coke & Manufacturing Company, and paid a visit to the plant. The coking plants at Halifax and Quebec meet all their requirements from Nova Scotia coal. They are primarily gas plants, however, producing coke as a by-product, and this coke is suitable for local needs. There appears to be no question in the minds of all qualified authorities that Nova Scotia coal can produce coke of first-class quality; but at Montreal, as it was explained to us, the La Salle plant was established primarily to produce coke, and to produce a quality of coke that would displace



anthracite as a domestic fuel. The operators of that plant felt that the special commercial problem before them was to produce a coke which would, from a domestic consumer's point of view, behave much as anthracite did, and would, therefore, so far as the household furnace was concerned, not involve any serious departure from established practice.

What they felt was needed to replace anthracite was coke which would reduce to free ash, as anthracite reduces to free ash, rather than a coke which produces an ash that clinkers as Nova Scotia coal does. They are satisfied from the uphill fight they have had to replace the use of anthracite—so strong is the force of habit—that their policy was a wise one, and that if they had attempted to substitute a coke which produced a clinker they would have failed. From this conclusion, we see no reason to differ. The problem, therefore, becomes one of determining to what extent Nova Scotia coal can be mixed with coal from outside sources to meet the specification which the La Salle plant operators feel it necessary to lay down as an indispensable condition. The Dominion Fuel Board in association with the La Salle plant have conducted a considerable number of experiments and both appear satisfied that a specially prepared coal from certain of the Nova Scotia mines can be used to the extent of 33½ per cent. The storage conditions at the La Salle plant can likewise be met by this specially prepared coal but could not be met with certain other coals from Nova Scotia mines, or unprepared coal. The cost of Nova Scotia coal—and the process of preparation adds considerably to the cost—is, of course a matter of considerable moment to the operators of the plant, and they feel that the Domestic Fuel Act should be so amended as to enable its advantage to accrue to their purchases, since it is not possible for them so to conduct their operations as to enjoy the advantage of this Act as it stands. As at present, the provisions of the Act are only available if over 50 per cent of Nova Scotia coal is used in such coking plants, and it was urged that the bonus should be a straight bonus of so much per ton of native coal so absorbed.

As the present Act expires in 1932, we feel that the provincial government should urge that Dominion assistance should take such form as would enable Nova Scotia coal to be utilized by the La Salle or similar plants in the quantities they can use. In the case of the La Salle plant it will mean a consumption of something like 150,000 tons per annum, and in order to completely establish the possibilities of Nova Scotia coal, the Montreal Coke and

Manufacturing Company has already placed an order for Nova Scotia coal to the extent of 40,000 tons.

We have had again the advantage of full consultation with representatives of the Dominion Fuel Board, and with them we feel bound, in the light of experience at Montreal, to modify the views we expressed in 1925. But even with that modification the fact still remains that there is a considerable market for Nova Scotia coal for the purpose of producing coke, if the conditions attaching to Dominion assistance are altered as we suggest.

#### IV. GENERAL CONDITIONS

In our previous report we dealt fully with social and domestic conditions in the mining communities, and we do not feel it necessary on this occasion to go into those matters again, since any evidence we heard in this connection was really incidental; but we do feel bound to reaffirm what we said in our last report with regard to:

- (a) The constitution of a fund which can be administered for purposes connected with the social well-being and recreation of the workers in and about the coal mines, and with mining education and research; and
- (b) The check-off system.

We would refer to pages 45 and 46 of our last report.

We desire to record our indebtedness to our financial advisor, Hon. Gordon W. Scott (of Montreal) for invaluable assistance and advice in all matters appertaining to the financial and commercial aspects of the situation; to our technical advisor, Mr. William Armour (of the mines department, Great Britain), for his exhaustive examination of the technical aspects of the operators' proposals, and for his careful advice in these and other practical matters; and to Mr. L. W. Fraser for much help in many directions.

Signed:

ANDREW R. DUNCAN.  
H. P. McPHERSON.  
J. W. McMILLAN.

L. W. FRASER, Secretary.

Appendix A consists of a chart of the financial organization of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited.

Appendix B gives an analysis of the cost of the coal operations of the same company for the years 1926 to 1931 inclusive.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of eight cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. An account of previous cases was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1931, page 1069, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from the date of the inception of the Board to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2, was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application, or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. Up to the present time in only one case has it been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

#### Case No. 78—Operating Department (Atlantic Region).

Two freight checkers at Moncton, N.B., claimed that their rate of pay had been reduced in violation of Article 11, Rule (b) of the schedule for Clerks and Other Classes of Employees. The claim was heard in August, 1931, but was referred back for further evidence. Subsequently an amicable settlement was reached by the parties concerned, and the case was then withdrawn.

#### Case No. 79—Operating Department (Central Region)

On Labour Day, 1931, a classified labourer employed at a roundhouse at Toronto was temporarily assigned to relieve the storeman,

whose wage scale was \$115 a month, with time and one-half for public holidays. He claimed payment for the day at this rate, instead of at the labourer's rate he had received. The Company contended that Article 8, Rule (c) of the Clerk's schedule provided that monthly rated employees (such as storemen), when required to work on holidays, shall be paid at the hourly *pro rata* rate for the time actually worked; and that the claimant, while working as a storeman, had been rated as a monthly employee and paid accordingly.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

#### Case No. 80—Operating Department (Central Region)

When heat was required at Hamilton roundhouse during the fall of 1931, instead of lighting up the stationary boilers, a locomotive was attached to a steam line and used for the purpose of heating the roundhouse and offices and hostlers were assigned to fire this locomotive. The employees claimed that this work should have been performed by stationary firemen or classified labourers at stationary firemen's rate of pay.

The employees referred to the decision of the Board in Case No. 70 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1931, page 399) sustaining the employees' claim under similar circumstances, "to the extent that one classified labourer on each shift be paid the stationary firemen's rate," etc.

The company argued that the present case differed from Case No. 70, in which the question at issue was the rate of pay at which classified labourers should be compensated under the circumstances, not the class of employee who should be required to perform the work. It was claimed further that the Company was not obliged by the agreement to use stationary firemen or classified labourers, and was free to employ hostlers.

The Board sustained the employees' claim to the extent that when in future locomotives are connected to steam line in roundhouse at Hamilton to supply steam usually supplied in winter by the stationary boilers, and steam for such purposes is so supplied for two hours or more on the shift, that a classified labourer shall be paid at stationary fireman's rate for such shift.



**Case No. 81—Operating Department (Atlantic Region)**

The position of general foreman having been created at Charlottetown the Company appointed a man who was qualified for the duties, but it did not first bulletin the position or award it to the senior qualified applicant, in accordance with Article 3, Rule (d). This course, in the employees' opinion, should have been followed. The Company pointed out that no objection was raised by the employees until a year and a half later.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

**Case No. 85—Operating Department (Atlantic Region)**

The freight office staff at Amherst, N.S., formerly worked 8½ hours per day five days per week, and five hours on Saturday morning in order to have Saturday afternoons off duty. This arrangement was in accordance with Article 6, Rule (d) of the Schedule. On January 1, 1932, the company changed the hours of assignment of these employees to eight hours each day, including Saturday. The company contended that the new arrangement did not violate the existing rate which provided that "when the interests of the Railway shall not suffer thereby," Saturday afternoon may be allowed monthly rated employees, in which case service in excess of eight hours per day for the previous five days may be required. Attention was called to an agreement, made on August 1, 1931, which provided that the existing schedule conditions should continue, and that monthly rated employees should "lay-off" one-half day per week. The employees maintained that the former arrangement should continue.

The Board sustained the employees' claim to the extent that their former hours of assignment be restored, as it was contrary to the spirit of the agreement of August 1, 1931, to release employees one-half hour per day.

**Case No. 86—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department (Central Region)**

A porter who was temporarily assigned to a sleeping car running between Toronto and Ottawa was assessed 60 demerit marks for having detained four passengers at wrong stations, and a month later he was discharged from the service. The employees claimed that these penalties were excessive considering that the porter was young and inexperienced and that this was his first offence.

The Board sustained the employees' claim to the extent that the discipline should be reduced from a total of 60 to 40 demerit marks, and that the porter should be restored to his former status in the service.

**Case No. 87—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department (Central Region)**

The dining car employees at Toronto objected to a change made by the Company in April, 1931, in the composition of café car crews on the run between Toronto and Ottawa, operating in buffet service, and with respect to the monthly relief allowed to these employees. The running time of the trains was then reduced from 6 hours and 45 minutes to 5 hours and 45 minutes, and the "lay-over" or monthly relief of these crews was reduced from 8 days to 6 days per month. The usual autumn changes in the schedule, which took effect later resulted in an increase of half an hour in the running time and the employees claimed that their former monthly relief of eight days should then be restored to them. Further, early in 1932, the staffs in each café car were reduced to three, namely a steward-waiter, a buffet-cook, and a waiter, and the employees protested against the elimination of the stewards. The management contended that Article 15, Clause (6), which governs these matters, specifically mentioned that the conditions laid down were to be effective "under normal conditions," and that latitude was therefore permitted.

The Board sustained the employees' claim that the crews assigned to the café cars operated in buffet service between Ottawa and Toronto should be composed of a steward, buffet-cook and a waiter, and that the employees who have been in charge of the cars since the date of the change should be paid the schedule rate applicable to stewards.

**Case No. 88—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department (Central Region)**

Nine standard car porters and nine tourist car porters were formerly assigned to the Montreal-Winnipeg run, but on November 22, 1931, the running schedule having been speeded up, the hours of duty on each run were reduced, and the management reduced the number of porters to eight instead of nine. The employees claimed that by this arrangement eight employees were arbitrarily required to do the work of nine. The Company explained that the change had been made after discussion with the General Chairman of the Central Region, as representing the General Committee, who had reported that a number of the porters on the run had stated that an assignment of eight porters would be sufficient. The management considered that the change was fully justified, and that no hardship had been created for the porters thereby.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1932

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during February was seventeen, as compared with eleven the preceding month. The figures recorded as to numbers of workers involved and time loss incurred were correspondingly higher than in January, due largely to the occurrence during the month of several strikes of coal miners in western Canada, each of which involved from two hundred to three hundred workers, and to the occurrence of a strike of women's clothing factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., which, while of only two day's duration, involved 1,500 workers. In comparison with the figures for February, 1931, almost twice as many strikes and lockouts were recorded. The number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showed a less substantial increase, however, as for several days during February last year some 1,700 women's clothing factory workers were involved in a dispute at Toronto, Ont.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Feb., 1932..	17	3,611	14,679
*Jan., 19 2..	11	1,044	10,729
Feb., 1931..	9	2,066	10,431

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Six disputes, involving approximately 340 workers, were carried over from January, and eleven disputes commenced during February. Of the seventeen disputes in progress during the month, ten were recorded as terminated, six being in favour of the employers concerned, one being partially successful, one resulting in a compromise, and the results of two being recorded as indefinite. At the end of

February, therefore, there were seven disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts in progress, namely: coal miners, Robb, Alta.; two disputes of coal miners at Blairmore, Alta.; coal miners, Bienfait, Sask.; women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; compositors, Saskatoon, Sask., and lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Quebec and Montreal, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q., August 27, 1931, one employer; sawmill workers, Barnet, B.C., September 23, 1931, one employer; cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta., September 29, 1931, one employer; and lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C., December 3, 1931, one employer, this last being added this month.

A minor strike is recorded as having occurred on February 19, 1932, when two truck drivers employed by a bakery in Vancouver, B.C., went on strike when the employer refused to accede to certain demands they had put forward. They were replaced within a day or so, and no further dispute has been reported.

Information was received in the Department, too late for inclusion in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, as to a strike of coal miners at Bienfait, Sask., which occurred on January 28, 1932. It is reported that between sixty and seventy workers, members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, demanded that all the miners in the colliery should belong to their union, and on the refusal of several men to join, went out on strike, returning to work after eight hours when the miners complained of agreed to their demand. It was then arranged with the employer that the miners who had lost time through the dispute would work one hour longer each day for eight days in order that the lost time might be made up.

During February a strike in another mine at Bienfait, Sask., was reported in the press, it being stated that some twenty miners were involved in a one-day dispute owing to a dis-



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1932

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to February, 1932</b>			
LOGGING— Lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C.	36	36	Commenced Dec. 3, 1931; for increase in wages ; employment conditions no longer affected by end of February; indefinite.
Lumber workers, Nipigon dis- trict, Ont.	100	800	Commenced Dec. 23, 1931; for dismissal of certain workers and for increase in wages; terminated Feb. 9, 1932; in favour of employer.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Robb, Alta.....	75	1,500	Commenced Dec. 12, 1931; against discharge of worker and charging for lamps, alleged to be in violation of agreement; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	10	200	Commenced Jan. 25, 1931; against reduction in piece-rates; unterminated.
<i>Printing and Publishing</i> — Compositors (news and job), Saskatoon, Sask.	21	475	Alleged lockout; commenced Dec. 14, 1931; against decrease in wages; unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Building and Structures</i> — Bricklayers and carpenters, Vancouver, B.C.	100	200	Commenced Jan. 18, 1932; against reduction in wages; terminated February 3, 1932; partially successful.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during February, 1932</b>			
LOGGING— Lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C.	66	1,200	Commenced Feb. 6, 1932; for increase in wages and reduction in board; unterminated.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Coleman, Alta.....	250	1,000	Commenced Feb. 2, 1932; for equalization of work throughout mine; terminated Feb. 8, 1932; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Coleman, Alta.....	300	800	Commenced Feb. 3, 1932; sympathy with miners on strike Feb. 2, 1932; terminated Feb. 8, 1932; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Canmore, Alta.....	254	1,524	Commenced Feb. 15, 1932; for change in working conditions; terminated Feb. 22, 1932; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Blairmore, Alta....	300	1,800	Commenced Feb. 23, 1932; against dismissal of worker; unterminated.
Coal miners, Bellevue, near Blairmore, Alta.....	330	1,675	Commenced Feb. 24, 1932; sympathy with miners who struck Feb. 23, 1932; unterminated.
Coal miners, Bienfait, Sask.....	50	350	Commenced Feb. 22, 1932; against removal of check weighman; unterminated.
Coal miners, Bienfait, Sask.....	150	300	Commenced Feb. 24, 1932; against arrest of certain workers involved in strike commencing Feb. 22, 1932; terminated Feb. 26, 1932; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1,500	2,500	Commenced Feb. 19, 1932; against reduction in wages; terminated Feb. 22, 1932; compromise.
Weavers, Renfrew, Ont.....	19	19	Commenced Feb. 19, 1932; for increase in wages ; terminated Feb. 20, 1932; in favour of employer.
Textile factory workers, Ren- frew, Ont.	50	300	Alleged lockout; Feb. 22, 1932; <i>re</i> increase in wages for weavers; terminated Feb. 29, 1932; in favour of employer.

agreement as to the payment of union dues. No details, however, have as yet been received in the Department.

A number of disputes have been reported during the month involving men on unemployment relief work, in all cases receiving subsistence for which some work was performed or might be required. As no relation of employer and employee was involved these are not included in the record. No disputes involving unemployment workers, employed at stated wages, have been reported.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement:

**LUMBER WORKERS, CAMPBELL RIVER, B.C.**—The employing company involved in this strike, which commenced on December 3, 1931, the workers asking for an increase in wages, is reported to have closed the camp, and as employment conditions are no longer affected, the dispute has been transferred to the list of such strikes and lockouts, carried elsewhere in this article, which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated.

**LUMBER WORKERS, NIPIGON DISTRICT, ONT.**—This dispute, commencing December 28, 1931, and arising from a demand by the workers for the dismissal of certain workers and for an increase in wages, was called off by the union on February 9, 1932, the strikers having been replaced by other workers.

**COAL MINERS, ROBB, ALTA.**—At the end of February only fifty of the seventy-five workers originally involved in this dispute, which commenced on December 12, 1931 (in protest against the discharge of a worker and charging miners for lamps, alleged to be in violation of the agreement), were reported to be still on strike, twenty-five of the miners having returned to work or having secured work elsewhere.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute, commencing January 25, 1932, the workers protesting against a reduction in piece-rates, was untermiated at the end of February, but the employer reported that a number of the strikers had returned to work and that the remainder had been replaced.

**COMPOSITORS, SASKATOON, SASK.**—At the end of February, seventeen out of the forty-four workers involved in this dispute, which began on December 14, 1931, the workers protesting against a decrease in wages, were reported to be still involved. As stated in the February issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, several of the compositors had returned to work with the permission of the union under open shop con-

ditions during January, and in February several more also returned under those conditions. At the end of the month the union declared the dispute to be untermiated.

**BRICKLAYERS AND CARPENTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—As stated in the February issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, this dispute, commencing on January 18, 1932, in protest against reductions in wages, terminated early in February following negotiations between the parties, with the assistance of the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia and the resident officer of the federal Department of Labour, work being resumed on February 3. The contractors agreed to maintain the rate for carpenters at \$1 per hour until March 31, 1932; and signed an agreement with the bricklayers (summarized elsewhere in this issue) providing for a reduction from \$1.35 per hour to \$1.22½, to be in force from February 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.

**LUMBER WORKERS, CAMPBELL RIVER, B.C.**—On February 6, 1932, lumber workers, fallers and buckers, employed by one company operating near Campbell River, B.C., went on strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages and a reduction in the rates for board, etc. It is reported that the men asked for an increase in piece rates from 40 cents to 50 cents per thousand feet, or to \$4.50 per day straight wages, and also a reduction from \$1.40 to \$1.20 per day for board and blankets. The company refused the demands and the next day sixty-six of the employees went on strike, some refusing to take part. The officials of the company appealed to the provincial police for protection of those not on strike and of those secured to replace the strikers, and the sixty-six men involved in the dispute were forced to leave the camp. At the end of the month the dispute was reported to be still in progress.

**COAL MINERS, COLEMAN, ALTA.**—Employees in one colliery ceased work on February 2 to enforce their demand for equal division of work. Late in January the same colliery had been involved in a one-day dispute for an equal division of the available work among the men, there not being orders for coal to employ all steadily. The management had agreed to an arrangement more satisfactory to the men and work was resumed. The miners, however, claimed that after their return the work was not divided equally, and on February 2 they again ceased work. The management stated that with the surplus of employees and the small tonnage contracted for it was impossible to divide the work as demanded by the men. On February 3, miners employed by another colliery in the district went on



strike in sympathy with those involved in the above dispute. On February 5 a settlement was prevented when the miners involved in the sympathetic strike demanded that certain men who had continued working in their colliery during the strike be suspended. The management refused this demand and the miners involved in both disputes returned to work on February 8, under the same conditions as prior to the walk-out.

**COAL MINERS, CANMORE, ALTA.**—This dispute began on February 15, 1932, when miners in three collieries operated by one company demanded that, for workers paid by the yard, measuring should be done on working days instead of on "off-days" as they claimed was the practice of the management. The management, however, claimed that nearly all of the measuring had been done on working days and that the miners were fully protected by the right of the check-measurer, appointed by the men, to be present. It was also stated that as the measuring had to be done promptly in order to make up the pay-roll it was impossible to guarantee that it would be done on a working day, and the men returned to work on February 22 with no change in conditions.

**COAL MINERS, BLAIRMORE, ALTA.**—This dispute began on February 23, 1932, when 300 miners employed in one colliery ceased work to enforce their demand for the reinstatement of one of their number who had been discharged for using insulting language to one of the mine officials. The management had, prior to the walk-out, offered to reinstate the miner in question if he would apologize, but this was refused. In another colliery, at Bellevue, operated by the same company, a sympathetic strike occurred next day. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

**COAL MINERS, BIENFAIT, SASK.**—On February 22, 1932, coal miners employed by one coal mining company operating in the Bienfait district near Estevan were called on strike by the union, the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, when the operator of the mine removed a check-weighman who had been appointed by the men. The discharged worker was not an employee of the company, and the owner maintained that while the men were entitled to appoint a check weighman, it was necessary to choose an employee of the company. The men maintained that the appointment should be open to anyone they might choose, and when the owner refused to accept the appointed miner they ceased work. The leaders of the strikers, according to press reports, were then arrested on complaint of the owner, for, it is stated, an alleged

violation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. On February 25 miners employed in some of the neighbouring collieries responded to the call of the union for a walk-out in protest against the arrest of these men. The Deputy Minister of Labour of the province of Saskatchewan conducted a thorough investigation of the dispute. The men under arrest were allowed out on bail until Saturday, February 27, when they were to appear for trial; whereupon the miners involved in the sympathetic dispute returned to work, February 26, leaving on strike some fifty miners, employees of the company first involved, who refused to return to work until after the trial. At the end of the month no settlement to the dispute had been reported, but it was stated in the press that the owner of the mine had been arrested on complaint of the union that he had violated the Mines Act in causing the removal of a check-weighman appointed by the miners from among their numbers. He was also released on bail, to appear February 27 for trial.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—This dispute commenced on February 19, 1932, when approximately 1,500 workers employed by some twenty-five women's clothing factories operating in Montreal went on strike against a wage cut of ten per cent and to retain the closed shop. The agreement between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the manufacturers of women's clothing, suits, etc., had expired at the beginning of the year. On February 20 it was agreed that the workers would accept the lower rate of wages on condition the closed shop be retained (employment of union members only). Work was resumed on February 22, a new agreement to the above effect to be signed.

**WEAVERS AND TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, RENFREW, ONT.**—This dispute commenced on February 19, 1932, when nineteen weavers employed by a woollen manufacturing company went on strike to enforce their demand for an adjustment in piece-rates. Work was resumed from February 20 to February 22 pending a settlement, but from the latter date to the 29th the whole establishment, with fifty employees, was reported to be closed. On February 29 work was resumed at the previous rates of pay, the weavers claiming a concession in conditions was made.

The Quebec Legislature, at its recent session, approved of the imposition, after March 1, of a tax of 5 per cent on every meal purchased in a restaurant in the province for which the bill is in excess of 35 cents, the tax to be paid by the customer.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1932, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other countries, 1931. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in January was 30, and 9 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 39 disputes in progress during the month, involving 18,300 workpeople with a time loss of 217,000 working days.

Of the 30 disputes beginning in the month, 10 were over proposed reductions in wages, 4 on other wage questions, 4 on questions as to working hours, 7 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 5 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 18 disputes, of which 5 were in favour of workpeople, 7 in favour of employers and 6 ended in compromises; in two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

No report has been received of any settlement of the strike of 4,000 lightermen, watermen, tugmen and bargemen of the Port of London, which began January 4 against reductions in wages.

A strike involving 3,000 textile operatives in the heavy woollen industry at Dewsbury and Batley began January 22, and subsequent dates against proposed reductions in wages. No report of a settlement has been received.

A strike of hosiery workers in Leicester and district began December 7 and other dates in December; in all 2,400 workers were involved. The dispute was over the introduction of a system of work measurement and terminated February 11, when certain working conditions modifying the system were agreed upon by both parties.

In the cotton manufacturing industry at Burnley in Lancashire, a strike involving between four and five thousand weavers began

February 8 against alleged breaches of agreement by the adoption of the more-ooms-to-a-weaver system.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in December was 42, and 44 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 4,935 and the time loss during the month was 189,704 working days.

When they failed to reach a new agreement with employers after the expiration of their agreement at the end of 1931, about 25,000 dressmakers in New York City went on strike on February 16. On March 4, a two-year agreement was signed with only minor changes from the previous one.

The House of Commons, on February 22, by 72 votes to 49, negatived a motion by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg North Centre) for leave to introduce a bill to amend section 98 of the Criminal Code, which concerns seditious and unlawful assemblies. Section 98 was added to the Criminal Code in 1919. Since that time the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and other labour bodies have regularly protested against the retention of the section as being, in their opinion, calculated to restrict the legitimate activities of organized labour. Mr. Woodsworth explained that the bill which he proposed to introduce was the same as the bill which passed the House of Commons in the Sessions of 1926, 1926-7, 1928, 1929, and 1930, but had failed on each occasion to pass the Senate.

On February 16 the Quebec Legislature discussed a proposal submitted by Dr. Anatole Plante (Mercier-Montreal), to make health units compulsory in every county in the Province. The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, on behalf of the Government, expressed appreciation of the work of the existing health units, but he considered that more harm than good would be done by a compulsory measure at a time of such acute depression as the present. He promised, however, that if conditions should be better next year, the next speech from the Throne would contain a provision in regard to compulsory health units. (An account of Health Units in the Province of Quebec, by Dr. Alphonse Lessard, Director of the Quebec Provincial Bureau of Health, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1931, page 1309.)



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931

THE annual report of the Department of Labour recently presented to Parliament, describes the various activities of the Department during the fiscal period from April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931. The following Acts and ordinances were administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour:—(1) Labour Department Act; (2) Conciliation and Labour Act; (3) Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; (4) Government Annuities Act; (5) Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; (6) Technical Education Act; (7) Combines Investigation Act; (8) Old Age Pensions Act; (9) White Phosphorus Matches Act; (10) Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, based on a Resolution of the House of Commons, 1900; (11) since May 30, 1930, The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, chapter 20; and (12) since September 22, 1930, The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, chapter 1.

### Unemployment

The action taken by the Government in view of the unfavourable industrial situation and the resulting unemployment, is described in the report of the Deputy Minister. This report gives details of the attempt that was made in the fall of 1930 to ascertain the extent of the prevailing unemployment. "No comprehensive statistics," it is stated, "were available, and with a view to ascertaining the facts as to the prevailing unemployment, and also as to the conditions likely to develop with the advent of winter, the Minister of Labour caused a survey to be made through the provinces and municipalities. Telegraphic messages were addressed on August 12 to premiers of the respective Provincial Governments and to the mayors of all municipalities of 10,000 population and upwards, soliciting their co-operation in supplying an estimate of the number of persons presently unemployed in their respective jurisdictions, and also an estimate of the number likely to be out-of work during the coming winter. While the response to this request was very prompt and general, the estimates submitted by the Provincial Governments were not sufficiently concrete in many cases to make a Dominion-wide tabulation on this basis. Also a few of the mayors encountered difficulties in securing satisfactory estimates. However, sixty-nine of the seventy-seven mayors communicated with submitted figures showing that on or about August 15 there were 117,930 unemployed in these sixty-nine cities, with an estimated probable unemployment during the

coming winter in the same centres of 176,755. This estimate did not of course include the eight larger municipalities not submitting concrete figures, nor the smaller municipalities and rural centres. Based on the mayor's survey, however, it was estimated that the existing unemployment in Canada directly affected from 150,000 to 200,000 persons normally employed. In addition, there were a great many persons working only part time in various industries, particularly coal mining and textiles, who were averaging not more than three days per week and some much less.

"The next move of the Minister of Labour was to summon a meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada to consider the replies received from the Provincial Governments and mayors and to make such recommendations as it deemed wise pertaining to the unemployment conditions in Canada. This Council was instituted by the Dominion Government, in 1918 for advisory purposes in relation to the operation of the Employment Service, and generally on ways of preventing unemployment, and is representative of the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government, returned soldiers, organized labour, and a number of the larger employing interests, including agriculture, manufacturing, lumbering, building and construction, and transportation. Through the public press the Minister of Labour extended an invitation to representatives of other bodies to attend as observers and these representatives were also accorded a voice in the deliberations.

"The Council met in Ottawa on August 21 and, after two days spent in devising ways and means of dealing with the unemployment situation, adopted a series of recommendations embodying its views on emergency steps which might be taken to provide immediate relief of unemployment, including relief works comprising the building and construction of highways, bridges, wharves, railway terminals, subways, railway crossings, public buildings and other public improvements, as well as repairs to and maintenance of public highways and properties. It advised the co-operation of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and municipal authorities in meeting the cost of relief works, and indicated the division which should be made of the relief costs. It recommended that Parliament provide adequate credit to take care of all contingencies that might arise in connection with the relief of unemployment; that an immediate survey of imports should be made,

followed by such legislative changes as would safeguard Canadian industry, and the workmen engaged therein; and that the scope of the census questionnaire in 1931 should be extended to cover the unemployed in Canada. The Government was also advised to continue its policy of restricting immigration into Canada, and to give all possible encouragement to the marketing of Canadian grain, farm produce and other primary products. These resolutions were a few days later endorsed by the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

"The Dominion Government accepted the resolutions of the Employment Service Council as the basis of its legislative policy, and Parliament was summoned in special session on September 8 to consider 'the necessity for dealing with exceptional economic conditions with the resultant unemployment,' at which three Government measures, designed to ameliorate these prevailing conditions, were introduced and became law. An Act, cited as *The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930*, appropriated twenty million dollars to be expended for the relief of unemployment. The stimulation of employment in the major Canadian industries was the object of the two other statutes which provided (1) for a number of changes in the Customs Act, and (2) for a revision of the Canadian Customs Tariff, the new tariff schedules effecting increases in a specified list of commodities.

"The policy adopted by the Government in August, 1930, of imposing strict limitations on immigration and of discontinuing the solicitation of immigration resulted in a reduction of 46 per cent in the number of immigrants entering Canada as compared with the preceding period, the total immigration for 1929-30 being 163,288, and for 1930-31, 88,223.

"Arrangements were also made for the inclusion of questions relating to employment and unemployment in the schedules for the approaching general census of the Dominion, and consideration was given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Labour to the form in which the questions would appear, so that the replies secured by the enumerators would depict conditions as actually existing on the date of the census."

The report describes the work carried on under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1930, page 1050, and subsequent issues).

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

This chapter constitutes the twenty-fourth annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation covering proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investi-

gation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.

Twenty-three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the fiscal year; twenty-nine disputes figure, however, in the record, proceedings having been continued over from the preceding fiscal period in six cases. Over 22,500 employees were directly concerned in these disputes, which were distributed amongst different industries as follows: coal mining, two; steam railways, ten; street and electric railways, six; shipping, four; light and power, one; and disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the statute, six. Ten boards were established, one of which dealt with four applications; reports were received from each of these boards, as well as from three boards established during the preceding fiscal year, one of the latter dealing with two disputes. No interruption of work occurred following the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, amicable settlements having resulted in the two instances in which a strike had taken place prior to reference of the differences under the terms of the statute, and the threatened strike being averted in each of the other cases.

All reports and minority reports made by boards or members of boards established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were, as required by the statute, published in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

In addition to its application to industrial disputes in mines and public utility industries coming directly within the jurisdiction of the federal authorities, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is operative in respect to similar disputes falling within the provincial sphere in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the Legislatures of each of these provinces having passed an Act declaring such disputes subject to the Dominion statute. Three boards established during the year came within this category. In Ontario, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island enabling legislation had not been enacted at the close of the fiscal year 1930-31.\*

Boards were not granted in the case of eleven applications before the department, one of which was received at the close of the preceding fiscal period. Two of these applications were later withdrawn and three were held in abeyance at the request of the applicants, one application was defective, while

\*Legislation giving effect to the Act was enacted by the Quebec Legislature at its session in 1932, and a similar measure is now before the Ontario Legislature.



the circumstances of three disputes did not appear to justify board procedure. In two cases falling outside the direct scope of the statute consent to the establishment of a board was withheld by the employer.

### Conciliation Work

The report gives details of the conciliation work of the Department during the period covered. In some cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent, or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. In most cases the proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act.

"In recent years," it is stated, "there has been a marked tendency on the part of employees to bring their grievances to the attention of the department before resorting to strike measures. Where such opportunities have been afforded, departmental officers have been highly successful in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. Experience in such matters has very clearly demonstrated that it is much easier to negotiate successfully in a friendly atmosphere and more satisfactory results are obtained under such circumstances. Settlement of disputes under these conditions means that there is no loss of wages to the employees concerned and no stoppage of work or inconvenience to the industry. It is therefore hoped that the tendency in this direction may be even more marked in succeeding years."

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the three western provinces. The Winnipeg officer's territory is the province of Manitoba. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec. The territory of the officer residing

in Halifax includes the three Maritime provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa. These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds as referred to in chapter II of this report.

Details of the conciliation work of the department during the period covered by the report were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1931, page 402.

### Fair Wages Policy

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada was originally based on a resolution adopted by the House of Commons in March, 1900, and was given the force of an Order in Council in 1922.

The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act enacted by the Dominion Parliament on May 30, 1930, gives statutory effect in certain respects to the Fair Wages Policy. This Act applies both to contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work for the Government of Canada, and to works carried out by day labour, and provides for the payment of "such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable"; also that "the working hours of persons while so employed, shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister."

Fair wages conditions were prepared or sanctioned by the Department of Labour during the fiscal year in connection with 451 contracts for Dominion public works executed by various departments of the Government, and in the case of eight contracts awarded by certain Harbour Commissions for works aided by Dominion public funds. Wage rates and hours of labour for inclusion in contracts awarded by the Post Office Department for supplies totalling \$360,092.34 were also submitted to the Department of Labour for approval or otherwise.

As already stated, the observance of the provisions of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Dominion Fair Wages Policy was made a condition of all agreements involving expenditures for public works or undertakings under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930.

The report contains tables showing the government contracts for which Fair Wages Conditions were provided during the fiscal year (monthly lists of such contracts are given in each issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE).

### Employment Service

The fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, was the thirteenth in which the Employment Service Branch, set up under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, co-operated with the provincial Governments to maintain the Employment Service of Canada. During the year the number of centres at which offices are conducted increased to 68 by the opening up of new offices at Montreal North, P.Q., and Stratford, Ont. The report contains full statistics of the work carried on at these offices during the year.

Representatives of the Federal Office are placed in certain local offices for the purpose of engaging in specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped war veterans, in pursuance of the agreements between the federal and provincial governments. Until the fiscal year 1923-24 the Department of Pensions and National Health (formerly the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment) endeavoured to place in suitable employment men having physical handicaps due to war service. During that year the Department of Labour took over from that department this work in respect of all provinces except Quebec, and incorporated it into the Employment Service of Canada. It is stated that, judged by the number of applications made at the employment offices by handicapped ex-service men, though it is now twelve and a half years since the Armistice, the obligation of endeavouring to assist these men in securing work shows no considerable diminution, but seems to remain at about the same level.

For some years the Employment Service has provided a regular channel of information for the Department of Immigration and Colonization relative to the availability of Labour in Canada as a condition affecting the admission of workers from outside of Canada. Since the passing of Order in Council P.C. 1413 in August, 1929, under which workers entering Canada under contract of employment must secure special authority from the Minister of Immigration, the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour has been consulted by the Immigration Department on numerous occasions in this connection.

### Old Age Pensions

The five provinces of Canada from Ontario to the Pacific coast and the Northwest Territories participated during 1930-31 in the

benefits of the Old Age Pensions Act, the total sum paid out in pensions amounting to \$11,560,292.83, and the total number of pensioners on March 31, 1931, being 57,930. The Dominion Government's share of expenditure during the year was \$5,780,927.77.

Quarterly reports of proceedings under this Act are published regularly in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Combines Investigation Act

The report summarizes the proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, this section constituting the eighth Annual Report of the Combines branch of the Department. Details are given of the judgment of the Privy Council declaring the Act to be constitutional, and also of the various proceedings arising out of the cases that were dealt with during the year, including the cases of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, the Electrical Estimators' Association, the motion picture industry, and the bread baking industry.

### Canadian Government Annuities

The sale of Government annuities showed a marked improvement over the preceding year, the amount of money received for the purchase of annuities, \$3,612,233.88, representing an increase of 15 per cent, while the number of contracts issued, 1,772, was the highest on record and exceeded the previous year by 40.9 per cent. Annuity contracts in force on March 31, 1931, numbered 11,781 and purchase money received by the Annuities Branch from its inception in 1908 up to that date totalled \$28,472,321.83.

### Technical Education

The Technical Education Act, which became law in 1919 provided for the distribution of ten million dollars to the provinces over a period of 10 years. Eight of the provinces were unable to earn their entire appropriations during the 10-year period, and in order to give these provinces a further opportunity to earn the balance of their allotments under the provisions of the statute, the Act was extended at the 1929 session of Parliament for a term of five years. Provinces eligible to receive grants during the fiscal period 1930-31, for the purpose of promoting and assisting technical education, were Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. The amounts earned by the provinces participating in the grants for the year ending March 31, 1931, were as follows: Saskatchewan, \$198,289.95; Manitoba, \$38,621.44; New Brunswick, \$50,025.71; Nova Scotia, \$73,669.61; and Prince



Edward Island, \$30,790.34. The report contains full information as to the work carried on in each province during 1930-31.

### Statistics

Statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and published by the Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900 as required by statute (LABOUR DEPARTMENT Act, chapter 111, Revised Statutes, 1927, section 4). In accordance with the Statistics Act (1918) chapter 190, Revised Statutes, 1927, and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, statistics are collected and published in co-operation with the Dominion Statistician, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The statistics prepared by the Department include Strikes and Lockouts; Wages and Hours of Labour; Prices and Cost of Living; and Fatal Industrial Accidents. This information is published regularly in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Summaries for the period 1930-31 are given in the present report.

### Publications

The LABOUR GAZETTE, the official monthly journal of the department, was issued regularly each month and completed its thirtieth year of publication. The average monthly circulation was 10,988 copies of the English edition, and 1,671 of the French.

As in the past, annual volumes were published on Labour Organization in Canada; Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada; Co-operative Associations in Canada; and Labour Legislation in Canada. Chapters in the report discuss the leading features of these reports, which were widely distributed and are believed to have performed an important function in informing the public accurately on the subject matters involved.

### International Labour Organization

The Department of Labour is entrusted with important duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Office, but also with other departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces, and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies also were prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires which were circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office. The per-

formance of these duties necessarily entailed a close study on the part of officers of the department of the various technical questions figuring on the different conference agenda and meetings of the Governing body, and of questionnaires received from the International Labour Office.

### Library of the Department

The Library of the Department was organized in 1900 when the department was created, and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other Governments carrying on work along similar lines the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world. In addition to the official publications thus received, there is a valuable collection of publications of labour organizations and periodicals and newspapers published in the interest of organized labour. A complete collection of volumes dealing with labour problems and legislation is supplemented by books for reference and volumes on general economic subjects, history and law. Subject to requirements of the departmental officers, the services of the library are at the disposal of the general public, and frequent use is made of its material by students from the Canadian universities and by others interested in labour problems. Books are sent by mail, wherever possible, to any persons wishing to borrow them, and special information and bibliographies are compiled when required.

Chief Justice Morrison, in the British Columbia Supreme Court on February 10, continued an injunction that had been granted in January, restraining the Workmen's Compensation Board from enforcing the payment of assessments levied against certain logging companies, which the companies claimed were excessive. The injunction restrains the Board from taking its usual legal steps through the sheriff's office to collect from some 60 logging firms the unpaid amounts of two extra levies made in the latter part of 1931. These two levies raised the amount of the assessment to 9.7 per cent of the 1931 payroll, the loggers' affidavits stated. Ten years ago the assessment was only 2.5 per cent. Two years ago it had risen to 5.2 per cent. This remarkable increase, it is explained, is due to the dwindling of the number of logging firms in operation, and the provision of the Act requiring that the assessments for each year shall meet the accident claims for the same period.

## IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION IN CANADA IN 1930-1931

THE annual report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, gives details of the various activities of the Department during that period. The principal statistics for 1930-31 were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1931, page 621. Reference is made in the report to the changing conditions which led to the curtailment of the immigration movement by the Order in Council P.C. 1957, dated August 17, 1930 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1930, page 1144), which imposed certain restrictions on admission of immigrants. This order effected a decline in the total number of immigrants from 163,288 in the period 1929-30, to 88,223 in 1930-31. During the same time the number of Canadian-born citizens, British subjects with Canadian domicile, and naturalized Canadians, who returned to Canada from other countries during 1930-31, was 30,209. The largest group (32,507, including dependants) of immigrants in 1930-31 belonged to the farming class; followed by female domestic servants (10,836); mechanics (7,871); labouring class (5,298); and trading class (5,890).

### Colonization

The report states that "during the fiscal year 1930-31, the unemployment problem common to all countries made manifest that the primary duty of the department, in so far as colonization is concerned, lay in the colonization and settlement of people now in Canada. A definite policy of colonization of our own people, was, therefore, instituted. The Minister communicated with all provincial governments and the presidents of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways outlining a policy of restricted immigration until such time as the Canadian unemployed had become absorbed into productive industry, and invited all provincial Governments, the railways and other interests concerned to devote their energies to the work of assimilation of our unemployed into gainful occupation. The provincial Governments and the railways expressed unqualified approval of the policy.

"The department, through its Land Settlement Branch, has been actively engaged in settlement and farm placement work. During the year, 1,446 families were settled on farms and 5,266 single men placed in farm employment; 2,704 of these latter placements were made during the period October 1-March 31. The provincial Governments and the Colonization Departments of the railways have done

similarly effective colonization and placement work. This effort is being continued and plans have been completed for a co-ordinated effort on the part of the Department, the provincial Governments and the Colonization Departments of the railways.

### British Immigration

Generally speaking, British immigration may be divided into two classes, *viz.*—(1) Those who receive assisted passage, and (2) Those who pay their own fare.

The Assisted Passage Agreement of December 28, 1929, was effective during the calendar year 1930 and applicable to the following classes of migrants: (a) Selected families proceeding under an approved Land Settlement Scheme; (b) Selected families for farm placement; (c) House-workers, and (d) Juveniles.

The Assisted Passage Agreement of 1930, which was amended January 30, 1931, is applicable to the following classes only: (a) Selected families proceeding under an approved Land Settlement Scheme; (b) Members of a family nominated by the head of the family who is already settled on the land in Canada, and (c) Juveniles. All other British migrants normally resident in Great Britain and Northern Ireland proceeding to Canada for the purpose of residing permanently in the Dominion pay the £10 ocean rate, plus rail fare to destination. The number of persons who received assistance under the Empire Settlement agreement during the period covered by the report was 3,350.

### Juvenile Immigration

The following statement shows the number of British boys who were selected under the various immigration schemes:—

Provincial Government Schemes—	
Nova Scotia . . . . .	59
New Brunswick . . . . .	18
Ontario . . . . .	146
Manitoba . . . . .	45
Saskatchewan . . . . .	63
British Columbia . . . . .	16
	<hr/>
	347
British Immigration and Colonization Association . . . . .	
Juvenile Emigration Societies . . . . .	672
Direct and Descriptive Nominations . . . . .	1,113
	2,785

The migration of children and juveniles from the British Isles to Canada is encouraged and promoted by the Government of Great Britain and the Canadian Government with joint government assistance, under the terms and provisions of the Empire Settlement



Act of Great Britain which came into operation in 1922. The Act still retains its original terms, but from year to year agreements have been entered into by the two Governments in respect to details of its operation.

Assistance has been given to boys and girls who come to Canada with the definite purpose of engaging in agricultural and household work respectively. The cost of their transportation which amounts to approximately \$80 per capita is assumed by the two Governments. The agreement provides only for boys of the full age of 14 years and under 19 years of age on the date of sailing and for girls of 14 to 17 years of age.

During the period 1930-31, 2,190 children were admitted to Canada under the various schemes.

### Women's Branch

This branch was formed in 1919 on the recommendation of many national organizations in Canada which were at that time represented on the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women. The work undertaken by the branch includes the following: (1) To give information overseas to women intending to migrate to Canada, to assist in the selection of those required in this country, and to prevent the movement of types not likely to succeed; (2) To give supervision on the journey, also assistance and guidance at ports of entry in Canada; (3) To give oversight and care to unaccompanied women while travelling on trains in Canada from the port of entry to destination; (4) To assist in placement and in general follow-up or aftercare work in Canada.

Care on arrival at destination is given to house-workers at the Canadian Women's Hostels. These were organized after the war in order that houseworkers coming to Canada seeking domestic employment should have a safe place to go and be under friendly supervision while seeking employment. The hostels are non-denominational and are operated under local management, the Board usually comprising representatives of the various Women's organizations in each centre. Grants are given to these hostels by the Dominion Government and in most cases by the Provincial Government of the province in which the hostel is situated. The Dominion Government also pays for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours' accommodation to houseworkers on their arrival and while awaiting placement. During the period of the report 10,944 new arrivals were registered at the Canadian women's hostels at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary.

The Empire Settlement Act came into force in 1922 and the records show that to the end of the fiscal year, 23,799 girls have come out under the scheme. Of this number, 18,790 arrived since January, 1926, and are under the supervision of the Women's Branch and receiving aftercare according to the terms of the agreement. This scheme practically ceased as far as the movement of domestics is concerned, at the end of December, 1930. Out of 18,790 girls arrived since 1926, 11,083 have settled in the province of Ontario. In this province there are four women investigating officers who were nurses overseas. There are also three women investigating officers for other districts. Women officers at the ports give aftercare to the Empire Settlement cases in their districts. Though the department is not bringing out any domestics under the Empire Settlement Scheme the aftercare cannot cease for some time and fresh problems continue to come to our attention and will for several years.

### New Brunswick Family Settlement Scheme

Ninety-six selected agricultural families from Great Britain came forward in the spring of 1930 for farm settlement under the New Brunswick Family Settlement Scheme. Two hundred and ninety-four families were settled under this project during the period covered by the report. The settlement and field supervision is done by the Land Settlement Branch of the department. Under this scheme 93 families sailed between April 1, 1930, and December 31, 1930, and 1 family between January 1, 1931, and March 31, 1931.

*The United States Field.*—The United States Offices, in 1930-31, confined their attention to the selection of agriculturists with sufficient capital to enable them to acquire land, livestock and equipment and to maintain themselves until their farms become self-supporting. No encouragement was given any prospective settler likely to become a factor in the general labour market. The United States offices were maintained primarily for the purpose of encouraging agricultural immigration to Canada. In view of unemployment conditions and the necessity of assimilation of people already in Canada it was decided towards the end of the year that the retention of United States Agencies was not warranted.

### Chinese Immigration

During the fiscal year 1930-31, no Chinese immigrants were admitted to Canada. It will be recalled that under the Chinese Immigration Act, 1923, which is still in force, the entry of persons of Chinese origin or descent is confined to members of the following

classes:—(a) members of the diplomatic corps, or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents; (b) children born in Canada of parents of Chinese race or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place

where they seek to enter on their return; (c) (1) Merchants, as defined by such regulations as the minister may prescribe; (2) Students coming to Canada for the purpose of attending, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC IN 1932

**T**HE Quebec Legislature, which was in session from November 3, 1931, to February 19, 1932, enacted a number of laws of interest to labour, dealing respectively with unemployment relief, the investigation of industrial disputes, employment offices, labour organizations, minimum wages for women, and workmen's dwellings.

*Unemployed Aid.*—The Unemployed Aid Act, 1931, ratifies and confirms an agreement of October 17, 1931, set forth in Schedule A to the Act, between the Federal authorities and the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the province of Quebec, pursuant to the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, passed by the Parliament of Canada. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Provincial Treasurer to pay the costs called for by the agreement out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and to raise money therefor by way of loans. Municipal corporations are authorized to benefit by the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, to do all things necessary for the purpose by resolutions of their councils, to contribute out of their funds, and to make by-laws for loans without other formality than approval of such by-laws by a majority of a quorum of the council and by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Contracts made by municipal corporations for the execution of works must provide that the workmen employed shall have fair wages and reasonable hours as mentioned in the agreement, which specifies an eight-hour day, except where a modification is agreed to by the Minister of Labour, and fair and reasonable rates of wages not exceeding the rates required to be paid by the Federal Government for the class of work in the district. The agreement further provides that materials used shall be as far as possible of Canadian manufacture, that persons employed shall be residents of Canada and, wherever practicable, of the locality in which the work is being performed. The foregoing provisions apply to the Provincial Government and to municipal corporations in respect of additional sums placed at their disposal for the purpose of

assisting the unemployed. Orders in Council adopted for the carrying out of the Unemployed Aid Act, 1930, since July 1, 1931, are ratified and confirmed as are those adopted before the coming into force of the Unemployed Aid Act, 1931, to carry out the provisions of the agreement of October 17, 1931.

The Unemployed Aid Act, 1930, was amended to extend the time for the repayment of loans contracted by municipalities for the purposes of the Act from twenty years to thirty years.

An "Act respecting the Salaries and Wages of Workmen and Labourers employed at Work undertaken to relieve Unemployment" provides that salaries and wages of workmen and labourers employed at work undertaken to relieve unemployment with the aid granted by the Federal and Provincial Governments under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, and the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, passed by the Parliament of Canada, and under the Unemployed Aid Act, 1930, the Certain Works Unemployed Aid Act, 1930, and the Unemployed Aid Act, 1931, passed by the Legislature of the province, shall not be seizable with respect to any claim for debts contracted by such workmen and labourers notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 11 of article 599 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

*Industrial Disputes.*—The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1932, makes the provisions of the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which are in force on February 19, 1932, applicable to every industrial dispute of the nature therein defined which is subject to the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by proclamation, apply the provisions of any amendment which may be made to the Dominion Act to disputes within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province.

*Employment Offices.*—An amendment to the Employment Bureau Act, which comes into force on May 1, 1932, repeals those sections which permitted private employment



offices to operate under licence and prohibits the keeping of such offices except those established and maintained by religious congregations or societies for the placing of their protégés; workers' societies for the study, defence and development of the economical, social and moral interest of employees; charitable and benevolent societies; and employers who have their own employment bureaux. In all cases a permit must be obtained from the Minister of Labour. Such permit is issued free of charge and is good for one year only. It may be cancelled at any time. No remuneration may be exacted from the seeker for employment and a register must be kept in the form prescribed by the Minister. A further amendment provides that any person working under a contract of lease and hire of work or of apprenticeship may register free at the Government employment bureaux established under the Act. Penalties are provided for contravention of the Act.

*Trade Unions.*—The Professional Syndicates Act was amended to permit payments, from the special indemnity funds of a syndicate, of benefits to members on the decease of their consorts.

*Women's Minimum Wages.*—The Women's Minimum Wage Act was amended to extend its scope to include commercial establishments. The section dealing with the appointment of the Minimum Wage Commission was altered to provide that two members should represent the female employees. The section dealing with Conferences was redrawn and a provision inserted that where employers or employees refuse or neglect to name representatives these may be named by the Minimum Wage Commission. Provision is made that the Commission may revise its decisions of its own motion. It may also fix a special scale of wages for persons engaged in seasonal occupations.

*Housing.*—Sections added to the Workmen's Dwelling Act declare valid every clause contained in a deed of transfer of land or property passed on or after March 17, 1919, in favour of a municipality to guarantee its advances, stipulating that, on failure of the borrower to meet the agreed instalments of principal or interest on the due date or within a fixed delay, he shall be deprived of his rights and the municipality shall become the indisputable owner of the immovable property so transferred. In order to obtain a perfect title, it is sufficient for the municipality which made such a stipulation in a deed to register a declaration that the borrower has failed in his obligations and is accordingly deprived of his rights, or to obtain judgment to that

effect. Municipalities which have acquired immovables since March 17, 1919, by following the above formalities are confirmed in their ownership. If a municipality obtains a title by the registration of a declaration the borrower or his representatives may, within six months after such registration, bring suit to have the title annulled, if it has been obtained illegally.

*Colonization.*—An Act to Promote the Return to the Land provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of Colonization, Game and Fisheries, or some person named by the latter, to acquire immovable property possessed by municipalities or sold for municipal taxes, at a price not exceeding \$100 in each case or \$5 per arpent. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, on recommendation of the Minister of Colonization, Game and Fisheries, authorize the Department to dispose of vacant lots suitable for farming and to place settlers thereon on trial without a location ticket on terms fixed by the Order in Council. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered, on the joint recommendation of the Minister of Colonization, Game and Fisheries and the Minister of Lands and Forests, to effect agreements and enter into contracts with the Federal or Municipal authorities, timber-limit holders and others for the purpose of promoting the interests of colonization and the return to the land.

*Co-operation.*—An Act respecting the People's Savings Banks called Desjardins, organized under the Quebec Co-operative Syndicates Act, provides that the sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be set aside yearly for the efficient propaganda and supervision of such banks. The Provincial secretary is authorized to sign a contract with the "Fédération de Québec des unions régionales des caisses populaires dites Desjardins" for a period not exceeding ten years, fixing the conditions of the yearly payments, or payment for any portion of a year, of such grant to the federation.

An amendment to the Co-operative Syndicates Act sets forth the various classes of securities in which syndicates may invest their funds and provides that at least one-half of their reserve funds shall be invested in securities of this class. Provision is made that the Provincial Treasurer, at the request of a federation, board of management, or two-thirds of the members or shareholders where they number less than twenty-five, may audit the operations of the syndicate named in the request if such syndicate is one for credit or other purposes commonly known as a "people's savings bank."

## MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1930-31

THE second annual report of the director administering the Mothers' Allowances Act of Nova Scotia reviews the activities under this Act during the year ending September 30, 1931. In dealing with the year's work the director discusses the factor of unemployment as related to mothers' allowances as follows:

"Unemployment has undoubtedly been the main cause of increasing the number of applications for allowances, and in some cases creates one of the most difficult problems the Advisory Commission has to solve. A widow with a family consisting of several dependent children under sixteen years of age and a number of older children from seventeen to, perhaps, twenty-five years of age, makes application for an allowance. It is clear that the earning power of the family is sufficient to maintain it under normal conditions, but the widow pleads there is nothing for the older children to do and, consequently, the younger children are in need. It is clear that should an allowance be approved, the whole family would benefit, and the Mothers' Allowances Act, therefore, would become, in such cases, unemployment relief. The Advisory Commission and the Director consider that the Mothers' Allowances Act was not intended to provide for such conditions.

"If, however, the records in an application show several dependent children under sixteen years of age and one, two, or more children ranging in ages from seventeen to twenty-one years, whose earning capacity has never been equal to the reasonable requirements of the family or where one or more of the older children is physically or mentally incapacitated, an allowance may be approved. However, there are cases where it is very difficult to determine the actual earning ability of the family in relation to a reasonable standard of living, and such cases take much time for consideration."

The director also comments on the great improvement in the attendance of children at school, and points out that all children for whom allowances are paid are required to attend school except under very exceptional circumstances.

A summary of the statistics for the year indicates that the number of applications for allowances totalled 1,827, of which 1,030 were approved. The total amount of monthly allowances paid during the year was \$310,602.24, while the average monthly amount per family was \$29.95. In thirty-two cases the maximum monthly allowance of \$60 was paid. The number of the dependent children of the 1,030 beneficiaries totalled 3,179, or an average of 3.08 dependent children per family. The total number of children over 16 years of age in the families benefited was 1,916, while there were 409 benefited families without any children over 16 years of age.

The number of mothers with one child was 131; with two children, 334; with three children, 236; with four children, 140; with five children, 84; with six children, 62; with seven children, 27; with eight children, 14; with nine children, 1; and with ten children, 1.

The total reported monthly earnings of children over 16 years amounted to \$20,480.91, and their total reported monthly contributions to their families was \$6,732.50. There were 110 cancellations of allowances during the year and 5 renewals.

The report of the Chief Visitor emphasized the value of the assistance given under the provisions of the Act in re-establishing homes which had been broken up prior to its enactment. There were 41 such homes re-established, and 18 homes prevented from being broken up, while there were 12 homes to which children returned after living away from home.

## Workmen's Compensation in Quebec

The *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 20, 1932, contained an Order in Council approving Regulation No. 3, of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission (Regulation No. 4, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932, page 173).

### REGULATION No. 3

Any employer who refuses or neglects to pay the amount of an ordinary, special, supplement-

ary or provincial assessment, or any instalment or part of such assessments, within a delay of one month from the date specified in the notice of such assessments, or within a shorter delay specified in such notice of assessment, shall be liable to a fine of 5 per cent of the amount due and to an additional fine of 1 per cent of such amount for each month or fraction of subsequent month during which such default continues.



## Workmen's Compensation in Saskatchewan

The *Saskatchewan Gazette*, March 1, 1932, published additional regulations under the Workmen's Compensation Act. (Previous regulations were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1931, page 1308, and in previous issues).

Regulation 49 (relating to the distribution of farm machinery and implements) adopted by the Board on October 30, is amended by adding the following paragraphs:—

"Distributors of such merchandise who do not furnish the primary source within the

Province from which such merchandise may be obtained, and who whether on consignment or purchase and resale or otherwise deal in such merchandise as retailers thereof, are deemed to carry on an industry not within the Act and such industry is wholly excluded as to all operations."

(Regulation 49 was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1931, page 1308).

Regulation 50 transfers the industries of dredging, pile-driving and stevedoring to another group in class 20, as set out in Regulation 32.

## RAILWAYMEN'S PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO ROYAL COMMISSION ON RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION

THE appointment by the Government of Canada of a Royal Commission to investigate the transportation problems of the Dominion was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1931, page 1280. In the course of the investigation numerous witnesses have appeared before the Commission from every section of Canada, and among these the representatives of organized labour, including the labour employed in the running trades and railway shops, submitted their views at a session of the Commission at Ottawa on February 15, the workers' representations being presented by Mr. Robert J. Tallon, president of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor.

The submission on behalf of railway labour included a statement of the extent of the workers' interest in the transportation system. It stated that "the number of workers necessary to the Canadian railway industry is approximately 200,000. These together with their dependants total at least 1,000,000, which is a little less than 10 per cent of the population of Canada." The pay earned by these employees in 1930 amounted to \$251,540,000.

"Of the 200,000 railway employees of Canada it appears that at least 70,000 or 35 per cent are to-day wholly without employment, while the remainder, with the exception of railway officials (who constitute less than 2 per cent) are working short time."

The memorandum referred in Part II to the valuable asset possessed by the railways in the good-will and co-operation of their workers. These favourable industrial relations were shown in the existing arrangements for collective bargaining and for the settlement of disputes under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; and in the labour-management

co-operation plan in the railway shops, which enlarged the usefulness of the labour unions to the railway industry.

Part III of the memorandum dealt with the prevailing transportation problems as viewed by railway labour, including those resulting from competition among the railways themselves, and also between the railways and newer forms of transportation. Difficulties ascribable to the auxiliary services provided by the railways are also dealt with, including hotels, steamship services, express and telegraph services. Other difficulties that are discussed are those connected with finance and with the relation of the railways to the Federal Government. Finally the problems of unemployment and irregularity of employment are dealt with.

### Recommendations

The recommendations and conclusions proposed by the railwaymen were as follows:—

1. That healthy competition between the railways of Canada, fairly evenly divided as to mileage, be encouraged, subject to control by a permanent transportation tribunal empowered to prevent wasteful rivalries.

2. That the Canadian National Railway system continue under government control, and that its relation to the Government be modified so as to reduce the hazard of political interference in management to the lowest terms possible.

3. That the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada be reconstituted into the National Transportation Board of Canada, and empowered, upon its own initiative or upon complaint to investigate wasteful rivalries in transportation service, whether by railway,

highway or waterway, hold hearings and if in the public interest, issue orders eliminating the wastefulness of such services.

4. That such authority as is now vested in Parliament to investigate, hold hearings and approve new railway construction, the raising of new capital and the issuance of securities for these and similar purposes, be delegated for final approval, without parliamentary hearings, to the proposed National Transportation Board, the Board at the same time being empowered to investigate, hold hearings, and grant final approval in respect to provision of new railway facilities, duplication of existing services and the like.

5. That the National Transportation Board be composed of individuals most eminently suited by virtue of training, experience, intelligence, insight, achievement and impartiality of judgment to function as the supreme authorities of Canada on the various problems arising in the transportation industry.

6. That such services now being operated by the two large railway systems of Canada as hotels and summer resorts, express and telegraph departments and coastwise steamships, be operated by separate corporations jointly controlled by both railways, as is now being done with respect to the Northern Alberta Railway, and that their earnings be pooled and shared fairly.

7. That any employee or officer engaged in any of the services consolidated as a result of the foregoing recommendations shall not, by virtue of such consolidation, be displaced or reduced in rank or in compensation for a period of at least seven years, and that in the meantime every effort shall be made to find regular assignments of duty for employees affected by consolidation of such services.

8. That transportation for hire by highway and waterway be declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada, and that the regulation of such transportation be placed in the hands of the proposed National Transportation Board.

9. That the proposed National Transportation Board proceed forthwith to make a careful study of the entire highway and waterway transportation situation, just as the Interstate Commerce Commission has done in the United States, with a view to establishing a suitable licensing system for common carriers by highway or waterway, codes for safe operation of motor vehicles for hire as well as for safety of personnel, liability insurance, hours of service, standard system of accounts, supervision of rates, etc., all to the end that such transportation may be effectively controlled.

10. That the proposed National Express Company, jointly controlled by both railways,

be enabled, on behalf of the railways, to establish a motor vehicle service properly co-ordinated with the railways, and that this railway express motor vehicle service be recognized by the National Transportation Board as entitled to priority in the future licensing of motor vehicle transportation services for hire.

11. That a special study be undertaken, under the auspices of the proposed National Transportation Board, of the matter of taxation of motor vehicles operating on the public highways, in order to determine, for the benefit of the various taxing agencies of Canada, i.e., municipalities, counties, provinces, and the Dominion, the amount of taxes which should be charged the operators of such motor vehicles, especially trucks and buses, so that they will contribute to the construction and maintenance of city streets and highways sums commensurate with their use of these facilities.

12. That tolls be charged for the use of the publicly maintained and operated canals of Canada, and that the proposed National Transportation Board, after proper hearings and investigation, prepare a schedule of such tolls.

13. That the hazard of political interference to which the Canadian National Railway system is now exposed be reduced by

- (a) Reconstituting its board of directors so that its members will hold office for a period of six years; that regular appointments coming due each year will not exceed three in number; that directors be appointed as representative of definitely specified major economic interests, such as finance, manufactures, agriculture, mercantile and labour; that the appointments be made from a list of three nominations for each vacancy by the recognized national voluntary association or associations representative of the interest concerned; and that the appointments be made by the Governor in Council with the advice and consent of Parliament.
- (b) Vesting sole power in the reconstituted board of directors to appoint the president and vice-presidents of the Canadian National Railway, the president and one of the vice-presidents (who is to be designated by management) to become *ex-officio* members of the board.
- (c) Delegating final approval as to new construction, provision of new services or facilities, raising new capital and issuance or reissuance of all securities, to the proposed National Transportation Board.
- (d) Subjecting all activities of a competitive nature as between the private



and the publicly owned railway systems to the scrutiny of the proposed National Transportation Board, as already suggested.

- (e) Confining the power of inquiry into and report upon any matter affecting either government or privately owned railways strictly to the proposed National Transportation Board, and relieving the Minister of Railways and Canals of this power as now granted by Section 34 of the Canadian National Railway Act.

14. That a Transportation Advisory Council for Canada be established having the following individuals, definitely identified with the transportation industry, as members:

Minister of Railways and Canals—Chairman.  
President of the Canadian National Railway.

President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.  
President of the proposed National Express Company.

Chairman of the proposed National Transportation Board.

One representative of the employees of the Canadian National Railways selected by their standard unions.

One representative of the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway selected by their standard unions.

One representative of the employees of the services auxiliary to the railways, such as express, telegraphs, etc., selected by their standard unions.

15. That the purpose of this council be to give continuing consideration and study to important problems confronting the Canadian transportation industry, to supervise research in these problems, to co-operate with other agencies in such studies and researches, to submit reports and findings, and in other ways be generally helpful to the transportation industry of Canada.

16. That the funds required for financing the undertakings of the Transportation Advisory Council be contributed by the Government, the railways and their auxiliary services.

17. That the financial structure of the Canadian National be revised so as to eliminate all liabilities which, in the light of the nine facts set forth in Section 4 of Part III, have little if any justification in this structure as judged by sound railway financial practice.

18. That intensive study be started immediately of the entire problem of unemployment and irregularity of employment in all its phases in the transportation industry, this study preferably to proceed under the auspices of the proposed Transportation Advisory

Council, providing this Council is organized without delay, and that steps be taken systematically and progressively to stabilize employment and protect the livelihood of the employees of the Canadian transportation industry and its auxiliary services against possible unemployment due to consolidations and pooling of services, equipment and facilities, technological changes, improvements and other methods aimed at effecting financial economies.

19. That the relations between labour and the managements of the various companies and auxiliary services of the Canadian transportation industry be placed on a co-operative basis in keeping with the six principles of labour-management co-operation set forth in Section 2 of Part II, entitled Canadian Railway Labour Relations.

One phase of work for the unemployed that has been carried on by the Social Service Council of Canada "has consisted of quiet but effective co-operation with newspapers and periodicals, which has been the means of bringing together a considerable number of farm jobs and farm labourers. The success of this work has been largely due to the energy and discretion of Rev. Father McGrath."—(*Social Welfare*, February, 1932.)

The *Alberta Gazette*, February 15, 1932, contains new regulations, pursuant to Section 3 of the Theatre Act of Alberta, covering the licensing of projectionists and apprentice projectionists, and the care and operation of motion picture equipment. The regulations provide for an annual license fee of \$10 for projectionists (\$5 for apprentices), the licences being in three classes according to competency. Particulars are given in regard to applications; the examinations for each class; the duty of projectionists to make returns to the Chief Inspector at the close of every performance in a theatre; and as regards certain offences which would lead to the cancellation of a licence.

During the month of January a total of 3,601 accidents was reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, as compared with 4,236 for the same month last year. The fatal cases numbered 19, as against 21 last January. The total benefits awarded amounted to \$453,530.64, of which \$363,621.34 was for compensation and \$89,909.30 for medical aid. During January last year the total benefits awarded amounted to \$580,403.11.

## RECENT LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

### Manitoba Provincial Executive of Trades and Labour Congress

On February 12, 1932, representatives of the Manitoba Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council and the Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Train Service organizations waited on Premier John Bracken and members of his cabinet and presented the following legislative program.

That the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act applicable to boys eighteen years and under be extended to all industries, with stricter application of the board's orders for both sexes;

Compulsory public liability insurance for all automobile owners;

Amendments to the Child Welfare Act;

The adoption by Manitoba of legislation similar to the Alberta Labour Disputes Act, with certain amendments;

Appointment of the necessary examining board under "An Act Respecting Barbers";

Legislation to provide pensions for the blind;

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation, Steam Boiler, Fair Wage, Debt Adjustment and Garnishment Acts;

Appointment of a deputy minister of labour and giving labour an opportunity to submit names of suitable men;

That the regulations, restrictions and tariffs of trucks and buses be placed under central uniform control;

Free text books for all children up to and including grade 12.

Under the heading of unemployment, the delegation strongly urged the government to give consideration to the following recommendations: (a) Six-hour day without the equivalent reduction in wages for Provincial Government employees; (b) An 8-hour day, 40-hour week for all industries within the province; (c) Reducing the pension age from 70 to 65; (d) Enactment of unemployment insurance legislation; (e) Continuation studies for unemployed young people who have finished their public school course; (f) Raising the school age for children from 14 to 16 years; (g) Establishing a board to investigate and determine cause of unemployment and to make recommendations.

### Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Inc.

The following requests, presented on February 18 by representatives of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Incorporated,

were submitted to Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, and Hon. Arthur Sauvé, Postmaster General, on behalf of the Federal Government:

The adoption of an eight-hour day throughout Canada.

That the tariff on commercial printing be raised.

A system of social insurance.

Representation of the Federation on the Canadian delegation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

Revision of the Federal and Provincial Companies' Acts.

The delegation expressed regret that members of the National Catholic Unions are not employed at the Government Printing Bureau, and claimed that, as there is no closed contract with the International Typographical Union, there was no reason why their members should not be employed.

The federal government's attitude towards Communism was approved.

### New Brunswick Federation of Labour

On February 4 the executive board of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, consisting of E. S. Steeves (president), J. A. Whitebone, J. B. Johnston and J. H. Wallace (vice-presidents), and George R. Melvin (secretary-treasurer) waited on the Executive Council of the Provincial Government, and presented a program of legislative requests, as prepared and approved at the recent convention of the Federation. (A report of this convention appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, page 184). The proposals included such subjects as: Public ownership of public utilities; Motor bus and truck transportation legislation; Labour representation on public boards; Electric power plants and distribution systems legislation; Unemployment; Proposed amendments to the following Acts:—Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Electrical Energy, Elections, Vocational Education, Factories (Boiler inspection), Old Age Pensions, Mother's Allowance, Minimum Wage and Children's Protection.

Other requests were as follows:—That the erection of billboards at curves and intersections of highways be prohibited; That a plumbing inspector be appointed for each medical health district; Amendments to the Factories Act; That jurymen be paid for all time lost and expenses incurred while serving on juries; Appointment of a deputy minister of labour for the Province; An Eight Hour Day and Fair Wages Act similar to the Fed-



eral Act of 1930; The enactment of legislation making it compulsory for all vehicles using the provincial highways at night to show a light at left side, and that headlights of motor cars be dimmed when meeting traffic.

### **Locomotive and Train Service Employees in the Maritime Provinces**

The joint legislative committee of the locomotive and train service employees during the month of February submitted to the governments of the three Maritime Provinces memoranda containing the following legislative proposals:—

That suitable protection be provided at all railway crossings, and where possible, complete separation of highways from railways by subways or overhead bridges;

Stricter regulation of buses and trucks with regard to tariffs, safety appliances, qualifications of drivers and their hours of duty, etc.;

Government control of Canadian radio broadcasting.

A request for uniform traffic regulations in all provinces of the Dominion, and for a higher standard of qualifications for operators of motor vehicles, was submitted to the government of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Other requests presented to the different governments were as follows:—

*New Brunswick:* Advance polls at all elections; Uniform educational system for the three Maritime Provinces; Labour representation on all public boards and commissions; Establishment of unemployment insurance; Government control and development of natural resources, including water-power; Co-operative action to discover cause of recurring unemployment, and measures for its alleviation.

*Nova Scotia:* Changes in Workmen's Compensation to provide increase in the computation basis to \$2,000, and increase in the percentage of compensation to 66½ per cent of wages; To make effective the Old Age Pension Act; Enforcement of the Steam Boiler Act, 1914, by the appointment of qualified inspectors.

*Prince Edward Island:* Amendment to Assessment Act for the exemption from taxation of incomes of \$2,000 and under.

### **United Mine Workers of America**

A partial account of the 32nd convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held at Indianapolis in January, was given in the last issue (page 188). A further summary of the proceedings at the convention is given below:—

The committee dealing with old age pensions concurred in the principle expressed in all the resolutions on this subject presented to the convention, and stated that The United Mine Workers of America was the first organization to favour the adoption of old age pension legislation in the United States, having had an international committee functioning in the furtherance of such legislation. The committee expressed the opinion that all international unions, including the American Federation of Labor, should concentrate their efforts at Washington and in every State, in support of the proposed bill to appropriate federal moneys to the various States which have adopted old age pension legislation, on the basis of dollar for dollar with the amounts appropriated by the State. The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:—

Favouring the LaFollette-Costigan bills for direct relief and relief work.

Offering a tribute of appreciation and affection for Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who recently resigned from the United States Supreme Court; Supporting legislation prohibiting the use of injunctions in labour disputes;

Favouring a bill introduced in Congress for the immediate relief and stability of the coal mining industry;

Requesting Congress to guarantee prices ten per cent above the cost of production of farmers' products;

Pledging support to the mine workers of Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee in their efforts to secure wage agreements;

Favouring a guarantee of bank deposits;

Instructing the international officers and executive board to make a thorough study of the question of unemployment insurance and work out some plan for presentation to State legislatures and Congress that will permanently and adequately provide relief to those willing to work, but unable to secure employment;

Recommending the building up of a defence fund within the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of supporting affiliated organizations;

Requesting the withholding of government contracts from firms and corporations which cut wages of their employees;

Favouring a political movement through the American Federation of Labor;

Demanding the repeal of all laws concerning syndicalism, and the release of all workers in prison charged with violation of these laws;

Favouring the soldiers' bonus bill;

Recommending that mechanical devices, while operating, be taxed in proportion to the

number of workers displaced, and to an amount sufficient to care for such workers and their families;

Recommending that eighteen be the minimum age at which children can be employed;

Asking for a clear wave channel for radio station WCFL of Chicago;

Favouring the election of all Federal Judges;

Demanding the release from prison of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings;

Pledging support to miners on trial in Kentucky;

Condemning the use of oil and gas in factories and plants, and asking miners to withhold support from such firms;

Favouring amendment to the Volstead Act to permit of the manufacture and distribution of good beer.

The following were the only two changes made in the constitution; (1) That not more than six hours from bank to bank in each twenty-four hours and not more than five days per week shall be worked by members of the organization; (2) Equitable statutory old age pensions, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance laws.

Among the recommendations of the scale committee, subsequently adopted by the convention, were the following:

That the various districts be permitted to negotiate the best wage agreement possible;

Reaffirming the action of former conventions in approving of such subject matters as the five-day week and six-hour day, mechanized mining in its various forms, restoration of the competitive field or joint inter-state wage agreements, and minimum wage for the employees in coal mines;

Recommending an adjustment in wage rates between classes of labour in and around coal mines;

Uniformity of wages in all agreements, and that all contracts expire at the same time;

That in the negotiating of wage agreements there be no discrimination on account of age of employee or other unfair and unjust requirements of employment;

Favouring the calling of a joint conference of coal operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America for the purpose of working out a program of stabilization on a national or readjusted competitive field basis.

## CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

### Proceedings at the Fourteenth Annual Convention

THE Canadian Construction Association held their 14th annual Convention at Vancouver, January 27 to 29, the delegates including representatives from all parts of Canada.

Hon. R. W. Bruhn, Minister of Public Works for British Columbia, in welcoming the convention to the Province, suggested that they should face the problems of the future with confidence in the capacity of the Canadian people to overcome the depression. He hoped the convention would consider the unemployment problem, and pass a resolution on that subject.

Alderman John Bennett, acting mayor of Vancouver, stated that the present efforts to settle unemployment were unsatisfactory, and asked the convention to strengthen the hands of the government in bringing forward a well-considered unemployment insurance plan of a contributory nature. The present situation could not last for ever, and he considered that there were already signs of improvement, but he pointed out that the past two years should teach the lesson to all that it was necessary in boom years to make provision for lean years.

Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the National Research Council, dealt with the contribution

of science and research to industry, particularly emphasizing how closely research work is allied with construction.

Mr. H. P. Frid, President of the Association, reviewed the activities of the association during its fourteen years of existence. He stated that during the past year attention had been chiefly concentrated on obtaining a solution of the unemployment problem. He paid a high tribute to the work of J. Clark Reilly, general manager of the association, and also thanked the executive, past presidents and advisory board for their support during his two years of office.

Mr. J. Clark Reilly, in his annual report, described the success which had met the introduction of the standard contract forms, and stated that an equipment rental form was now being worked out. Collective advertising, using the daily press, radio, trade papers, and other mediums had been given serious consideration by the association during the past year, but it had been decided not to go ahead with the plans at present. Unemployment had received much attention from the organization during the year, the report stated, and as a proof of the vital effect of unemployment on the construction industry Mr. Reilly re-



ferred to the decrease in construction which had taken place as the result of the depression. He asserted that pick and shovel relief work ignored skilled workmen, and that to correct this situation a special employment plan had been drawn up, approved by the executive and presented to the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Premier of Canada.

### Unemployment

Under this heading the report stated as follows:—"It is natural that during the past year a great deal of our attention should have been focussed upon this problem, with particular reference to the way in which it has affected our industry. How very vitally we are concerned with it is evident by the most casual review of the figures showing the decrease in the construction totals month by month. We have been concerned with the unemployment of the general contractor, the sub-contractor, the manufacturer and the supply-man, as well as the workman, both skilled and unskilled. The popular interest, however, seems to be confined to the last named, and relief measures have been planned with him in view. As a result the majority of works planned and undertaken to relieve unemployment, where construction was involved, proved to be of the pick and shovel variety. This evidently was the line of least resistance. We felt that it was only a partial answer, taking little or no consideration of the skilled workmen in our industry who work on the buildings and in the factories where materials are manufactured.

"Perhaps the highlight of the year's work was the presentation of our case to the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett. Our delegation consisted of some nineteen members of our executive and advisory committees, and included general contractors, trade contractors, and manufacturing and supply members. Our case was very ably presented by M. M. Pigott, for the contractors (general), George Oakley, M.P.P., for the contractors (trade), and J. B. Carswell, for the manufacturing and supply section. Some results were soon evident, but the financial conditions have prevented as much as we had reasonably expected.

"This question of unemployment is one in which we are most vitally interested, and should give us concern, not merely to relieve suffering and distress, or to provide temporary employment as a measure of relief to men out of work. The future of our industry is very closely wrapped up with the working out of some system or plan by which our workmen can be assured of a reasonable amount of work each year. All-year construction

methods, the staggering of government work for times when private industry is dull, more efficient financing of public and private enterprises, all enter into the picture. I do not think there is as yet any panacea which will answer the problem fully, but I believe that it is of the utmost importance that construction men should be fully seized of the importance of the question and be really trying to find the answer."

### Mechanic's Liens

"In several of our provinces," the report continued, "there is an evident movement towards revision and change of laws relating to liens on buildings. These laws, apparently originally provided to protect the wages of workmen employed, have been expanded until their most frequent use to-day is apparently to protect persons who have supplied material or equipment. Loose credits to poor risks have aggravated conditions. It has been felt in several quarters that the time is ripe for an adjustment of the existing laws regarding liens. In Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario dissatisfaction has been expressed at some of the present inequalities. Quebec, with a much more recent revision, feels that the law in that province is satisfactory.

### Wage Adjustments

"One of the questions (the report continued) which has given not only our committee, but the men in the industry generally, much concern in the past year has been that of wage adjustments. At our last convention, we felt that at that time it was inadvisable to recommend that there should be any effort made in the direction of having wages in our industry adjusted to the general trend of prices, cost of living and wages in other occupations. Later, the situation changed, and we felt that circumstances were such that wage adjustments were not only advisable, but were being forced upon us by economic conditions. In many centres there have been conferences with representatives of the building trades unions representatives, and as a result, changes in rates per hour have been arrived at to meet the present conditions.

"It has been suggested that the whole subject of wages might be discussed at some form of conference, to be arranged between representatives of the unions interested and the employers of our industry. Whether this would take the form of a conference, or whether a national conference board could again be established, should be carefully considered at this meeting of our men."

### Wage Agreements

"This leads up to the question of wage agreements and what they involve. Up to the present they have dealt with rates per hour, overtime and working conditions. They have been submitted to us by the union's representatives on their own particular form, and we have then sat down to endeavour to study them out and get some clauses included. It should be time now for us to go into the question of considering the possibility of working out some standard forms of agreement with labour, along the lines of our standard contract forms. We are so vitally interested in the agreements that we make, and so much is involved that affects the general public, that we should work out forms which have the benefit of our experience and at the same time be in line with the best legal advice."

### Disputes

"Labour relations have been fairly satisfactory in our industry across Canada throughout the past year. Strikes have been few and far between, and there seems to have been a desire on the part of the leaders in the building trades unions to get amicable settlement of questions which have come under discussion."

### Some Resolutions Adopted

**Unemployment.**—The convention unanimously adopted the following resolution on the subject of unemployment, being the matter of outstanding concern to the people of this country: This convention urges the government of Canada to convene the representative conference on unemployment repeatedly urged for the last year, and directs our incoming executive to continue co-operative effort with the government in order to obtain the earliest and best results.

**Day Labour.**—This resolution declared opposition to the practice of doing construction work on the day labour basis by civic, provincial and federal governments, on the grounds that this practice is not economical and does not secure adequate returns from labour, or make use of existing construction equipment or the facilities provided by the organization of construction firms.

**Rotation of Labour.**—"That we are not prepared to recommend any change in the hours of work per day or per week in our industry, but we do suggest that it may be advisable to use some form of rotation of labour, in order to assist in the present unemployment situation. We suggest that our

members should send forward to the executive, through the manager, any data they may have in their possession which will be of help in considering this question."

**Licensing of Contractors.**—"That a special committee should be appointed by the incoming executive committee to give further consideration to the protection of the construction industry in Canada from the irresponsible contractor. This committee should then correlate information it may obtain from the Associated General Contractors of America as to steps taken by them, and other sources, and arrange the same for use either by the executive committee or through the various provincial associations, as may be found desirable."

**Uniform Lien Law.**—"That whereas there is a desire towards uniformity of provincial lien laws, a committee should be appointed by the Canadian Construction Association to report upon the feasibility of obtaining a uniform lien law in all the provinces of the Dominion of Canada."

**Year Book.**—"That we recommend to the executive committee of the association that a year book be published containing texts of existing lien laws, workmen's compensation acts, and apprenticeship legislation in the various provinces, and that this be arranged, if possible, on a self-supporting basis."

### Apprenticeship

Mr. J. M. Pigott, of Hamilton, in an address on "The Dearth of Expert Journeymen," dealt with the operations of the Apprenticeship Act of Ontario. He stated that one of the chief difficulties lay in making the provisions of the Act clear to smaller employers. In Ontario, owing to the existence of many smaller cities, it was necessary to make an eight-week intensive school course, rather than night school classes, compulsory. This had been objected to by some contractors, but could not be changed. Another cause of objection had been the necessity for employers to guarantee eight months steady employment. Amendments were now being made effective to limit this to six months in cases where the longer period was not possible, but such boys as only received six months employment were required to undergo an additional year's training.

### Officers Elected

Mr. C. J. A. Cook, of Montreal, was elected president for the ensuing year, with Mr. George Oakley, M.L.A. of Toronto, vice-president. Other officials elected were as



follows:—W. L. R. Stewart, Sherbrooke, Que., eastern vice-president; H. P. Frid, Hamilton, past president; Ross Harstone, Hamilton, honorary treasurer; Jos. Wilde, Toronto, honorary secretary; representative from general contractors' section, W. H. Yates, Jr.,

Hamilton; representative from trade contractors' section, W. S. P. Hannaford, Toronto; representative from manufacturing and supply section, D. B. McCoy, Toronto.

The next convention will be held at Windsor, Ontario, in 1933.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE

THE thirteenth annual report of the Canadian National Safety League, together with reports of affiliated provincial branches, recently received, deals with accident prevention and safety activities in the Dominion during 1931. In this co-operative safety movement, the central body acts as a co-ordinating agency for the following provincial leagues: the Ontario Safety League, Province of Quebec Safety League, the Maritimes Safety League, the British Columbia Safety League, the Manitoba Safety League, and the Saskatchewan Safety League.

Each year the Dominion Government makes a grant of \$10,000 for the purpose of assisting the organization in its educational campaign. Safety literature, during 1931, consisting of bulletins, calendars, industrial safety material, etc., was distributed to schools, public officials, Boards of Trade, fire rangers, summer resorts, and steam and electric railways. Tribute is paid to the co-operation extended by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, tourist agents, provincial and district foresters, fire rangers, fire and police chiefs, libraries, etc. in the promotion of safety work. Safety literature from the national headquarters of the League was distributed as follows: 16,400 special bulletins, 14,400 industrial bulletins, 14,400 traffic bulletins, 12,800 school bulletins, 5,040 safety calendars and 4,000 reports and circulars.

A particular phase of the work is the attention paid to "outing" dangers, and in this respect there was circulated all over Canada and posted at locations used by campers and tourists a special bulletin dealing with the hazards of swimming, boating, canoeing and forest fires. This was made possible through the assistance of the railroads, summer hotels, fire rangers and guides.

Reference is also made to the report of the safety and accident committee of the Canadian Electric Railway Association. This committee, after referring to its safety policy and activity, stated that "in the majority of cases, Canadian street railways continue to show improvement in accident prevention results, and in fact it may be truthfully stated

that electric railways are in the forefront of the national movement towards accident prevention which is steadily taking a grip on the people of Canada."

*Ontario Safety League.*—In its eighteenth annual report, the Ontario Safety League expresses its appreciation of the assistance received from many organizations in the Province. Prominent in the program of safety activity was the educational campaign conducted in the schools of the province. Also featuring the work were the illustrated lectures on safety and accident prevention given by the field secretary; these were presented in 421 schools, in 65 different cities and towns and villages, and were attended by 207,400 children. In each locality the field secretary was accorded the co-operation of the local Board of Education, teachers, and police departments, the latter providing a speaker to address the pupils on local hazards. Other phases of this work included the organization of school safety patrols, prize essays and drawing contests, and letters to parents.

Accident statistics based on League records indicated that during 1931 the province had a total of 1,738 fatal and 14,839 non-fatal accidents, as compared with 1,838 fatal and 12,689 non-fatal accidents in 1930. It is interesting to note that the same causes which produced the greatest numerical frequency of fatal accidents in 1930 were again operative in the same relative positions, i.e. first, automotive vehicles; second, drownings; third, falls; fourth, railroads; fifth, burns and scalds. The comparisons of fatal accidents during 1931 and 1930 under these five classifications of causes are indicated as follows: automotive vehicles, 571 in 1931 and 524 in 1930; drownings, 341 in 1931 and 322 in 1930; falls, 204 in 1931 and 174 in 1930; railroads, 86 in 1931 and 142 in 1930; burns and scalds, 61 in 1931 and 69 in 1930.

*Province of Quebec Safety League.*—The eighth annual report of the Province of Quebec Safety League contains a review of the activities of the organization during 1931. Particular emphasis is placed upon educational effort in the direction of industrial safety.

"From the League's viewpoint as a whole," it is stated, "our greatest development has been through the inauguration of the Inter-Plant Competition and the Inter-Fleet Contest. In the former is concentrated our efforts to create no-accident workers, and through their co-operation to have no-accident plants. The value of this is obvious; from the employer's viewpoint it means the elimination of petty incidentals which are chargeable to the compensation account in different forms. The inter-fleet contest has as its sole aim the creation of no-accident chauffeurs."

The message of safety in factories was carried by poster service which reached approximately 200,000 workers in the province, while over 300,000 cards were distributed among tourists at strategic tourist points of entry. Educational work among autoists was also conducted by a Vigilance Committee, which kept a close check on violations of traffic laws. In the work of promoting safety, tribute was paid to the hearty co-operation of the clergy of all denominations, rural postmasters, mayors and officials while special mention was made of the broadcasting service of station CKAC.

*Manitoba Safety League.*—The activities of the Manitoba Safety League during 1931 were

mainly concentrated on three sections—prevention of industrial accidents, prevention of traffic accidents and first aid training. The number of industrial accidents reported to the bureau during the year totalled 4,522, of which 11 were fatal. Of the total of accidents, 3,936 were classed as industrial while 577 occurred in the building trades and 9 in elevators.

The number of first aid classes organized was 14 in which 448 persons were instructed while 218 certificates were awarded.

*Saskatchewan Safety League.*—Due to economic conditions in Saskatchewan memberships were difficult to obtain, and the annual report of the provincial body states that to save expenses the annual meeting was dispensed with. Officials elected in 1930 are continuing in office. Owing to stress of business, the president found it necessary to resign, and Judge W. O. Smyth of Swift Current, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The report of the National organization also contains a review of the Safety activities of the Nova Scotia Department of Highways. During 1931, 48 people were killed and 704 injured in motor vehicle accidents as compared with 61 fatalities and 863 non-fatal accidents in 1930.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Work of the I.L.O. in 1931

*The following account of the work of the International Labour Organization in 1931 was published in the Monthly Summary, Geneva, December, 1931.*

THE serious preoccupations to which the persistence of the depression have given rise have overshadowed the activities of the International Labour Organization during the year 1931. The Organization, whilst recalling the fact that the true remedies to the present situation are to be found mainly in economic, financial, and political measures which are outside its competence, has demonstrated by its continued efforts in the face of ever-increasing difficulties its will faithfully to carry through the mission of protection which the Peace Treaties have enjoined on it.

It is thanks to it that it has been possible in the first place to measure the extent of unemployment throughout the world, as the statistics provided by the International Labour Office alone give a general review of the situation. Further, Government, employers' and workers' representatives on the Unemployment Committee, the Governing Body and the International Labour Conference have set

out in their speeches certain aspects of the problem special to their respective countries as well as some of interest from the general point of view. The studies undertaken by the Office have already proved to be a foundation for practical proposals.

These have borne mainly on the following points: the desirability of having a better system for placing workers in employment abroad, the undertaking of large-scale public works both of a national and of an international character, the extension of unemployment insurance and the preparation of international agreements on hours of work.

The questions raised by the first two points have been dealt with by the various organs of the International Labour Organization and later of the Commission of Inquiry for European Union and the League of Nations.

With a view to a better organization of the European labour market it has been decided to hold a conference of civil servants and experts from the various national employment exchange systems. This will take place shortly.

In the matter of public works, thirteen Governments have already informed the International Labour Office of interesting



proposals. According to the preliminary estimates of experts, given of course only as a broad indication, the carrying out of such public works could provide in the course of the next few years over 550 million man-days of work without taking into account the indirect effects, such as the revival of certain industries, which might be expected to result. The matter is at present under consideration by a Special Committee of Public Works and National Equipment, set up by the Communications and Transit Organization and on which the Governing Body of the International Labour Office is represented.

This Committee has written to Governments asking them to give further particulars both from a technical and from an economic and financial point of view on proposals to which they have already referred or which they may consider desirable to carry out. It may be hoped that it will be possible to draw up concrete programs early next year.

As for unemployment insurance, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided to enter it provisionally as a possible item to be placed on the agenda of the International Labour Conference at its 1933 Session. A final decision on this point will be taken in January.

The International Labour Organization had to overcome more serious difficulties when it sought to initiate practical measures aiming at shortening hours of work. On this point, at the first session of the Unemployment Committee in January, it had to be content with noting the opposite points of view of employers and workers, and requesting the International Labour Office to continue its inquiries. At the next Session of the Governing Body, and at the Conference, the same opposition between the two points of view arose again. It showed itself once more at the December Session of the Unemployment Committee. But this time two views were brought closer together, so that at any rate as regards hours of work during the period of depression it was possible to get a resolution through. This will come before the Governing Body in January, when it will be given its final form.

This resolution sets out certain basic principles which appear to constitute a solid framework for all the arrangements contemplated.

In the first place, the Committee considered that it was more than ever desirable for States to ratify and strictly to apply the existing International Conventions on hours of work, above all, the 1919 Convention on the eight-hour day in industry.

Next, overtime should be abolished wherever technical circumstances, permit.

Further, individual hours of work should be reduced for the mass of workers so as to allow a larger number to be employed and to prevent dismissals. The resolution stated that under the conditions obtaining in the present depression the best results appear to have been obtained by a weekly working period of about forty hours, preferably distributed over five days.

Finally, it is suggested that international negotiations take place with a view to reaching an agreement on these various questions.

It is of interest to recall here that one example has been given this year of the regulation of hours of work in a given industry when the International Labour Conference adopted a Convention in favour of a seven-and-three-quarter hour day in coal mines. The preliminary procedure for the adoption of this Convention had been shortened owing to the exceptional severity of the depression in the coal industry. For the first time an international instrument fixes a limit to the daily hours of work at less than eight a day. It also sets a limit to overtime, and its application will result in the effective reduction of overtime in certain countries. Also, by setting out a uniform method for calculating hours of work in mines it will make it easier to reach agreements concerning production. Thus, in this Convention social and economic factors are both concerned, and it should have most satisfactory results both for the miners and for the general international economic situation.

The preliminary decision taken by the Conference with a view to preparing for discussion in 1932 a means of international regulation on the age of admission of children to non-industrial occupations may also be considered as contributing to a reduction of unemployment. This regulation, whilst filling a gap in the international legislation aiming at the protection of children against the dangers of working at too early an age, will lead to adults needing a living doing work which children often carried out to the detriment of their physical and moral well-being.

The Conference also had before it a proposal for amending the 1919 Convention on the employment of women during the night in respect of two points. The amended text was not adopted. The 1919 Convention thus remains as it stands in accordance with the wishes of the workers' group. It was the first time that the Conference resorted to the procedure contemplated for the possible revision of International Labour Conventions. The

experience thus obtained showed that this procedure, although it is not without danger, can be worked in practice, and it has also shown that the work of protective labour legislation carried on by the Organization has taken a firm hold in the various countries.

The progress of ratifications of International Labour Conventions proves that this work of the Organization has, in spite of all the difficulties created by the depression, found an ever larger place in national legislative systems. On December 31, the number of ratifications officially registered was 449, as against 415 on January 1, 1931. For the first time this year ratifications were received from Lithuania and Liberia. In addition to this, Albania and Colombia, who had hitherto not acted on the decisions of the Conference, have, in the course of the year, taken steps with a view to ratifying several Conventions. In Uruguay the procedure of ratification is going ahead actively for a certain number of Conventions. The Republic of Cuba has now ratified sixteen Conventions, and Chile thirteen. This shows a marked progress in Latin America, and provides a proof of the universality of the Organization.

A further example of this universal character has been provided by the missions which the International Labour Office has sent to China and to Egypt, at the request of the Governments of Nanking and Cairo, and especially by the entry of the United States of Mexico into the International Labour Organization at the time of its entry into the League of Nations.

### **Ratification of International Labour Conventions**

On December 31, 1931, the total number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and officially notified to the International Labour Office was 447.

At the same date, the number of Conventions of which the ratification had been authorized by the competent authority of the countries concerned but had not yet been registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations was 54.

### **Recent Publications of the Office**

*International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law, 1930.* From 1920 onwards the International Labour Office has published in its Legislative Series the labour legislation adopted in the different countries, but as mere knowledge of the clauses of a law gives no

adequate idea of its actual effects, the Office has, since 1926, supplemented the Legislative Series by an International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law, so that information might also be published concerning the application of these laws by the competent authorities, and particularly by the Courts which deal with industrial matters. The present Survey covers the legal decisions of England, France, Germany, Italy and the United States, these countries representing the most important legal systems, but the subsequent inclusion of other countries is being planned.

The reports for the separate countries are grouped under the following headings: (1) General principles of labour law; (2) Right of association; (3) Participation of workmen in the management of the works (works councils); (4) Individual agreements; (5) Collective agreements; (6) Salaries and Wages; (7) Hours of work; (8) Labour disputes; (9) Procedure in labour cases; (10) Protection and special rights of specified occupational groups; (11) Protection of women, young persons and children, and men disabled in war; (12) Placing and unemployment; (13) Inspection of labour; (14) Social insurance; and (15) Miscellaneous. The reports are given in the form customary in the countries in question, i.e., with particulars of the Court, the names of the Judge and the parties, the date, the source, etc.

The International Labour Office has recently published a report on "Safety in the Manufacture and Use of Acetylene," which is the result of extensive collaboration of leading international experts and will prove a useful contribution to the prevention of accidents in the production and utilization of acetylene.

*Age of Admission of Children to Employment.*—The International Labour Office issued recently the report dealing with the problem of the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations. This problem passed through the first stage of the double-discussion procedure of the International Labour Conference at the Fifteenth Session of the Conference last year, when it was decided that the second and final stage should be taken at this year's Session of the Conference, opening in Geneva on April 12 next. Accordingly, in July, 1931, the Office despatched to Governments a questionnaire designed to elicit their views on a number of points laid down by the Conference in preparation for the discussion of definite proposals at this year's Session. The replies of governments are reproduced in the report now published, together with a general survey of the



problem in the light of the replies, and draft proposals based on them. By January 1, 1932, the date on which the report was closed for the purpose of including replies, the Office was in possession of replies from the Governments of 31 countries.

The proposals contained in the report take the form of a Draft Convention and a Recommendation. The proposed Draft Convention lays down a general minimum age of 14 years for practically all employments not already covered by the three existing Minimum Age Conventions. Provision is made for a higher minimum where the school-leaving age is higher; for the authorizing of employment under the age of 14 in light work outside

school hours; for special exceptions for certain forms of employment, subject to strict safeguards; and for a higher minimum than 14 for dangerous occupations and some forms of street trading.

The object in view is to accord the benefit of international regulation to children who are outside the scope of the Conventions of 1919, 1920 and 1921. "If the Conference succeeds in this task, the circle of international safeguards in this field will be practically complete. That the Governments generally emphasize the importance of this task and are prepared to co-operate to bring it to a successful accomplishment is abundantly shown by the nature of the replies.

### Survey of Education in Canada, 1930

A survey of education in Canada during 1930, recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reports that school attendance in 1929-30 continued to increase in regularity as well as in absolute numbers, the time spent in school by the average child during the year having been at least a month more than that of the child of ten years ago. The better attendance is reflected in the results of the schools, for the proportion of pupils getting as far as the high school grades increased by more than 50 per cent in the same period. This resulted in an increase in the supply of teachers and a raising of the general level of qualifications.

The recorded attendance at Canadian educational institutions, including universities and public and private schools, in 1930 was 2,490,623. To serve this number of pupils, 83,144 teachers and 32,209 schools or colleges were required at a cost of \$165,361,198. Roughly, the schools reached a quarter of the country's population and involved an average expenditure of \$66 on each person enrolled. Four out of every five enrolled were in elementary school grades, while one had completed his elementary education and was continuing his studies. One seventh of the aggregate were practically adults—over sixteen years of age—and of these, every third person was pursuing studies by means of evening classes.

Reference is made to Dominion grants to Technical education, a brief review being given of Federal assistance in this respect. The report notes the enactment in 1931 of the Vocational Education Act, providing for the continuance of Dominion aid to the provinces. (The text of this Act was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1931, page 642, while the decision to postpone its operation was outlined in the October, 1931 issue, page

1075). The statistics show that in 1929, the last year in which all the provinces were drawing grants under the Technical Education Act of 1919, there were 121,252 pupils in schools receiving aid from the Dominion—45,617 in day courses, 73,877 in evening classes, and 1,447 by correspondence.

Increased efficiency and higher standards in the teaching profession are indicated in the report, which states:—"In terms of certificates—in fact by any available measure—recent years have witnessed a notable improvement in the competence of the teachers employed in the provincial schools. Considered in relation to the greater work that it has been noticed the schools are now doing for the average child, it appears partly as cause and partly as result. Better teachers have facilitated the progress of the pupils, and in turn as more pupils get a secondary education more have qualified for teaching positions and have made it possible for the Departments of Education to raise the standards required for teaching certificates."

That the profession has attained a greater permanence is shown by the increased proportion of second class certificates. In this respect the report observes that the disappearance of third class and other temporary licences has been accompanied by a marked increase in the length of experience of the average teacher. In Manitoba, for instance, the average time that the teacher of 1923 had been engaged in the profession was less than four years; the 1930 teacher, six years.

The proportion of men in the teaching profession has increased steadily since the close of the war, when it was at the abnormally low figure of 15.5 per cent, and now amounts to 21.1 per cent for the Dominion as a whole, which compares with 19.2 per cent for the last year before the outbreak of the war.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF ACT, 1931

Report of the Dominion Director of Unemployment Relief

THE Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, laid on the table of the House of Commons, on March 9, the following report from the Dominion Director of Unemployment Relief, dated March 1, 1932.

SIR,—The undersigned has the honour to report as follows concerning the administration of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931.

Clause 7 of the Act provides:—

“A report shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the expiration of this Act, containing a full and correct statement of the moneys expended under this Act and the purposes to which they have been applied, together with copies of all orders and regulations of the Governor in Council made under the provisions thereof.”

Clause 8 provides that the Act shall expire on the first day of March, 1932.

Copy of the Act, being chapter 58, 21-22 George V, assented to August 3, 1931, is attached to this report as appendix “A”.

Order in Council, P.C. 2043, was issued August 18, 1931 (see appendix “B”), containing general regulations and vesting the administration of the Act and regulations thereunder in the Minister of Labour subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

After the issuance of the General Regulations, conferences between the Minister of Labour and the Governments of the various provinces were held, and agreements as provided in the regulations were executed with regard to expenditures for direct relief and for public works and undertakings for the purpose

of providing work for the unemployed. The agreements provided that with regard to direct relief where no employment could be given, the Dominion would pay to the province for remittance to the municipalities such proportion of the expenditures of the municipalities as might be agreed upon, the balance being divided between the municipality and the province. (See appendix “C” for form of agreement). In regard to provincial direct relief, in unorganized districts where no municipalities exist, the Dominion Government's contribution to direct relief was set at 50 per cent.

For municipal public works, the Dominion Government agreed to contribute 25 per cent towards expenditures of municipalities in the five eastern provinces and 50 per cent in the western provinces unless the assumption by the Dominion of a greater proportion of the cost of such works and undertakings be specifically authorized by the Governor in Council. The Dominion contributed 50 per cent to provincial works and undertakings in all provinces and a similar percentage in all provinces was contributed by the Dominion in connection with work carried out on the Trans-Canada Highway. On provincial highways, the Dominion contribution was 50 per cent in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and 40 per cent in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. (Appendix “E” shows percentages contributed to each municipal and provincial project.)

Table No. 1 shows the percentages payable by the Dominion Government under the agreements with the provinces.

TABLE No. 1.—PERCENTAGES PAYABLE BY DOMINION UNDER AGREEMENTS

Clause.....	Date of agreement	Direct Relief		Public Works		Provincial Highways 9	Trans-Canada Highway 10
		Municipal 1	Provincial 3	Municipal 6	Provincial 8		
	1931	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	Oct. 10....	33½	50	25	50	50	50
Nova Scotia.....	Sept. 30....	33½	50	25	50	40	50
New Brunswick.....	Sept. 29....	33½	50	25	50	40	50
Quebec.....	Oct. 17....	33½	50	25	50	40	50
Ontario.....	Nov. 6....	33½	50	25	50	40	50
Manitoba.....	Sept. 1....	33½	50	50	50	50	50
Saskatchewan.....	Sept. 29....	33½	50	50	50	50	50
Alberta.....	Sept. 8....	33½	50	50	50	50	50
British Columbia.....	Aug. 19....	33½	50	50	50	50	50

Percentages for clause 6 may be increased by the Governor in Council (see Clause 6 of agreement, appendix “C”).

The agreements entered into with the provinces provided that the province would submit to the Dominion for approval of the Minister of Labour “schedules” setting forth the pub-

lic works and undertakings proposed to be carried on by the provinces and municipalities under the provisions of the agreement. Form of schedule used is shown in appendix “D”.



P.C.'s 2608 and 2673 dated October 19, 1931, and October 23, 1931, appointed a Sub-committee of Council on unemployment relief consisting of: the Minister of Labour, Chairman; the Right Hon. Sir George H. Perley; the Minister of Public Works; the Minister of Agriculture; the Minister of Fisheries; the Solicitor General; with the Dominion Director of Unemployment Relief as Secretary. The com-

mittee was empowered to deal with the proposals of the municipalities and provinces as put forward by the provincial authorities.

At the date of this report, March 1, there had been approved under the agreements with the provinces the amounts shown in Table No. 2 as a Dominion contribution to municipal and provincial expenditures for public works.

TABLE No. 2.—DOMINION CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES AS AT MARCH 1, 1932

Province	Municipal Works	Provincial Works	Provincial Highways	Trans-Canada Highways	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	11,125 00	12,500 00	101,375 00	.....	125,000 00
Nova Scotia.....	193,508 32	7,500 00	399,778 71	399,136 35	999,923 38
New Brunswick.....	117,400 00	146,222 50	412,070 00	74,000 00	749,692 50
Quebec.....	3,992,107 50	342,700 00	309,000 00	.....	4,643,807 50
Ontario.....	3,745,000 00	180,833 34	2,240,000 00	2,625,000 00	8,790,833 34
Manitoba.....	1,938,079 13	398,902 38	333,005 00	262,000 00	2,931,986 51
Saskatchewan.....	1,600,922 53	475,000 00	683,999 14	.....	2,759,921 67
Alberta.....	1,442,462 50	3,400 00	895,750 00	244,000 00	2,585,612 50
British Columbia.....	1,374,985 50	24,129 50	1,098,870 50	502,000 00	2,999,985 50
Total.....	14,415,590 48	1,591,187 72	6,473,848 35	4,106,136 35	26,586,762 90

Appendix "E" gives a detailed statement by provinces of the municipal and provincial works approved, together with particulars of Dominion, provincial and municipal contributions thereto.

Orders in Council authorizing approval of municipal and provincial works referred to in table No. 2, and Orders in Council authorizing payment of expenditures in connection with the said approvals as set forth in table No. 2 are submitted with this report.

Table No. 3 shows expenditures authorized by Order in Council for works and undertakings to relieve unemployment, the Dominion Government paying the entire cost.

TABLE No. 3.—FEDERAL WORKS AND UNDERTAKINGS

Department, etc.	Cost of works approved	Amount expended
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Department of Interior, including Yukon.....	885,100 00	794,196 91
Department of Public Works.....	2,588,077 00	1,509,893 88
Department of Agriculture.....	7,000 00	6,999 79
Department of Railways and Canals.....	2,026,860 00	410,825 75
Board of Railway Commissioners.....	500,000 00	500,000 00
Department of National Defence.....	71,200 00	70,936 94
National Battlefields Commission.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Department of Justice.....	277,693 20	82,982 49
Saskatchewan Drought Area—Medical Aid.....	100,000 00	.....
Total.....	6,480,930 20	3,400,835 76

pendix "F" gives details of Department of Public Works expenditures.

It has not been possible to include in this report statistics showing the volume of employment created up to the date of this report, the latest figures available being as at January 31, 1932. Table No. 4 shows the volume of employment created by the carrying out of the federal, provincial and municipal works above referred to.

TABLE No. 4.—EMPLOYMENT AFFORDED TO JANUARY 31, 1932

Province, etc.	*Individuals given employment	Number of mndays work given
Prince Edward Island.....	6,158	68,895
Nova Scotia.....	31,450	368,599
New Brunswick.....	27,500	396,100
Quebec.....	48,712	608,181
Ontario.....	89,500	2,940,892
Manitoba.....	40,815	374,501
Manitoba Farm Placement.....	569	13,531
Saskatchewan.....	8,502	299,904
Saskatchewan Farm Placement	5,459	181,292
Alberta.....	33,828	427,925
British Columbia.....	32,721	856,839
Yukon.....	130	1,295
Department of Agriculture.....	101	3,177
Department of National Defence.....	493	8,833
National Battlefields Commission.....	142	3,392
Department of Railways and Canals.....	2,325	27,738
Department of Public Works.....	6,083	131,384
Department of Interior—Parks Branch.....	4,519	204,888
Totals.....	339,007	6,917,366

\*These figures do not include repeaters, i.e. no one individual is counted more than once.

Details of the approvals referred to in table No. 3 form part of Orders in Council authorizing the said works submitted herewith. Ap-

The above table does not take into account men engaged in the production and distribution of the materials and equipment necessarily involved in the carrying out of the works contributed to.

Accounts for direct relief have been paid as rendered by municipalities and approved by provinces. Table No. 6 shows disbursements for direct relief to March 1, 1932.

Table No. 5 shows number of individuals reported by provinces as having received direct relief to January 31, 1932.

TABLE No. 5.—DIRECT RELIEF GRANTED  
TO JANUARY 31, 1932

Province, etc.	Total number given direct relief	Number of meals given	Number of nights' lodging given
Prince Edward Island	353	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	34,636	340	338
New Brunswick	623	Nil	Nil
Quebec	298,489	1,565,210	305,297
Ontario	178,650	406,000	106,000
Manitoba	63,214	18,649	1,666
Saskatchewan	29,714	111,119	25,328
Alberta	60,196	88,430	Nil
British Columbia	75,366	33,923	23,332
Total	741,241	2,223,671	462,461

In addition to expenditures for direct relief shown in table No. 6, the Saskatchewan Relief Commission report disbursements to February 20, 1932, amounting to \$4,275,991.08. This covers relief given to approximately 53,727 families which includes at least 322,362 individuals.

On receipt of accounts at Ottawa with prescribed certificate from provincial authorities they are audited by the Unemployment Relief Branch of the Department of Labour and an Order in Council requested to authorize payment; in due course requisition is made on the Finance Department for cheque to cover the account. Before cheque is issued the account is audited by the Auditor General.

Table No. 6 shows, at date of this report, March 1, the approved Dominion commitments for works, the accounts paid, and balance unpaid in respect of approved works. The table also shows amount of direct relief accounts paid.

TABLE No. 6.—DOMINION COMMITMENTS AND ACCOUNTS PAID

Province, etc.	Public Works			Direct relief accounts paid	Total accounts paid
	Dominion approvals	Accounts paid	Balance unpaid		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	125,000 00	106,193 86	18,806 14	1,088 12	107,281 98
Nova Scotia	999,923 38	59,141 56	940,781 82	43,244 71	102,386 27
New Brunswick	749,692 50	162,265 00	587,427 50	26 80	162,291 80
Quebec	4,643,807 50	415,591 21	4,228,216 29	26,909 29	442,500 50
Ontario	8,790,833 34	456,190 48	8,334,642 86	453,349 63	909,540 11
Manitoba	2,931,986 51	509,567 14	2,422,419 37	101,757 79	611,324 93
Saskatchewan	2,759,921 67	382,248 62	2,377,673 05	38,022 55	420,271 17
Alberta	2,585,612 50	518,193 04	2,067,419 46	64,522 76	582,715 80
British Columbia	2,999,985 50	324,546 38	2,675,439 12	127,927 05	452,473 43
Department of Interior, including Yukon	885,100 00	794,196 91	90,903 09		794,196 91
Department of Public Works	2,588,077 00	1,509,893 88	1,078,183 12		1,509,893 88
Department of Agriculture	7,000 00	6,999 79	21		6,999 79
Department of Railways and Canals	2,026,860 00	410,825 75	1,616,034 25		410,825 75
Board of Railway Commissioners	500,000 00	500,000 00			500,000 00
Department of National Defence	71,200 00	70,936 94	263 06		70,936 94
National Battlefields Commission	25,000 00	25,000 00			25,000 00
Department of Justice	277,693 20	82,982 49	194,710 71		82,982 49
Saskatchewan Drought Area Medical Aid Administration	100,000 00		100,000 00		53,957 85
Total	33,067,693 10	6,334,773 05	26,732,920 05	856,848 70	7,245,579 60

Arrangements were made with the Canadian Passenger Association whereby a reduced fare was granted on railways from urban centres to relief camps established by provinces; and for the movement of unemployed farm help from urban centres to farms under arrangements made by provinces, municipalities, and farmers, whereby farm help would be given employment during the winter; and

for the movement of unemployed to camps established in different centres for land clearing. The special rate arranged was .01½ cent per mile. Arrangements were made by which the Dominion Government and the province concerned each paid 50 per cent of the cost of such transportation. Upon termination of employment, providing that the worker re-



mained ninety days or more, a return fare was arranged at the rate of .02 cent per mile payable by the worker.

Table No. 7 shows the total expenditures for railway transportation and the amounts collected from the province.

TABLE No. 7.—TRANSPORTATION OF UNEMPLOYED

	Total paid by Dominion	Charged to Province	Paid by Province	Balance due from Province
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....				
Nova Scotia.....				
New Brunswick.....				
Quebec.....				
Ontario.....	50,937 86	25,468 91	25,468 91	
Manitoba.....	2,592 67	1,296 34	1,296 34	
Saskatchewan.....	1,415 63	707 81	403 34	304 47
Alberta.....	1,876 95	938 48	922 20	16 28
British Columbia.....	3,412 31	1,706 17		1,706 17
Total.....	60,235 42	30,117 71	28,090 79	2,026 92

Under authority of subsection C of section 3 of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, the Governor in Council assisted certain of the provinces by way of loans or advances in the financing of maturing obligations which the provinces were, at the moment, unable to refinance; also, in order that

speedy and unhampered prosecution of the measures instituted to relieve distress and provide employment might be carried out. The following statement shows the amounts loaned or advanced, the purpose for which loans or advances were made and the security taken therefor:—

## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Purpose for which loans or advances were made	Security taken	Amount loaned or advanced
Loans to cover Dominion's share of the cost of approved public works against which credits apply as accounts received and become approved.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	\$ 500 000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	800,000 00
	Less credits applied.....	1,300,000 00 508,270 80
Loans to be used to defray the share of the cost of approved public works payable by the province and / or to loan to the municipalities moneys in order that their share may be paid.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	500,000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	500,000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	1,000,000 00
Loan to provide funds for the payment of Direct Relief in the Province.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	794,733 25
Loans to meet obligations maturing in New York.....	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	1,236,753 12
	Less repayments.....	47,567 43
		1,189,185 69
		\$ 3,775,648 14

## PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Loans for Governmental Services.....	1 year 4½% Treasury Bills.....	\$ 2,000,000 00
	1 year 5% Treasury Bills.....	1,500,000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	3,000,000 00
Loans to cover Dominion's share of the cost of approved public works against which credits apply as accounts received and become approved.	1 year 5% Treasury Bills.....	500,000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	500,000 00
	Less credits applied.....	\$ 1,000,000 00 381,845 28
Loans to be used to defray the share of the cost of approved public works payable by the province and/or to loan to the municipalities moneys in order that their share may be paid.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	618,154 72
		500,000 00
Loans to meet obligations maturing in New York.....	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	\$ 570,856 00
	Less repayment.....	100,592 66
		\$ 470,263 34
Advances for relief purposes pending completion of agreement..	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	3,464,078 12
		3,934,341 46
Advances for credit of Saskatchewan Relief Commission for relieving distress and providing employment.....		\$ 500,000 00
		4,750,000 00
		5,250,000 00
		\$16,802,496 18

## PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Purpose for which loans or advances were made	Security taken	Amount loaned or advanced
Loans to cover Dominion's share of the cost of approved public works against which credits apply as accounts received and become approved.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	\$ 500,000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	500,000 00
	Less credits applied.....	\$ 1,000,000 00 517,270 84
Loans to be used to defray the share of the cost of approved public works payable by the province and/or to loan to the municipalities moneys in order that their share may be paid.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	\$ 500,000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	500,000 00
		1,000,000 00
Loans to meet obligations maturing in New York.....	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	\$ 3,142,586 39
	Less repayments.....	586 39
		3,142,000 00
		\$ 4,624,729 16

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Advance pending passing of accounts payable to the province.....	\$ 2,500,000 00
Less credits applied.....	2,309,635 26
	\$ 190,364 74

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Loans to cover Dominion's share of the cost of approved public works against which credits apply as accounts received and become approved.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	\$ 500,000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	800,000 00
	Less credits applied.....	\$ 1,300,000 00 324,546 38
Loans to be used to defray the share of cost of approved public works payable by the province and/or to loan to the municipalities moneys in order that their share may be paid.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	\$ 500,000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	500,000 00
		1,000,000 00
Loan to meet obligations maturing in New York.....	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills.....	3,371,664 69
Advance pending passing of accounts payable to the province.....		\$ 500,000 00
	Less credits applied.....	182,752 12
		317,247 88
		\$ 5,664,366 19
Grand Total.....		\$31,057,604 41

Orders in Council authorizing the above referred to loans are submitted herewith.

The Regulations (P.C. 2043, see appendix "B") provide that expenses of the administration of the federal government under these regulations, including the salaries of temporary employees, shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Table No. 8 shows the expenditures made for administration purposes to the date of this report, namely March 1, 1932.

TABLE No. 8

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES—	
Salaries .....	\$33,689 63
Printing and stationery .....	3,286 62
Petty cash .....	80 58
Telegraph and telephone .....	2,451 89
Travelling expenses .....	\$10,363 58
Repayable advances for travelling .....	3,950 00
	14,313 58
Miscellaneous .....	135 55
Total .....	\$53,957 85

Table No. 9 shows the staff engaged in the Unemployment Relief Branch in the administration of the Act at the date of this report.

TABLE No. 9

## STAFF AT OTTAWA—

Dominion Director .....	1
Assistant Dominion Director .....	1
Accountant .....	1
Audit Clerks .....	11
Clerks .....	4
Stenographers .....	16
Inspector .....	1
	35

## FIELD STAFF—

Assistants to Dominion Director ....	6
Inspectors .....	14
Accountant .....	1
Auditor .....	1
Stenographers .....	6
	28
	63

Orders in Council covering additional activities under the statute and not referred to specifically in this report are submitted herewith.

Respectfully submitted,  
HARRY HEREFORD,  
Dominion Director.

[The Appendices are omitted].



## METHODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN VARIOUS CITIES IN CANADA

UNDER the title "Canada Sees it Through", a useful survey of the methods followed by typical communities in Canada in meeting the difficulties caused by the present industrial depression is given in the current issue of *Child and Family Welfare*, the official publication of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare. It is recalled that in June, 1929, four months before the first crisis in the stock markets, the Council published a pamphlet entitled "The Time to Plan is Now," which laid stress on the periodic upheavals in the economic system during the past half century, and that in Canada, even in normal years, a constant percentage of between 4 and 5 per cent of the work people are without employment. The extent of unemployment at the close of 1931 is discussed, the following conclusions being reached:—

"Our usual seasonal burden of 100,000 to 125,000 unemployed or underemployed is swollen to a load of 400,000 to 450,000, and all our business of trade and existence is convulsed with a simultaneous contraction, which means that all those resources of social assistance which may usually be developed for the relief of distress are equally restricted, and unusual means are required to cope with the situation. What is the usual problem of the private social agencies and the public relief authorities, generally carried through the interest of a too small proportion of the citizen body, and the routine of public relief, has suddenly become the major interest of the national life, and almost the chief responsibility and activity of government."

The present emergency is shown to have brought about co-operation to an extent before unknown, between private relief agencies, and governmental authorities, and also between the federal, provincial, and municipal governments. However, "while funds for relief works and for direct relief have been made available in recent months under the federal scheme, to a degree never before necessitated, the principle has been assiduously safeguarded, that responsibility rested primarily upon the local units of government for the administration of all measures of direct relief, the federal authority merely concurring in measures, and approving them, to the degree that they were contributing financially to the amelioration of a situation otherwise beyond the resources of local government. . . The federal government's attitude has consistently been one of supplementary assistance in an emergency situation."

Considering that unemployment is to some degree a permanent problem the Council re-

commends that the various social agencies should endeavour to reach a definite understanding as to their respective spheres of service, and of the responsibilities that might in future be assumed by the different units of government.

The report proceeds to describe the measures taken in the larger Canadian cities during the past two years to meet the strain of unemployment. "There is no marked uniformity of principle on programs in these efforts," it is stated, "beyond the degree to which they all depend upon federal financial participation. However from a résumé of them, one may gather much of valuable suggestion at this time, when the need of intensive study for fully adequate handling of the immediate future seems so strongly indicated." The following paragraphs are mostly taken from the report:

### Montreal

Two civic committees were appointed in Montreal in the autumn of 1930, one on Unemployment and Employment, and one on direct relief. The industrial Commission on Employment, as the first one was called, was composed of leading men in the business life of Montreal. This Committee was charged with all negotiations between the civic and provincial or federal authorities in respect to expenditure on the relief works program. Projects for relief works were discussed and advanced within this committee. It also reviewed all civic contracts, from the point of view of requiring the use of Canadian materials and local labour, unless some insurmountable difficulty existed. Its members maintained constant touch with local manufacturing and similar firms, suggesting special activities for the maintenance of staff during slack periods, and other possible lines of "evening out" production and labour employment.

The second committee dealt entirely with direct relief, under the chairmanship of the Director of Municipal Assistance. It included representation from the four great elements in Montreal's population,—Roman Catholics, French and English speaking, Protestants, and Jews. Through their discussions, arrangements were made for the apportionment of public money available for direct relief to these religious groups *pro rata* to population. (Roman Catholics 74 per cent; Protestants 19 per cent; Jews 7 per cent). The Montreal system faithfully reflects the traditional Quebec policy of public assistance to private philanthropy rather than direct administration of

public, social services. Relief to families in their own homes was arranged on behalf of the French-speaking Roman Catholic group through the conference of St. Vincent de Paul Societies. The Welfare needs of the English speaking group were served by the new Catholic Welfare Bureau. The Montreal Council of Social Agencies (Protestant and non-sectarian) formed their own special sub-committee on unemployment, which received the grants on behalf of this group for relief to Protestants only, and co-ordinated work and funds among the needs of the Family Welfare Association, the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee (handling British Protestant families), the Homeless Men's and the Office Workers' Bureau. The unemployed foreign family was handled through special workers from the Family Welfare Association, and the Family Welfare Division of the Jewish Philanthropies acted on behalf of their co-religionists.

The report describes in full the methods that are followed in the granting of relief or providing work. At the beginning of December, 1931, the Emergency Unemployed Relief Committee was carrying 2,662 families as against 2,305 in October, with expenditures of \$35,438.26 for the month as against \$26,931.95 for the preceding month. Comparative figures for November 1930 were 422 families and expenditure of \$5,812.60.

The Family Welfare Association had a caseload of 3,264 families (794 in Verdun and 2,470 in Montreal) in 1931, with expenditure of \$183,265 as against 2,276, with expenditure of \$125,360 in 1930. Of the total of 3,264 families, 1,742 had never been known to the family agency before: 826 were families returning from previous years: while 696 were carried into 1931 from December, 1930.

The English Catholic Welfare Bureau, established in December, 1930, only, naturally lacks comparative statistics, but was carrying 750 families, solely on unemployment relief, at the middle of December, 1931.

The Baron de Hirsch Institute's load as December, 1931, opened was 380 relief cases, with expenditure of \$13,484.71 for direct relief, contrasted with corresponding figures of 207 families and \$6,926.49 expended in 1930. Month by month, the load and costs have climbed since the summer of 1931, whereas there was a marked decrease of expenditure for relief in October and November, 1930.

The inclusive figures of statistics supplied by the city for December, 1931, showed expenditures of \$230,266.43 for that month on 12,215 families, with 55,364 dependants; and night lodgings given amounting to \$3,944, with 420,469 meals. The November, 1931, totals

were \$150,539.22 expenditure on 8,931 families (39,772 dependants); 73,543 lodgings and 395,088 meals.

*Homeless Men.*—The Homeless man situation is an ever-present problem in Montreal, for handling which the Meurling Refuge is administered directly as a civic institution, from civic funds, the capital having been met in part by a bequest. It operates the year round, with accommodation for 708 men. In 1929 a special sub-committee of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies was formed, in co-operation with the English Catholic group, and obtaining the use of an old school building set up another hostel, which operated until April, providing 440,504 meals to 8,062 men, at an average cost of 8-6 cents a meal, including overhead. The catering was done by a commercial firm who donated everything but wages and materials. The hostel was closed in April, 1931, but the same service was developed again in another building in the early autumn of 1931, and is serving over 6,000 men daily. It is administered by a committee of citizens acting on behalf of civic authorities who have assumed entire responsibility for relief of the homeless man this winter.

In the autumn of 1931, the Montreal program for the care of the homeless man was expanded to include occupational and recreational activities. A day recreation shelter is operated by a special committee of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies. It receives men of all languages and creeds.

*"White-Collar Workers."*—The Council of Social Agencies Committee, through the assistance of the personnel department of the Sun Life Assurance Company, opened a special bureau for the registration of Unemployed Office Workers. Through a process of special interviewing when seeking employment, it was ascertained whether they were in other need, and if so, they were referred to a special division, where assistance was given, sometimes as a "loan". Very few women appeared in need of assistance, but 184 single men and 94 families were given help, in the 3,712 registrations for employment. A similar bureau is being operated this winter.

Homeless women who apply are referred to the Y.W.C.A. and are cared for by them. Homeless women manual workers are cared for by the Y.W.C.A. and in the Sheltering Home.

L'Assistance Publique, a private organization with a civic grant, has operated for several years, providing a limited amount of overnight care for women and children in need. The Sheltering Home, a member of



Financial Federation, gives temporary care and shelter to any woman or child in need. These agencies have continued their regular services.

### Toronto

In October, 1930, the Board of Control of Toronto appointed a Civic Relief Committee as the result of a series of conferences under the leadership of the Federation for Community Service. A relief works program of which the city assumed 50 per cent of the cost, was already under way. A Central Bureau was established with a reading and rest-room for the unemployed in the back, and registration offices in the front. The number of days work given during the months from November to April totalled 112,177 at a minimum rate of \$4.80 per day of 8 hours—a total wage bill of \$538,450. Handicapped men were used as watchmen, etc., being paid a total of \$22,068.

The Civic Committee enlisted the Service Clubs, and similar mens organizations in an effort to have citizens provide odd jobs, during the winter, to assist the hundreds unfit for heavy manual work. This was followed in May by a "Clean-Up, Paint-Up" Campaign which also provided very considerable employment of a varied nature.

*The Homeless Man.*—The Committee made a survey of services for the homeless man and decided that seven organizations were rendering service of a type that could be officially recognized—five providing food and shelter, and two others food once a day. Another agency was planning to open a Veterans' Hostel. "Bread-lines" and "bench warmers" were giving their evidence of the congregation of thousands of destitute men in the city. The Civic Committee decided to maintain the policy of extending provision for the homeless man through co-operation with the private agency rather than by the development of municipal accommodation. It decided that civic responsibility should involve rather administrative provisions to prevent overlapping and exploitation. The Central Bureau mentioned above was therefore opened under a special director for (a) the registration of all destitute, homeless men; (b) the co-ordination of civic and private agencies giving relief to homeless men; (c) the maintenance of information and statistics re the needs of this group.

From December to April, 172,772 nights' lodgings and 527,445 meals were provided, the daily average of the former being 899, with a peak load of 1,043, and of meals 2,511, with a peak load of 3,424. At the beginning of 1931,

the daily load was 1,391 men, and 5,753 meals. The total number of single men cared for in the Central Bureau in 1931 was 10,930, of whom 11.7 per cent were minors.

*Non-residents.*—Through co-operation with the Immigration Department 331 non-residents were placed on farms; 70 more were returned to other municipalities upon affidavit that they would there have means of support. The number of non-residents was so great that the Committee set under way energetic measures for the operation of work-camps or other federal-provincial measures to provide for some measure of assistance in their maintenance in 1931-32. These camps are now in full operation under a co-operative federal-provincial arrangement, men being assigned there pro-rata, from various communities.

*Family Welfare.*—The family welfare field had been well organized in Toronto for some years, the Neighbourhood Workers' Association for the Non-Roman Catholic group, the Catholic Welfare Bureau and the Jewish Family Welfare Bureau handling these services..

In Toronto, the private agencies restrict their funds to providing case working services and towards meeting rent, clothing and supplementary food needs. The Division of Social Welfare, with its own staff, but with relief provided through the House of Industry, was thus left with no funds for these special services for its families, but during the winter of 1930-31, the civic employees contributed one day's wages per month to provide a special fund for these supplementary purposes for the civic social welfare division. Late in 1931, the civic department gave notice to the House of Industry that it intended as soon as feasible to administer civic relief as well as service, to the families for which it assumed responsibility. The co-ordination of relief work with the family welfare services meant that the married man was able to pay rents with his earnings; food and fuel came from the city funds; and the private agencies assisted in boots, clothing and other necessities. Over 5,000 of the 9,000 given civic work were not known to any of the social agencies, and by this provision of work were saved the experience of being "on the city."

*Summary.*—In December, 1931, relief through civic sources was being provided roughly to 11,033 families in Toronto at a cost for December of \$222,909.64 as against 11,040 families for the whole twelve month period of April to March, 1931, and a peak-load in January, 1931, of 6,040 families at \$106,678.47 monthly expenditure, on direct unemployment relief. By January 27, 1932, the number of

families had passed 12,000. General indications were that all along the line the increased severity of this year's condition was comparable with these revelations in the family field.

The family agencies last year recorded an aggregate peak load of 4,340 families under care in January, 1931. In December, 1931, the Neighbourhood Workers alone reported 2,336 active cases at the end of November, as against comparable figures of 1,641 in 1930, and 1,198 in 1929. New cases in the month totalled 464 (as against 404 and 232 in other years). Of the total of 2,336, no less than 904 were unemployment cases, "taken on" in November. The number of active cases, new cases, and unemployment cases all showed a steadily mounting tide through the summer and autumn months. The December statistics, it is stated, will be "appalling" when available.

Rent payments, made available through an Emergency Loan Fund, indicate as nothing else the severity and persistency of the situation—these totalling \$102,434.22 in 1931, as against \$6,818.15 in 1930 and \$5,565.23 in 1929.

The number of families under care was not available from the Jewish Philanthropies or the Catholic Welfare Bureau but the latter's expenditures on relief in December, 1931, revealed an increase of nearly 25 per cent over December, 1930, and a mounting tide during the autumn months.

### Vancouver

"The coast city," it is stated, "has been faced with an exceedingly heavy load of dependency throughout 1930 and 1931, its problems being complicated by necessary reorganization of its whole relief machinery in 1930. Col H. W. Cooper, formerly warden of the Dominion Penitentiary, was named as city relief officer, and the city relief office took over direct responsibility for all relief services, adding a large staff of emergency investigators, entirely men, for this purpose. Registration of the unemployed and their allocation for employment were also handled directly within the relief division. Food and fuel orders were issued to married men, and when deemed necessary, rents and light bills were paid. Comparatively little work was available (though a special canvas for 'odd jobs' was organized) and over 6,000 married men required assistance during the fall and winter of 1930-31.

"Over 5,000 single men applied for relief. Here hostels were not operated, but meal tickets on specified restaurants were issued, negotiable first at the rate of 50 cents, and later 35 cents a day. Bed tickets on specified lodgings were also issued to the value of \$2

per week. This relief was, at first, generally available, but the load mounted so rapidly that it was restricted in the spring of 1931, to residents of a continuous twelve-month period in the city. Continuous investigation was required and numerous convictions obtained against "fraudulent beneficiaries."

"In the autumn of 1931, special lumber and construction camps were opened, together with a 'light work' camp for men of less robust health. These were organized under the provincial labour and health departments, and men assigned to them on a co-operative arrangement between the municipalities and governments. A system of registration introduced by the provincial government in the autumn of 1931 required that relief or relief work could be extended only to holders of registration cards. This has greatly reduced the influx of transients to the Province."

### Winnipeg

Winnipeg, it is stated, has suffered more than any other city from the dislocation of its industrial life, aggravated by the slackening of the wheat movement. No great voluntary agencies had existed such as the private agencies at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver; and the problem in Winnipeg has been handled entirely by the public authorities, through an Unemployment Relief Committee consisting of six aldermen, and two representatives of the Provincial government one of whom also represented the Dominion authorities. In 1931, the Dominion government also appointed a special liaison officer for Winnipeg, and for St. Boniface. This committee meets weekly and reports to the City Council.

In 1930-31, in anticipation of the large number of applicants for unemployment relief, buildings were erected in the city woodyard and all the administration, registration and issuance of relief was carried on here, by a temporary staff numbering forty-five. The wood was brought from the city's own wood camps. Every unemployed man had to register at the city woodyard, and be a bona fide resident, which meant that if a married man, he must have resided in the city for the immediately preceding twelve months, and if a single man for twelve out of the preceding thirty-six months. During the winter married men were not required to work, but from April 15 they were required to do two days' free work, every eight weeks. They were given car tickets to and from work. Home investigation followed and relief was distributed according to a budget, but the relief permit was renewable every eight days.



Water, light, and even current rent were carried if the emergency in each case so demanded. Current rent was assumed only where rent was two months in arrears. Every married man was required to sign a statement to accept work offered at the current minimum wage. The relief order was in the form of an order for a specified amount for a list of specified items which would be honoured by any merchant in the city who had agreed to provide these items at a price set by public tender. Clothing was provided on order of a school board officer. A doctor was kept at the relief office and in case of sickness, drugs, medical and nursing service provided.

Winnipeg is described as the first large city in Canada to attempt to have men work out the value of relief given, but Saskatoon may also advance this claim.

The report describes work for single men was provided in 1930-31 on a drainage ditch in return for maintenance and also in the city woodyards, each man being required to put in ten days' work. They were given meal tickets for three meals daily at 20 cents a meal, at any restaurant they chose, and bed tickets at 25 cents a night. On April 13, 1931, the number of meals for single men was reduced to two per day, and those not in boarding houses were fed at two large special dining halls. Boots, mitts, underwear and other clothing were furnished as required. Sleeping accommodation for 300 men and recreation rooms were arranged at the Dominion Immigration halls. Here literature and writing materials were provided. Each man was required to report at the woodyard weekly for the following week's supply. Only the registered single men were used in the wood camps, where \$1.50 was paid per cord of wood cut.

From October 1, 1930, to July 31, 1931, under the Provincial Commission, no less than \$2,600,000 was spent on providing 356,342 man days' work, on special works (each man received an average of 10.68 days' work). Direct relief to 14,015 cases, involving 43,823 persons required \$1,573,933.66 in the same period. By December, 1931, relief expenditure in Winnipeg had mounted roughly to \$300,000 per month, with the load showing little diminution, but some anticipation that March would record a recession. The slightly higher price of wheat was making for a better spirit in the province.

In 1931 an interesting development was the founding of a branch of "Good Will Industries"—a type of service and salvage shop, known to United States agencies, by Grace

Church, Winnipeg. Here partial employment will be provided from private funds.

Voluntary effort became organized with the formation of the Greater Winnipeg Welfare Association, formed in October and November, 1931, with the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of agencies already in the field.

"There would seem," the report concludes, "to be reasonable evidence for anticipating that out of the cost and experience of this period, Winnipeg will emerge with the structure of her family welfare and relief services greatly strengthened."

### Other Cities

The report describes also the methods of relief that are being followed in the following cities: Ottawa, Hamilton, Quebec City, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Victoria, Sydney, Halifax, New Glasgow, Saint John, Moncton, Fredericton, Oshawa, Brantford, Kitchener, Sault Ste. Marie.

The Edmonton local unit of the Women's Canadian Labour Council adopted a resolution on February 15, in favour of the enactment by the Dominion Parliament of a measure providing for the adoption of a system of State medicine in Canada. The preamble to the resolution declares the present hospital system to be wasteful and inadequate; that it lacks proper organization and fails to provide proper services to all sections both of the urban and of the rural population; that the present depression has created a health problem unprecedented in the history of the country, with doctors and hospitals unable, under the existing system, to collect their fees; and that much suffering and death have resulted from delays, especially in maternity cases and surgical operations, owing to the patient's inability to pay.

A delegation from the United Farmers of Ontario recently called the attention of the provincial government to conditions in the milk industry in the Province. They stated that producers were asked to accept and consumers to pay prices in order to pay interest in capital that was not originally invested and was created for the purpose of exploiting the producer and consumers. The organization demanded that the government take immediate drastic action to protect the people by reducing the interest on mortgages and making it impossible for farmers to be driven from their farms by sheriffs.

## WISCONSIN ADOPTS FIRST UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT IN UNITED STATES

THE State of Wisconsin recently adopted an Act relating to Unemployment Reserves and Compensation, which is stated to be the first act to be passed in the United States making provision for unemployment insurance. The Act provides that, with certain exceptions, employers of ten or more workers must build up unemployment reserves to be distributed to their employees when work fails. Reserves must be built up and payments made entirely by the employer. Workers may co-operate to increase unemployment benefits; but they are not obliged to meet any part of this basic payment.

Unemployment payments are made for not more than ten weeks in a year, and the highest payment is \$10 a week, and the lowest \$5. Between these figures, payments are made on the basis of 50 per cent of the wages earned by the laid-off worker. If the worker received wages of \$10 or less a week while working, his unemployment payments are \$5 a week; from that up to \$20 a week, he gets 50 per cent of his wage; but he cannot get more than \$10. The total benefit he receives from the present law ranges therefore between \$50 and \$100 a year. A worker is not paid unemployment benefits while on strike, but the law provides that no employee shall forfeit his right by refusing to act as a strikebreaker, or by refusing employment which tends "to depress wages and working conditions."

Employers may escape coming under the law by establishing satisfactory unemployment reserves and payments of their own. If by June 1, 1933, employers of 175,000 Wisconsin workers have adopted voluntary unemployment benefits as good as those provided in the law, the measure will not go into effect. Further, employers who guarantee 45 weeks' work a year and 26 hours a week are exempted from the compulsory provisions of the law. This provision is designed to encourage the stabilization of employment.

The preamble to the Act declares as follows:—

"(1) Unemployment in Wisconsin has become an urgent public problem, gravely affecting the health, morals and welfare of the people of this state. The burden of irregular employment now falls directly and with crushing force on the unemployed worker and his family, and results also in an excessive drain on agencies for private charity and for public relief. The decreased and irregular purchasing power of wage earners in turn vitally affects the livelihood of farmers, merchants and manufacturers, results in a decreased demand for

their products, and thus tends partially to paralyse the economic life of the entire state. In good times and in bad times unemployment is a heavy social cost, now paid mainly by wage earners. Industrial and business units in Wisconsin should pay at least a part of this social cost, caused by their own irregular operations. To assure somewhat steadier work and wages to its own employees, a company can reasonably be required to build up a limited reserve for unemployment, and out of this to pay unemployment benefits to its workers, based on their wages and lengths of service.

"(2) The economic burdens resulting from unemployment should not only be shared more fairly, but should also be decreased and prevented as far as possible. A sound system of unemployment reserves, contributions and benefits should induce and reward steady operations by each employer, since he is in a better position than any other agency to share in and to reduce the social costs of his own irregular employment. Employers and employees throughout the state should co-operate, in advisory committees under government supervision, to promote and encourage the steadiest possible employment. A more adequate system of free employment offices should be provided, at the expense of employers, to place workers more efficiently and to shorten the periods between jobs. Education and re-training of workers during their unemployment should be encouraged. Governmental construction providing emergency relief through work and wages should be stimulated.

"(3) A gradual and constructive solution of the unemployment problem along these lines has become an imperative public need."

### An Economic Council in Denmark

On January 7 the Danish Government decided to set up an Economic Council. This council, which is to work directly under the Prime Minister, can be convened to discuss any questions that may arise out of the prevailing economic situation, with special reference to matters that may affect the national currency. The membership of the Council will include representatives of employers, trade unions, co-operative organizations, economists, etc., as well as various high officials. Members of the Government will have the right to attend meetings of the Council with a view to laying questions before it and taking part in the discussions.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1932

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on February 1 was 7,766, the employees on their payrolls numbering 819,175 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for

January was 1,849, having an aggregate membership of 187,891 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 68 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of February, 1932, as reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of February, as on the same date in 1931, showed a decrease, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,766 firms whose payrolls aggregated 819,175 persons, compared with 837,312 on January 1. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 91.6 in the preceding month to 89.7 on February 1, while on the same date in 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 100.7, 111.6, 110.5, 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2, respectively. Employment was thus at a lower level than at the beginning of February in most years of the record.

Important recovery was shown in manufacturing, especially of textile, iron and steel, leather, rubber and lumber products. On the other hand, decided declines (largely seasonal in character) were noted in construction, especially in highway work, and in trade, transportation and mining. The losses in construction were unusually large, as the 1931 unemployment relief programs in some provinces advanced towards their completion and in others were retarded by unfavourable weather conditions.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Reductions were recorded in all provinces, those in the Maritime Provinces being most pronounced.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Construction reported especially heavy losses in the Maritime Provinces, but decreases were also indicated in

logging, mining, communications and trade; the reductions in bush operations were partly due to unfavourable weather conditions. On the other hand, improvement was shown in manufacturing, particularly in lumber and metal factories. Statistics were received from 563 firms, employing 68,655 workers, compared with 76,419 at the beginning of January. A rather smaller falling-off had been recorded on the same date in 1931, when the level of employment was higher.

*Quebec.*—Increases in manufacturing (notably of textile, rubber, leather, iron and steel and pulp and paper products), and in logging were offset by declines in mining, transportation, trade and construction. The working forces of the 1,833 cooperating employers aggregated 230,598 persons, as against 231,739 in their last report. A decrease had also been noted on February 1, 1931, but the index was then higher.

*Ontario.*—Considerable gains were made in manufacturing, chiefly in the iron and steel, textile, leather and lumber divisions; communications and logging also reported heightened activity, while there were large seasonal reductions in trade, transportation and construction, and mining was also slacker. According to data received from 3,511 firms, their staffs declined from 350,788 at the beginning of January, to 346,736 on the date under review. General improvement had been indicated on February 1, 1931, when the volume of employment was greater than at the beginning of February of the present year.

*Prairie Provinces.*—The decrease in personnel reported by the firms making returns at the beginning of February was on a much smaller scale than that noted on the same date last year, the workers released numbering less than a third of those laid off on February 1, 1931. The index was, however, lower than in the winter of last year. Statements were tabulated from 1,117 employers, whose staffs declined by 2,121 persons to 111,184 on the date under review. Logging was more active, and railway construction also showed some improvement; manufacturing reported little general change, while transportation and trade were seasonally inactive.

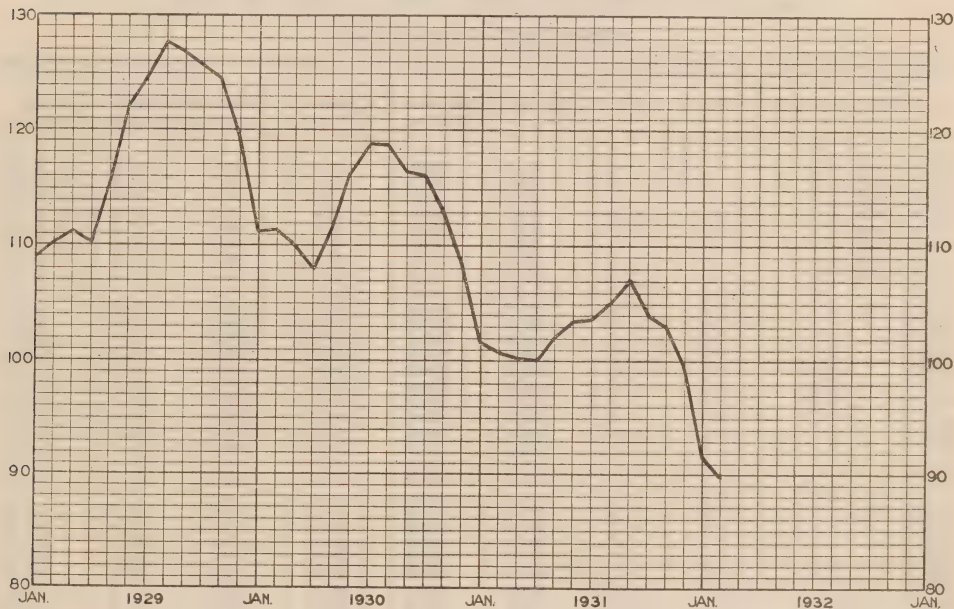
### Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was downward in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Quebec city a slightly favourable tendency was in evidence.

*Montreal.*—Manufactures showed considerable recovery, especially in the footwear, iron and steel and textile groups, but large seasonal losses were indicated in trade and building construction. On the whole, there was a small decrease in Montreal, according to the data received from 1,037 firms employing 127,877 workers. A gain had been recorded on February 1, 1931, when the index was higher.

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



*British Columbia.*—There was a contraction in employment on February 1; this took place mainly in construction, but manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, services and retail trade also showed a falling-off. The working forces of the 742 reporting firms aggregated 62,502, a decrease of 2,559 persons as compared with their staffs in the preceding month. A small reduction had been indicated on February 1, 1931, and the index was then many points higher.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

*Quebec.*—Returns tabulated from 134 employers in Quebec city showed that they had slightly increased their staffs to 12,075 persons at the beginning of February, the index rising from 100.8 on January 1 to 100.9 on the date under review. Manufacturers reported improvement, chiefly in boot and shoe factories, but trade was seasonally dull. The index was lower than on the corresponding date last year, although employment had then shown a reduction.

*Toronto.*—Heavy seasonal losses took place in trade, and transportation was also slackier,



but there were important gains in manufacturing, especially of textile and iron and steel products. The result was a decrease of 2,278 in the number employed by the 1,149 co-operating firms, who had 115,242 employees. A smaller decrease had been indicated on February 1 a year ago, and the level of employment was then higher than on the date under review.

*Ottawa.*—There were moderate declines in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade in Ottawa; 161 employers had 13,221 workers, or 522 fewer than on January 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of February, 1931, the tendency then having been favourable.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in Hamilton showed a decrease, mainly in construction and trade, in which the losses were of a seasonal character; manufacturing establishments reported no general change. Statistics were tabulated from 239 firms employing 28,579 persons, compared with 28,941 in the preceding month. The index was many points lower than on February 1 a year ago, when improvement had been reported.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, but the completion of certain construction works undertaken for the relief of unemployment resulted in the release of a large number of workers, so that, on the

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921.....	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922.....	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923.....	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.0	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924.....	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925.....	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926.....	91.8	95.5	85.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	98.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	101.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Relative weight of Employment by Districts as at Feb. 1, 1932.....	100.0	8.4	28.1	42.3	13.6	7.6

whole, there was a reduction in employment in the Border Cities. The 138 co-operating firms reported 10,458 workers, as against 10,668 on January 1. Activity was not so great as on the same date in 1931, when gains had been noted.

**Winnipeg.**—The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in construction and transportation. Returns were compiled from 375 firms with 37,682 employees, compared with 38,420 in the preceding month. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of February last year, although curtailment had then also been indicated.

**Vancouver.**—The manufacturing, construction and trade groups reported reduced employment, but transportation was brisker.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922.....	74.6	.....	90.4	.....	.....	.....	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923.....	87.3	.....	95.9	101.9	85.8	.....	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924.....	83.2	.....	93.6	95.5	88.7	.....	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925.....	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	.....	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926.....	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927.....	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1932...	15.6	1.5	14.1	1.6	3.5	1.3	4.6	3.4

The 318 reporting firms employed 27,797 persons, as against 28,254 on January 1. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, when improvement had been reported.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

The revival in factory employment was not so marked as on February 1, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 4,756 manufacturers employing 423,913 operatives, compared with 414,931 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy recovery took place in the iron and steel and textile industries; within the former group, the automobile, crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement and



heating appliance divisions showed the largest advances, while in the latter, garment and personal furnishing, cotton, woollen and silk, knitting and headwear factories reported especially pronounced improvement. The lumber, leather and rubber divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in food, pulp and paper, electric current and some other plants.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—There was a further decline in employment in this group at the beginning of February; the reduction involved more workers than that noted on the corresponding date last year, and the index was then slightly higher. Statements were tabulated from 195 firms employing 16,318

workers, as compared with 16,818 in the preceding month. Meat-preserving plants reported the greatest losses.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in boot and shoe factories showed a large increase; the situation was more favourable than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when smaller gains had been noted. A combined working force of 17,309 persons reported by the 236 co-operating manufacturers, who had 15,782 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario.

*Lumber and Products.*—Improvement was indicated in sawmills and in furniture, container, vehicle and other lumber-using fac-

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921.....	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922.....	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.5	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923.....	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924.....	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	83.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925.....	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926.....	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927.....	98.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Relative weight of employment by industries, as at Feb. 1, 1932.....	100.0	51.8	2.3	5.6	3.1	12.0	12.5	2.5	10.2

tories; 976 workers were taken on by the 762 firms making returns, who had 30,147 on their staffs. This increase was smaller than that registered at the beginning of February, 1931, when employment was in greater volume. The gains in Ontario were most extensive.

*Musical Instruments.*—There was a further curtailment in employment in musical instrument works, 34 of which reduced their pay-rolls from 1,627 persons on January 1 to 1,583 on February 1. Larger contractions were

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	<sup>1</sup> Relative weight	Feb. 1, 1932	Jan. 1, 1932	Feb. 1, 1931	Feb. 1, 1930	Feb. 1, 1929	Feb. 1, 1928	Feb. 1, 1927
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	51.8	85.9	83.9	96.1	110.2	112.8	102.3	98.2
Animal products—edible.....	2.0	92.1	95.1	94.2	101.5	105.1	97.3	92.8
Fur and products.....	2.2	76.9	78.1	86.5	73.8	80.0	89.4	89.3
Leather and products.....	2.1	86.2	78.7	77.7	80.0	92.3	106.4	104.9
Boots and shoes.....	1.5	93.1	83.4	79.6	84.7	94.5	.....	.....
Lumber and products.....	3.7	57.8	55.6	70.6	86.3	87.6	86.1	81.9
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.7	41.8	41.1	52.8	70.5	71.0	73.5	70.8
Furniture.....	9.9	91.0	85.2	104.8	118.0	121.9	113.3	102.8
Other lumber products.....	1.1	80.4	77.2	96.8	109.0	111.6	105.2	101.3
Musical instruments.....	2.2	59.7	53.0	51.0	72.0	102.5	97.8	99.6
Plant products—edible.....	3.1	91.1	94.7	95.9	101.6	97.2	92.1	92.4
Pulp and paper products.....	6.5	88.8	89.7	87.4	109.6	109.6	107.7	101.1
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	73.4	76.1	85.0	102.4	104.7	107.8	99.1
Paper products.....	2.9	93.4	91.7	96.6	109.5	110.4	105.3	101.2
Printing and publishing.....	1.4	107.9	107.7	114.4	119.1	116.3	108.9	104.0
Rubber products.....	1.4	90.9	82.2	104.3	128.9	138.9	118.6	108.5
Textile products.....	9.8	96.3	90.3	99.7	103.5	107.5	105.7	101.8
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.7	103.8	97.4	102.2	98.1	109.1	111.1	103.6
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	79.4	77.4	83.7	86.6	104.5	106.5	105.0
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	8.8	107.8	101.2	97.4	98.7	107.5	101.0	103.4
Silk and silk goods.....	7.7	344.5	325.0	316.5	251.5	230.5	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.0	106.1	103.3	104.9	110.0	110.7	99.6	101.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	88.8	81.4	98.3	106.0	102.3	101.1	100.4
Other textile products.....	1.0	80.6	74.4	87.6	102.1	109.4	111.7	102.1
Plant products, n.e.s.....	1.9	119.2	119.3	117.2	130.1	127.3	118.3	105.1
Tobacco.....	1.2	120.9	115.5	104.3	123.1	120.3	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	7.7	115.5	123.7	137.2	141.3	138.3	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	1.1	97.9	99.5	120.8	198.3	151.0	138.9	102.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	110.3	110.6	114.2	120.8	112.8	108.5	100.7
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	76.7	77.1	91.6	110.0	109.6	96.3	89.8
Electric current.....	1.7	115.7	118.4	121.1	126.4	115.6	107.2	96.6
Electrical apparatus.....	1.7	124.9	126.4	143.0	161.1	130.3	108.4	108.0
Iron and steel products.....	11.6	73.4	70.7	93.0	115.5	126.5	101.7	99.8
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.0	67.4	59.2	102.5	129.5	134.7	108.6	99.6
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.1	81.8	86.9	105.0	129.0	127.1	114.1	104.4
Agricultural implements.....	3.8	29.7	25.0	43.9	92.1	121.1	99.4	109.9
Land vehicles.....	5.7	77.9	75.6	94.1	109.7	126.9	96.4	96.5
Automobiles and parts.....	1.2	70.3	56.9	87.9	125.1	177.7	96.4	99.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	3.8	68.0	60.9	97.8	135.6	105.2	99.0	114.5
Heating appliances.....	4.4	68.9	61.8	79.0	104.9	118.5	91.7	92.2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	6.6	84.9	82.4	132.4	174.3	167.6	126.9	99.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5.5	77.0	71.8	89.9	111.4	132.0	96.6	100.9
Other iron and steel products.....	1.7	75.3	74.3	89.1	108.4	111.6	104.1	100.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.7	93.7	93.6	115.7	133.9	128.0	113.9	104.4
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.4	115.0	117.3	121.5	145.1	126.1	102.8	96.6
Miscellaneous.....	5.5	104.0	98.4	104.3	105.8	108.9	95.8	103.3
<b>Logging</b> .....	2.3	68.5	68.7	102.2	209.8	178.3	169.5	149.1
<b>Mining</b> .....	5.6	102.4	105.1	111.6	123.0	117.8	113.2	104.0
Coal.....	3.2	97.8	99.1	104.1	114.4	113.7	113.6	107.9
Metallic ores.....	1.9	133.9	134.8	136.0	148.9	128.3	120.7	102.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	5.5	65.4	76.5	98.7	111.9	115.4	99.9	91.6
<b>Communications</b> .....	3.1	97.3	98.1	106.6	120.7	110.9	100.9	99.1
Telegraphs.....	2.6	97.5	98.7	102.8	116.8	108.1	98.1	95.5
Telephones.....	2.5	97.3	98.0	107.5	121.8	111.7	101.7	100.3
<b>Transportation</b> .....	12.0	83.4	85.6	94.0	98.2	101.6	98.8	95.4
Street railways and cartage.....	2.8	110.9	112.4	118.6	122.8	114.4	105.6	97.8
Steam railways.....	7.8	79.7	82.5	91.5	97.3	102.6	101.7	98.3
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.4	67.8	68.0	75.4	70.7	78.6	73.5	77.1
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	12.5	90.4	104.8	104.5	88.0	79.3	75.6	67.6
Building.....	6.8	59.1	64.3	91.0	114.9	93.0	84.6	82.9
Highway.....	6.8	160.0	197.1	149.8	55.9	43.0	54.0	30.3
Railway.....	2.9	60.2	63.7	80.9	75.5	79.9	74.9	68.9
<b>Services</b> .....	2.5	112.1	114.4	122.2	125.2	117.3	105.8	95.9
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.2	105.4	107.7	121.4	125.9	113.2	99.6	92.0
Professional.....	3.8	128.4	128.2	128.7	120.4	118.5	113.8	96.6
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	117.3	120.6	121.5	125.6	123.4	112.0	101.4
<b>Trade</b> .....	10.2	117.2	125.7	123.1	124.6	119.7	110.0	102.2
Retail.....	7.5	123.7	135.4	128.7	129.7	124.5	112.5	103.7
Wholesale.....	2.7	102.5	103.9	110.8	113.0	109.4	105.3	99.2
<b>All industries</b> .....	100.0	89.7	91.6	100.7	111.6	110.5	102.0	96.6

<sup>1</sup>The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



noted on February 1, 1931, and the index number then was lower.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was a considerable decline in the vegetable food group, according to the 394 reporting establishments, which employed 25,937 workers compared with 26,995 in the preceding month. Canneries showed further seasonal losses, and flour and cereal, sugar and syrup and chocolate and confectionery factories also released employees. Little general change had been reported on February 1 last year, and the index was then a few points higher.

*Pulp and Paper.*—Contractions were indicated in pulp and paper mills, while paper product factories were rather busier. The index was lower than on February 1, 1931, when losses had also been recorded. Data were received from 551 employers of 53,522 workers, as against 54,216 at the beginning of January. Most of the reduction took place in Ontario, while improvement was reported in Quebec.

*Rubber Products.*—A considerable increase was shown in rubber factories, 44 of which added 1,103 employees to their payrolls, bringing them to 11,579 at the beginning of February. Employment was not so brisk as on the same date in 1931, although the tendency was then downward.

*Textile Products.*—The advance in employment in the co-operating factories was slightly larger than on February 1, 1931, but general activity then was rather greater than on the date under review. Silk, woollen, cotton, headwear, garment and personal furnishing and hosiery and knitting establishments registered important increases in personnel. The working force of the 734 co-operating firms aggregated 80,537 persons, as compared with 75,678 in their last report. Ontario and Quebec showed noteworthy improvement.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Very little change, on the whole, was recorded in this division, in which employment was in rather greater volume than on February 1 of a year ago. Returns were tabulated from 152 manufacturers with 15,446 employees. Tobacco works reported improvement, but this was offset by losses in the beverage group.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Statements were compiled from 143 firms in this group, whose staffs aggregated 8,162, as compared with 8,192 at the beginning of January. Employment was not quite so active as in the winter of 1931.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—There was a further seasonal decrease in this group on

the date under review, according to 172 manufacturers, whose labour forces included 8,079 workers, or 112 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment was slacker than on February 1, 1931, although larger losses were then indicated.

*Electric Current.*—Continued curtailment was reported in electric current plants at the beginning of February, when the 90 co-operating manufacturers reported 14,129 employees, compared with 14,490 at the beginning of January. Activity was less than on February 1 last year, when slightly greater declines had taken place.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Employment in electrical appliance works showed a recession, and the situation was not so good as on the same date a year ago. Data were received from 84 establishments, employing 13,876 operatives, as against 14,037 on January 1, 1932.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—There were large increases in employment in iron and steel factories, the recovery being most noteworthy in automobiles and rolling mills, while the agricultural implement, shipbuilding, heating appliance and some other groups were also busier. On the other hand, general plant machinery factories were slacker. The improvement in Ontario was most pronounced, but the trend was generally upward, except in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 763 firms, whose staffs stood at 95,564, compared with 92,101 on January 1. The index was lower than on the corresponding date last year, when greater advances had been indicated.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Lead, tin, zinc, copper and precious metal works recorded heightened activity, but the smelting and refining group was slacker. The general gain was much less than on February 1, 1931, when the index was many points higher. The working forces of the 121 co-operating manufacturers included 14,394 employees, or 63 more than at the beginning of January. The increase took place largely in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces while in Quebec reductions were noted.

*Mineral Products.*—Eighty-six establishments in the mineral products group reported 11,251 workers, as compared with 11,428 in the preceding month. Activity on the whole, was less than in the winter of 1931, although greater curtailment had then been indicated.

### Logging

Very little general change was recorded in logging, in which employment was slacker

than in most years of the record. Statements were received from 231 operators employing 18,673 workers, as against 18,623 on January 1. The trend of employment was downward in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, while elsewhere movement was favourable.

### Mining

Coal and other non-metallic minerals afforded decreased employment, and metallic ore mines were also rather slacker. On the whole, there was a decline of 1,190 persons in the forces of the operators furnishing returns, who numbered 220. Their staffs aggregated 46,052 employees, of whom 25,932 were engaged in the mining of coal, 15,727 in metallic ores and 4,393 in non-metallic minerals, other than coal. A slightly greater loss had been indicated on February 1, 1931, when the index was several points higher than on the date under review.

### Communications

The working force of the companies and branches reporting stood at 25,257 persons, compared with 25,463 in the preceding month, most of the reduction taking place on telephones. The number employed was not so great as on the same date in 1931, although the losses then recorded had been very much larger.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—There was a downward trend in employment in this division on February 1, and the index was lower than in the winter of 1931. The 165 co-operating employers had 22,723 persons on their payrolls, or 285 less than in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the decline.

*Steam Railway.*—Seasonal contractions involving a smaller number of workers than on February 1 a year ago, were noted in steam railway operation, in which employment was at a lower level than on the same date of last year. Returns were compiled from 100 companies and branches in this group, whose staffs aggregated 63,632 persons, as compared with 65,898 on January 1. There were large reductions in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Employment in water transportation showed a slight falling-off; 86 employers released 62 workers from their payrolls, bringing them to 11,791 on the date under review.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction decreased on February 1, as is cus-

tomary on that date. The index was lower than at the beginning of February of 1931. Statistics were received from 664 contractors, with 23,292 persons in their employ, as against 25,525 on January 1. The greatest contractions were in Quebec and Ontario.

*Highway.*—The number of persons employed by 323 firms in the highway construction and maintenance group was 55,603, or 12,944 fewer than in the preceding month. The losses in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario were especially pronounced. Employment in this group was in greater volume than on February 1 of any previous year on record, due to the public unemployment relief works undertaken throughout the Dominion.

*Railway.*—Considerable curtailment was noted in railway construction and maintenance; improvement had been recorded on the same date in 1931, when the index was higher. Statements were tabulated from 35 employers in this group, with 23,660 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 25,032 in the last report. Decreases in personnel were registered in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario; in British Columbia practically no general change was reported, while there were increases in the Prairie Provinces.

### Services

Employment in services was not so active as in the preceding month; 280 establishments had 20,672 employees, or 492 lower than on January 1. The index was lower than on February 1 of last year, when a smaller decline had been noted in this group.

### Trade

Following the usual activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a considerable falling-off in the number employed in trade on February 1. The losses were on a slightly smaller scale than those noted on the same date in 1931, but the index of employment was then higher than on the date under review. The 839 trading establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 90,026 employees on January 1 to 83,907 at the beginning of February. There were general decreases, mainly in retail stores, but wholesalers were also slacker.

Index number of employment by tables, economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on February 1, 1932.

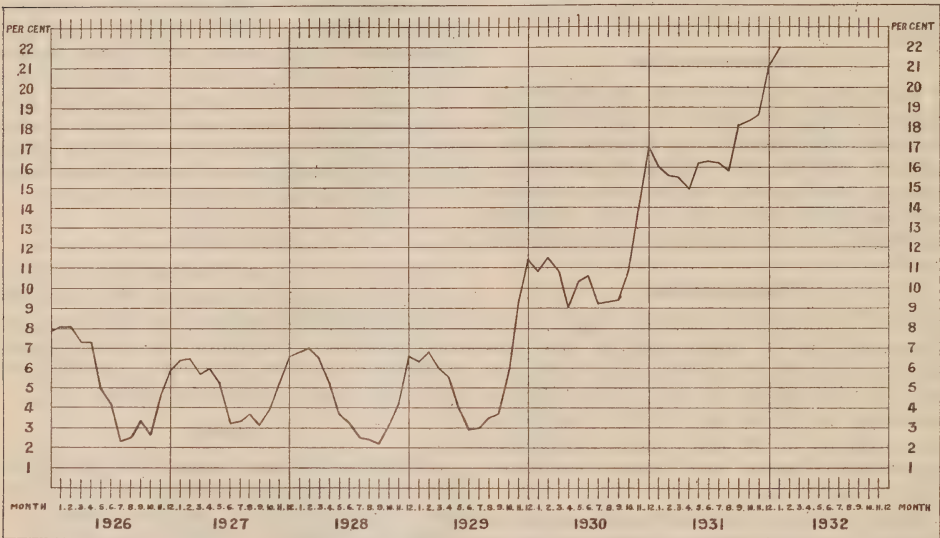


(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of January, 1932

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

ness in the building and construction trades of the province. In Manitoba and Alberta also employment declines on a moderate scale were noted, while recessions of lesser importance occurred among Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia unions. On the other hand, Saskatchewan unions reported a slightly greater volume of activity than in December, and in Quebec the employment balance was favourable though the gain was nominal only, quietness in the building trades in a large way offsetting the improvement reported by garment workers. Saskatchewan unions alone

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The situation for local trade unions at the close of January showed but slight change from December, 1931, conditions, the employment tendency however being in an unfavourable direction. This was manifest by the returns tabulated for January from a total of 1,849 labour organizations, comprising a membership of 187,891 persons, 41,330 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 22.0, in comparison with 21.1 per cent of inactivity in December. Substantial increases in idleness were reported from January, 1931, when 16.0 per cent of unemployment was indicated. Curtailment of activity of noteworthy proportions from December were reported by New Brunswick unions, chiefly attributable to slack-

ness in the building and construction trades of the province. In Manitoba and Alberta also employment declines on a moderate scale were noted, while recessions of lesser importance occurred among Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia unions. On the other hand, Saskatchewan unions reported a slightly greater volume of activity than in December, and in Quebec the employment balance was favourable though the gain was nominal only, quietness in the building trades in a large way offsetting the improvement reported by garment workers. Saskatchewan unions alone

reported employment advances from January, 1931, which were, however, but fractional. Decided curtailment of activity was noted in Quebec from January a year ago, manufacturing, notably the garment trades, and building and construction, being the chief factors in this adverse situation and reductions on a more moderate scale, though, noteworthy, were reported from the remaining provinces.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these Saint John unions reported a large drop in the volume of work available from December, and declines of much lesser magnitude occurred among Winnipeg, Halifax, Toronto and Vancouver unions.

On the other hand, Montreal, Regina and Edmonton unions reported somewhat heightened activity from December. Montreal unions suffered severe losses in employment from January, 1931, and Vancouver, Saint John, Toronto and Edmonton unions also reflected distinctly unfavourable conditions. In Winnipeg and Halifax the situation was also adverse, the contractions being of more moderate proportions. Regina unions alone reported a higher employment level from January a year ago, the improvement recorded being substantial.

The chart accompanying this article traces the curve of unemployment from January, 1926, to date, the projection in January was slightly upward from that of December, 1931, an evidence of a somewhat greater unemploy-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.0
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Jan., 1919.....	1.3	0.8	3.9	4.6	3.6	5.7	2.0	5.1	3.9
Jan., 1920.....	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.5	4.9	4.0	11.8	4.0
Jan., 1921.....	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1
Jan., 1922.....	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9
Jan., 1923.....	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	8.5	16.6	7.8
Jan., 1924.....	9.5	3.0	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	7.5
Jan., 1925.....	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	7.9	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	10.9	10.1	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.9	16.8	13.8
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	17.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	16.0
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.5	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.2	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.1	17.5	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	19.5	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	22.1	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0

ment volume, and at the end of the month the curve rested at a point considerably above that indicated in January, 1931, when the situation was more favourable than in the month reviewed.

Manufacturing, particularly the garment trades, showed increased activity during January from the previous month, the percentage for the group, as a whole, standing at 21.4 in contrast with a percentage of 23.8 in December. The January percentage was based on the returns received from a total of 492 unions, with a membership aggregate of 51,874 persons, 11,118 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month. Garment workers, though continuing to work at greatly reduced time, were afforded much better employment than in December, and improvement was noted also, by metal polishers, hat and cap workers, pulp and paper makers, cigar makers, and bakers and confectioners. On the other hand, glass, wood and fur workers, and general labourers reported pronounced recessions of activity, with more moderate reductions among textile and carpet workers; while the situation for iron and steel workers, and printing tradesmen remained substantially the same as in the previous month. A large falling off in activity was manifest in the manufacturing industries from January, 1931, when 12.0 per cent of the members reported were idle, unemployment in the garment trades being the most important feature in this adverse situation. The contractions for these tradesmen, while heavy, were augmented by noteworthy increases in idleness among iron and steel, wood, fur, hat and cap workers, general labourers, metal polishers, and printing tradesmen. Employment for pulp and paper makers, on the contrary, showed marked improvement from January a year ago and noteworthy employment expansion was registered by glass, and textile and carpet workers.

Coal miners with 52 reporting unions in January, combining a membership of 19,577 persons, indicated 12.3 per cent of idleness at the end of the month contrasted with 10.0 per cent in December and with 5.5 per cent in January, 1931. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions all participated in the downward employment movement shown, both from December and January, 1931, Alberta unions in the former comparison reporting the most appreciable decline, while in the latter unemployment for Nova Scotia miners accounted largely for the change. Short time continued prevalent, however, in both the eastern and western coal fields.



TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Months		Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glues and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1919, January	50.5	...	1.5	3.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	0.7	10.6	5.6	11.5	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	5.9	...	16.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	0.7	3.2	3.9		
1920, January	24.2	...	0.5	2.9	2.7	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.3	4.7	15.7	7.6	7.7	2.3	...	8.9	5.5	2.6	0.4	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	5.4	4.0		
1921, January	7.5	9.8	1.5	14.7	23.2	5.0	7.3	1.3	4.1	15.5	5.6	21.0	16.2	15.7	15.7	8.9	2	7.3	30.8	8.9	2.6	0.4	0.2	0	0	0.1	0.4	5.0	4.5	13.1		
1922, January	73.1	6.5	1.1	15.8	10.1	6.0	7.0	5.6	37.3	13.9	4.2	17.9	5.2	22.2	21.1	0.29	0	7.2	30.8	7.9	10.0	8.0	0.6	0.2	0	0.1	0.7	6.0	10.6	13.9		
1923, January	55.5	3.8	3.8	6.4	6.7	4.2	1.1	5.6	27.4	4.4	3.8	4.6	21.6	4.6	7.6	5.3	0	8.0	24.6	5.30	0	0.9	0.6	0	0	0.3	4.2	6.0	7.8	7.8		
1924, January	41.9	...	8.8	6.7	1.4	3.1	1.8	3.8	14.9	13.0	5.7	15.4	1.3	18.6	3.6	8.0	0	0	26.3	4.3	10.7	4.4	3.1	0.2	0	0	0.6	3.0	1.2	8.0	7.5	
1925, January	25.8	...	0.10	14.3	8.8	7.7	2.2	9.4	11.1	13.1	22.3	5.3	8.7	4.4	14.1	13.7	0	16.9	27.5	5.1	9.5	5.7	1.6	2.8	0	0	1.0	3.0	1.2	8.0	10.2	
1926, January	25.8	...	0.13	7.3	8.6	7.7	2.2	4.8	15.4	9.5	15.8	8.7	8.9	13.0	7.9	9.2	0	0	26.3	5.3	7.6	5.6	3.8	1.9	0.3	0.4	3.1	1.1	7.6	8.1	...	
1927, January	2.9	...	0.13	7.3	8.6	7.7	2.2	4.8	15.4	9.5	15.8	8.7	8.9	13.0	7.9	9.2	0	0	26.3	5.3	7.6	5.6	3.8	1.9	0.3	0.4	3.1	1.1	7.6	8.1	...	
1928, January	2.6	...	0.13	7.3	8.6	7.7	2.2	4.8	15.4	9.5	15.8	8.7	8.9	13.0	7.9	9.2	0	0	26.3	5.3	7.6	5.6	3.8	1.9	0.3	0.4	3.1	1.1	7.6	8.1	...	
1929, January	6.6	...	0.15	5.6	3.1	4.4	7.8	4.6	13.2	7.0	0	1.8	8.6	23.3	3.9	5.9	3.5	2	27.0	32.6	3.3	14.6	3.8	0.1	0.1	1.3	3.7	1.3	6.6	6.4	...	
1930, January	18.4	12.2	6.6	8.9	1.6	8.0	15.8	4.6	13.2	7.0	0	1.8	8.6	23.3	3.9	5.9	3.5	2	27.0	32.6	3.3	14.6	3.8	0.1	0.1	1.3	3.7	1.3	6.6	6.4	...	
1930, February	2.8	13.0	8.4	8.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1.0	7.1	7.5	15.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	3.7	1.3	6.6	6.4	...	
1930, March	1.8	17.0	11.8	7.4	7.1	7.5	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1.0	7.1	7.5	15.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	3.7	1.3	6.6	6.4	...	
1930, April	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	28.0	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	10.1	1.3	0	14.6	19.0	6.1	8.1	...	...	...	0	0.5	2.5	8.9	10.5	...	
1930, May	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.8	4.1	12.7	8.4	5.1	3.25	0	7.0	1.5	0	22.9	34.1	7.1	3.0	...	...	...	0	0.5	2.5	8.9	10.5	...	
1930, June	1.3	2.3	6.9	12.2	3.8	3.7	2.6	4.1	19.5	84.1	12.7	8.4	5.1	3.25	0	7.0	1.5	0	22.9	34.1	7.1	3.0	...	...	...	0	0.5	2.5	8.9	10.5	...	
1930, July	0.22	8.7	7.3	3.7	5.2	5.3	5.1	7.1	18.3	6.0	7.3	2.6	4.6	10.7	18.8	6.3	12.7	47.1	21.7	39.3	6.8	20.4	...	...	...	0	0.5	2.5	8.9	10.5	...	
1930, August	1.2	18.8	6.5	8.0	6.0	6.7	5.7	7.1	18.3	6.0	7.3	2.6	4.6	10.7	18.8	6.3	12.7	47.1	21.7	39.3	6.8	20.4	...	...	...	0	0.5	2.5	8.9	10.5	...	
1930, September	1.5	17.2	5.3	8.7	3.8	8.3	11.9	7.3	21.1	3.7	14.1	3.9	6.8	7.1	6.4	13.0	0	0	33.7	27.9	5.0	25.9	...	...	...	0	0.6	1.1	7.3	6.9	...	
1930, October	2.3	8.6	1.9	10.7	6.6	8.9	13.9	7.3	21.1	3.7	14.1	3.9	6.8	7.1	6.4	13.0	0	0	33.7	27.9	5.0	25.9	...	...	...	0	0.6	1.1	7.3	6.9	...	
1930, November	13.6	20.2	2.2	14.8	7.0	11.2	19.7	7.3	21.1	3.7	14.1	3.9	6.8	7.1	6.4	13.0	0	0	33.7	27.9	5.0	25.9	...	...	...	0	0.6	1.1	7.3	6.9	...	
1930, December	11.5	11.2	7.6	17.7	6.4	14.5	28.4	7.3	21.1	3.7	14.1	3.9	6.8	7.1	6.4	13.0	0	0	33.7	27.9	5.0	25.9	...	...	...	0	0.6	1.1	7.3	6.9	...	
1931, January	11.0	30.6	8.3	12.0	13.1	13.5	25.3	7.3	21.1	3.7	14.1	3.9	6.8	7.1	6.4	13.0	0	0	33.7	27.9	5.0	25.9	...	...	...	0	0.6	1.1	7.3	6.9	...	
1931, February	19.2	22.4	6.2	10.6	12.8	10.7	18.7	7.3	21.1	3.7	14.1	3.9	6.8	7.1	6.4	13.0	0	0	33.7	27.9	5.0	25.9	...	...	...	0	0.6	1.1	7.3	6.9	...	
1931, March	4.0	34.4	12.4	9.2	10.6	12.8	10.7	18.7	7.3	21.1	3.7	14.1	3.9	6.8	7.1	6.4	13.0	0	0	33.7	27.9	5.0	25.9	...	...	...	0	0.6	1.1	7.3	6.9	...
1931, April	2.4	37.3	13.0	11.1	11.0	13.7	19.9	6.8	28.8	8.3	22.1	13.3	2.1	8.3	8.3	5.6	14.9	0	0	33.7	27.9	5.0	25.9	...	...	...	0	0.6	1.1	7.3	6.9	...
1931, May	1.3	31.8	12.5	11.7	11.0	13.7	19.9	6.8	28.8	8.3	22.1	13.3	2.1	8.3	8.3	5.6	14.9	0	0	33.7	27.9	5.0	25.9	...	...	...	0	0.6	1.1	7.3	6.9	...
1931, June	1.3	31.8	12.5	11.7	11.0	13.7	19.9	6.8	28.8	8.3	22.1	13.3	2.1	8.3	8.3	5.6	14.9	0	0	33.7	27.9	5.0	25.9	...	...	...	0	0.6	1.1	7.3	6.9	...
1931, July	1.3	31.8	12.5	11.7	11.0	13.7	19.9	6.8	28.8	8.3	22.1	13.3	2.1	8.3	8.3	5.6	14.9	0	0	33.7	27.9	5.0	25.9	...	...	...	0	0.6	1.1	7.3	6.9	...
1931, August	1.3	31.8	12.5	11.7	11.0	13.7	19.9	6.8	28.8	8.3	22.1	13.3	2.1	8.3	8.3	5.6	14.9	0	0	33.7	27.9	5.0	25.9	...	...	...	0	0.6	1.1	7.3	6.9	...
1931, September	6.6	24.6	6.2	20.0	6.0	12.5	7.5	3.1	37.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	...
1931, October	15.6	63.4	6.2	20.1	10.0	12.7	7.5	3.1	37.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	10.6	3.7	...
1931, November	30.0	30.1	9.5	19.5	10.6	12.3	16.5	10.8	45.8	9.5	9.5	10.8	45.8	9.5	9.5	10.8	45.8	9.5	9.5	10.8	45.8	9.5	9.5	10.8	45.8	9.5	9.5	10.8	45.8	9.5	9.5	...
1931, December	20.2	20.2	61.0	30.3	13.4	12.2	16.5	10.8	45.8	9.5	9.5	10.8	45.8	9.5	9.5	10.8	45.8	9.5	9.5	10.8	45.8	9.5	9.5	10.8	45.8	9.5	9.5	10.8	45.8	9.5	9.5	...
1932, January	21.7	21.4	0.12	32.1	11.5	11.7	13.6	11.0	59.2	23.2	1.8	9.4	3.29	2.20	8.15	14.3	33.8	...	63.7	63.8	12.3	43.4	14.9	1.0	11.3	0	4.5	9.2	2.1	19.5	22.0	

The building and construction trades were quieter during January than in the previous month, and remained quite slack on the whole, the percentage of unemployment standing at 63.8 contrasted with 58.1 per cent of idleness in December. For January reports were received from 260 unions of building tradesmen with 25,906 members, 16,530 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Tile layers and lathers reported a higher level of activity than in December, and minor gains were indicated by hod carriers and building labourers. In the remaining trades, however, less favourable conditions prevailed, carpenters and joiners particularly showing substantial employment curtailment, which was chiefly confined to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the recessions in the other trades being on a somewhat smaller scale. Compared with the situation in the building trades during January, 1931, when 46.2 per cent of the members reported were idle, hod carriers and building labourers alone reported advances in employment during the month reviewed, while in the remaining trades the situation was decidedly unfavourable.

Activity in the transportation industries was slightly curtailed during January from the preceding month, according to the reports tabulated from 787 unions, covering a membership of 64,764 persons. Of these 8,537 or a percentage of 13.2 were idle on the last day of the month in contrast with 12.3 per cent in December. This employment decrease from December was totally accounted for by slackness among steam railway employees whose returns comprised over 81 per cent of the entire group membership reporting. Navigation workers were afforded a greater volume of employment than in December, and slight improvement was manifest by teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees. Steam railway employees and navigation workers both contributed a share to the unemployment increase shown from January, 1931, when 11.0 per cent of idleness was recorded in the transportation industries as a whole, while teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees reported fractional gains in activity.

The 4 unions of retail clerks making returns in January with a total of 1,212 members, indicated 4.5 per cent of idleness at the close of the month, contrasted with percentages of 0.3 in December and 3.4 in January, 1931.

Civic employees with 72 unions combining a membership of 8,410 persons, in January reported 174 out of work, a percentage of 2.1 contrasted with 2.3 per cent in December. No variation, however, was apparent from January, 1931, when the percentage of unemployment also stood at 2.1.

The situation in the miscellaneous group of trades changed but slightly during January from the previous month, the tendency, however, being unfavourable. For January reports were tabulated from 133 unions in the miscellaneous group of trades, with 5,807 members, 19.5 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, as compared with 19.1 per cent in December. Unclassified workers reported contractions of activity of over 3 per cent from December, and barbers, and theatre and stage employees declines of lesser magnitude. Nominally improved conditions, however, were reported by hotel and restaurant employees, and stationary engineers and firemen. A lower level of activity was indicated in the miscellaneous group of trades from January, 1931, when 18.3 per cent of the members reported were idle, most of the decline occurring among stationary engineers and firemen, with minor contractions for theatre and stage employees and barbers. Unclassified workers and hotel and restaurant employees, however, were afforded a much better employment volume.

Less work was available to fishermen during January than in either the previous month or January, 1931, the change from December, however, being slight. For the month reviewed returns were tabulated from 2 unions of these workers, with 1,062 members, 230 or 21.7 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, compared with percentages of 20.2 in December, 1931, and 11.0 in January, 1931.

Reports from 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers during January with a total of 775 members, indicated 24.0 per cent of unemployment, in contrast with 20.6 per cent in December. Employment was, however, in greater prevalence than in January, 1931, when 30.6 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1931 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for January of each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1930, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.



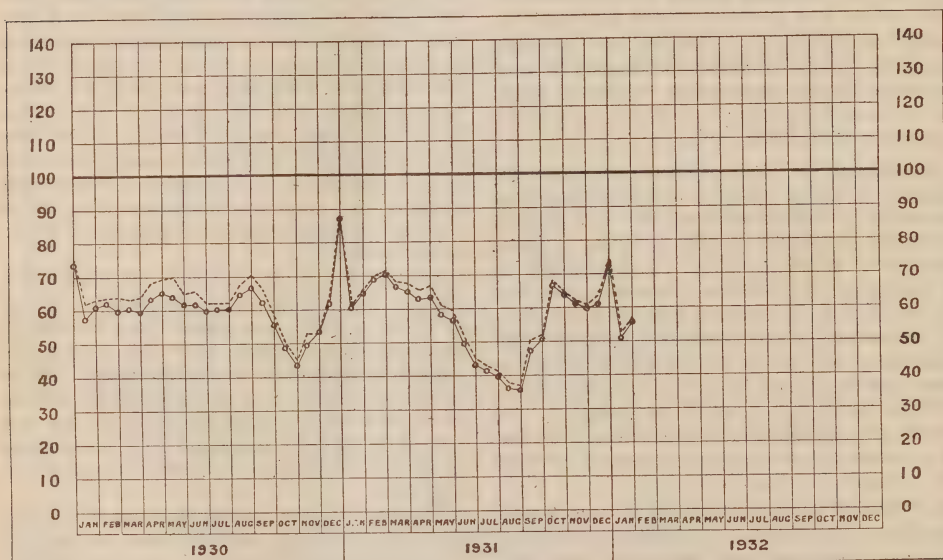
### (3) Employment Office Reports for January, 1932

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of January, 1932, as indicated by average daily placements effected, showed a decline of over 10 per cent from the preceding month and of nearly 41 per cent when a comparison was made with the records of January a year ago. All groups, except logging and farming, showed losses in the first comparison, the largest decline being in construction and maintenance. This group was responsible also for the marked decrease from January, 1931, although all other industries,

the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications registered a sharp decline during the first half of January, but rose over four points during the latter half of the month. At the close of the period, however, each curve was at a level considerably below that recorded at the end of January a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 52.6 and 56.9 during the first and the second half of January, 1932, in comparison with ratios of 61.7 and 66.2 during the same periods of 1931. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the

#### POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



except farming, also recorded fewer placements effected than in January a year ago. Reduction of placements under highway construction was due to the camps having obtained their full quota of men, while the gain in farming was mainly attributable to additional persons sent out under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1930, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that

periods under review were 51.0 and 55.6 as compared with 60.4 and 64.7 during the corresponding month of 1931.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during January, 1932, was 1,262, as compared with 1,418 during the preceding month and with 2,123 in January a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,311 as compared with 2,073 in December and with 3,310 during January last year.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1932

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1931
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	587	17	693	619	233	338	1,071	92
Halifax.....	276	8	381	260	53	207	744	40
New Glasgow.....	123	9	124	171	81	42	182	42
Sydney.....	188	0	188	188	99	89	145	10
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	598	2	740	594	226	367	770	153
Chatham.....	41	0	114	41	11	29	155	90
Moncton.....	245	1	245	242	148	94	109	31
St. John.....	312	1	381	311	67	244	506	32
<b>Quebec</b> .....	1,068	52	4,592	1,722	833	145	2,821	843
Amos.....	10	0	36	10	2	32	2	2
Hull.....	103	0	316	103	103	0	116	107
Montreal.....	421	33	2,579	479	326	16	1,978	269
Quebec.....	321	12	1,064	805	199	115	473	204
Rouyn.....	21	0	35	21	20	1	6	12
Shorbrooke.....	92	0	329	92	88	4	126	135
Three Rivers.....	90	7	233	212	85	7	100	114
<b>Ontario</b> .....	17,252	230	29,981	17,248	4,285	12,392	39,015	7,974
Arden.....	321	0	321	321	321	0	0	.....
Belleville.....	136	0	158	136	98	38	291	31
Brantford.....	1,863	1	2,514	1,861	48	1,813	2,924	47
Chatham.....	69	8	233	64	36	28	941	22
Cobalt.....	33	0	84	39	38	1	81	51
Fort Frances.....	200	9	254	191	187	4	191	.....
Fort William.....	722	0	908	722	656	66	245	96
Guelph.....	537	10	803	541	35	507	1,201	43
Hamilton.....	455	5	1,015	487	161	279	5,265	194
Kingston.....	2,008	16	2,144	2,009	103	1,906	2,067	57
Kitchener.....	1,087	1	1,461	1,065	52	1,013	798	45
London.....	2,204	14	2,093	2,220	146	2,044	1,532	78
Niagara Falls.....	56	2	139	57	37	18	768	57
North Bay.....	77	0	254	80	65	15	231	73
Oshawa.....	2,071	0	2,718	2,071	142	1,929	652	29
Ottawa.....	470	28	1,355	570	307	112	1,364	308
Pembroke.....	193	6	308	202	76	126	71	141
Peterborough.....	128	3	144	135	101	27	395	58
Port Arthur.....	561	0	274	409	408	1	2,308	1,080
St. Catharines.....	134	2	247	132	88	36	2,023	37
St. Thomas.....	320	3	473	318	20	298	971	157
Sarnia.....	135	0	256	135	32	103	683	92
Sault Ste. Marie.....	33	2	575	31	9	16	158	129
Stratford.....	92	0	109	92	62	29	608	142
Sudbury.....	81	3	670	63	37	26	607	85
Timmins.....	96	0	196	91	71	20	356	117
Toronto.....	2,797	102	9,629	2,858	842	1,696	9,525	4,670
Windsor.....	393	15	646	348	107	241	2,759	135
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	4,010	13	5,565	4,196	2,432	1,742	17,505	980
Brandon.....	381	7	463	370	113	257	786	38
Dauphin.....	57	0	72	56	40	16	174	18
Portage la Prairie.....	15	0	14	14	14	0	0	.....
Winnipeg.....	3,557	6	5,016	3,756	2,265	1,469	16,545	924
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	2,189	429	2,210	1,890	1,193	687	3,049	1,056
Estevan.....	124	10	142	115	33	82	94	21
Moose Jaw.....	610	124	536	534	218	315	817	80
North Battleford.....	64	6	94	60	37	23	64	26
Prince Albert.....	186	13	186	172	146	26	156	218
Regina.....	464	186	574	362	296	66	620	252
Saskatoon.....	362	0	352	377	293	75	886	318
Swift Current.....	84	4	135	79	48	31	322	33
Weyburn.....	87	32	52	44	37	7	38	25
Yorkton.....	208	54	141	147	85	62	52	83
<b>Alberta</b> .....	3,527	9	6,662	3,547	1,459	2,075	11,354	2,162
Calgary.....	1,004	3	3,177	1,010	958	52	6,037	1,552
Drumheller.....	75	0	233	74	50	24	195	68
Edmonton.....	1,399	5	1,943	1,412	385	1,014	4,284	463
Lethbridge.....	865	1	1,021	867	29	838	385	32
Medicine Hat.....	184	0	388	184	37	147	453	47
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	2,307	6	7,312	2,390	1,411	903	6,941	659
Cranbrook.....	5	0	73	5	0	5	177	28
Kamloops.....	31	1	178	33	13	17	42	26
Nanaimo.....	409	0	998	407	117	290	859	3
Nelson.....	12	0	68	12	4	8	384	68
New Westminster.....	112	0	156	110	67	43	85	9
Penticton.....	65	1	109	64	8	55	344	14
Prince George.....	12	0	146	12	12	0	114	7
Prince Rupert.....	1	0	43	1	0	1	268	68
Revelstoke.....	16	0	62	18	2	16	19	1
Vancouver.....	753	3	4,264	837	570	195	3,469	349
Vernon.....	169	0	185	169	14	155	0	.....
Victoria.....	722	0	1,030	722	604	118	1,180	86
<b>Canada</b> .....	31,538	757	57,755	32,206	12,072	18,649	82,536	13,932*
Men.....	25,654	360	46,420	25,512	9,124	16,316	73,576	10,846
Women.....	5,884	397	11,335	6,694	2,948	2,333	8,960	3,086

\*13 placements effected by offices since closed.



The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during January, 1932, was 1,229, of which 483 were in regular employment and 746 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,375 during the preceding month. Placements in January a year ago averaged 2,076 daily, consisting of 536 in regular and 1,540 in casual employment.

During the month of January, 1932, the offices of the Service referred 32,206 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 30,721 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 12,072, of which 9,124 were of men and 2,948 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 18,649. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 25,654 for men and 5,884 for women, a total of 31,538, while applications for work numbered 57,755, of which 46,420 were from men and 11,335 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1922, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,76	471,508
1932 (1 month).....	12,072	18,649	30,721

#### NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decline of over 32 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during January when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of 1 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements declined nearly 32 per cent from December, but were nearly 5 per cent in excess of January, 1931. Increased placements in construction and maintenance and transportation were responsible for the gain over January a year ago, offset in part by declines in all other groups. Of the latter, the only appreciable reduction in placements was in the services' division. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were: transportation, 30; construction and maintenance, 173; trade, 33; and services, 314, of which 224 were of household workers. During the month 152 men and 81 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during January, was nearly 17 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 38 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 16 per cent less than in December and over 37 per cent below January, 1931. The decline in placements from January of last year was almost entirely due to reduced placements in construction and maintenance and services, as the changes in other groups were nominal only. During the month, 166 placements were made under construction and maintenance, and 392 in services. Of the latter, 305 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 177 men and 49 women during the month.

#### QUEBEC

During January, employment offices in the province of Quebec received orders for about 19 per cent less workers than both in the preceding month and in the corresponding month last year. Placements, however, were about 16 per cent less than in December and nearly 9 per cent below January, 1931. The adverse change in placements, when compared with January last year, was due to reductions under logging and construction and maintenance. The declines in these groups, however, were largely offset by increased placements in services, manufacturing and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 74; construction and maintenance, 69; trade, 47; and services, 755, of which 642 were of household workers. There were 220 men and 613 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Orders received at Ontario offices during January called for about 16 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and about 49 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There were corresponding declines in placements under both comparisons. A very large decrease in the number of placements under construction and maintenance, with smaller declines in services, trade, manufacturing and transportation accounted for the substantial decline from January a year ago. Last year placements on relief work were very heavy during January, whereas this winter, work of this kind was provided two or three months earlier. Placements by industrial divisions included: manu-

facturing, 531; logging, 524; farming, 241; transportation, 43; construction and maintenance, 12,303; trade, 255; and services, 2,715, of which 1,693 were of household workers. There were 3,155 men and 1,130 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during January, were nearly 7 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 47 per cent below the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 3 per cent in placements when compared with December and of over 44 per cent in comparison with January a year ago. As in Ontario, largely reduced placements on relief work, due to the provision of this employment earlier in the winter this year than last, accounted for the decline in placements from January, 1931. Declines were also recorded in services and trade. These losses, however, were partly offset by gains in farming, logging and manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 73; logging, 336; farming, 599; construction and maintenance, 2,269; trade, 56; and services, 824, of which 668 were of household workers. During the month 2,091 men and 341 women were placed in regular employment.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decline of over 25 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan during January, when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 32 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 30 per cent lower than in December and nearly 41 per cent less than in January, 1931. Nearly all the reduction in placements from January of last year was due to relief work in highway construction being provided earlier during the present winter than last year. There was, however, a large decline in bush work, but this was offset by increased farm placements. Transportation and trade showed small gains, but in services and manufacturing fewer placements were recorded. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 49; farming, 598; transportation, 46; construction and maintenance, 491; trade, 68; and services, 605, of which 445 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 851 of men and 342 of women.

#### ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during January, were nearly 8 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 25 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 8 per cent in placements when compared with December, but a decline of 25 per cent in comparison with January, 1931. The decline in placements from January of last year was mainly attributable to fewer workers being placed on relief work, this employment being provided in earlier months this winter than last. There were also fewer placements in logging, mining and manufacturing, but these declines were largely offset by gains in services and farming. Placements by industrial groups included: logging, 139; farming, 194; construction and maintenance, 2,276; trade, 45; and services, 714, of which 352 were of household workers. There were 1,221 men and 238 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During January, positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia were about 22 per cent less than in the preceding month and about 31 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Similar reductions were recorded in placements under both comparisons. Fewer placements were made in all industrial divisions than during January, 1931. The only declines of importance, however, were in construction and maintenance, logging, and services, and accounted for over 90 per cent of the reduction for the province as a whole. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were: manufacturing, 43; farming, 28; construction and maintenance, 1,652; trade 30; and services, 516, of which 311 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,257 men and 154 women.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 12,072 placements in regular employment, 3,726 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 492 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 295 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 197 to other provinces. The reduced



transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Ontario offices issued 173 reduced transportation rate certificates during January, 170 of which were to centres within the province. The majority of these were granted to bushmen, 142 proceeding to employment in the Fort William, Port Arthur, Sudbury, Timmins and Fort Frances zones on certificates received at offices in the first three cities named. From Sudbury in addition, 4 highway rockmen were transferred to Kingston and two highway construction teamsters within its own zone, while Port Arthur despatched one shoemaker to North Bay and 3 miners to employment in the territory covered by the Port Arthur office. Destined to the Fort William zone also were 2 fishermen travelling on certificates secured at that zone office. The movement from North Bay comprised the transfer of 9 highway construction station men to Kingston, one hotel chef to Timmins and 2 highway construction workers within the North Bay zone. The 4 remaining provincial transfers were of miners conveyed from Cobalt to Sault Ste. Marie. Of the workers going outside the province one, a silk finisher, and one a card gilder, travelled to Montreal on certificates issued at Toronto, while to Winnipeg one foreman was conveyed from Niagara Falls.

All transfers at the reduced rate in Manitoba during January were effected by the Winnipeg office and numbered 216, 22 of which were provincial and 194 interprovincial. Of the latter, 188 were to the Port Arthur zone, and included 184 bushmen, 2 farm hands, one hotel general and one truck driver and mechanic. The 6 remaining transfers outside the province were of farm labour for Saskatchewan rural areas. Provincially the Winnipeg office despatched one cook and one

waitress to Dauphin, one hotel cook and one farm housekeeper to Brandon, and 13 farm hands, one farm domestic and 4 bushmen to employment within the Winnipeg zone.

The movement of labour in Saskatchewan during January was entirely to provincial points and comprised the transfer of 19 workers. From Saskatoon 3 bushmen, one farm hand and one farm housekeeper travelled to North Battleford, one bushman and one lumber worker to Prince Albert, one farm hand to Regina and 4 farm hands within the Saskatoon zone. To a point within its own zone Regina despatched 4 school teachers. In addition Weyburn received one hospital attendant from North Battleford, Swift Current one farm hand from Prince Albert, and Moose Jaw one farm housekeeper from Weyburn.

Workers benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Alberta during January were 82 in number, all of whom went to employment within the province. The Edmonton office was responsible for the transfer of 80 persons to centres within its own zone, including 39 bushworkers, 17 farm hands, one farm domestic, 14 mine workers, 4 lumber workers, one highway construction foreman, 3 labourers, and one hotel waitress. The balance of this provincial movement originated at Calgary, from which centre one farm hand was transported to Medicine Hat and one farm hand to employment within the Calgary zone.

In British Columbia two persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in January. These, a carpenter and a farm hand, secured certificates at Vancouver for transportation to Penticton.

Of the 492 persons who were carried at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during January 310, travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 174 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 5 by the Témiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during January, 1932

There was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during January as compared with the preceding month, and the total was also lower than in January, 1931; the co-operating municipalities reported permits for buildings estimated to cost \$2,761,929, compared with \$7,895,106 in December, 1931, and \$8,401,456 in January of last year. There was, therefore, a reduction, of 65.0 per cent in the first and of 67.1 per cent in the second comparison.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements, showing that they had granted over 300 permits for dwellings valued at about \$1,200,000, and nearly 800 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$1,300,000, while an engineering project, valued at \$45,654, was reported in Brantford. In December, authority was granted for the erection of some 400 dwellings and 1,800 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$4,000,000 and \$3,000,000 respectively.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized during January as compared with December, 1931, the gain of \$87,343 or 97.8 per cent, in Alberta and of \$95,603, or 34.1 per cent, in British Columbia being most noteworthy. Of the declines elsewhere recorded, that of \$2,813,551, or 72.8 per cent., in Ontario was greatest.

As compared with January, 1931, there were increases of 55.3 per cent and 4.3 per cent in Nova Scotia and Alberta, respectively. Reductions were reported in the remaining provinces, that of \$2,942,421 or 73.6 per cent in Ontario being most pronounced.

In Montreal and Toronto, there were decreases in the value of the building permits granted as compared with both the preceding month and the same month of last year, while in Winnipeg and Vancouver, the January total was higher than in December, but lower than in January, 1931. The following cities reported increases in both comparisons—Sydney, Belleville, Port Arthur, St. Thomas and Lethbridge.

*Record for January in the Years 1920-1932.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during January of each year since 1920. Index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January of the same years are also given (1926 = 100).

Year	Value of permits issued in January	Indexes of value of permits issued in January (1926=100)	Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in January (1926 average = 100)
	\$		
1932.....	2,761,929	58.5	79.5
1931.....	8,401,456	178.0	84.1
1930.....	7,217,397	152.9	97.3
1929.....	8,416,880	178.3	93.0
1928.....	7,716,587	163.5	95.2
1927.....	5,676,537	120.3	96.3
1926.....	4,719,534	100.0	102.3
1925.....	5,447,270	115.4	101.9
1924.....	4,460,579	94.5	112.4
1923.....	4,139,498	87.7	109.8
1922.....	3,326,537	70.5	109.3
1921.....	2,593,564	53.0	143.0
1920.....	4,017,024	85.1	134.5

The 1932 figure for January was lower than in most years of this record, but it should also be noted that the wholesale costs of building materials were lower in January than in the winter of any other year since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in

January, 1932, and December and January, 1931. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS  
INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS  
AS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	January, 1932	December, 1931	January, 1931
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Id—</b>			
Charlottetown.....			
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	77,386	70,355	49,840
*Halifax.....	64,786	70,305	44,840
*New Glasgow.....	Nil	50	5,000
*Sydney.....	12,600	Nil	Nil
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	7,740	7,315	80,875
Fredericton.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Moncton.....	1	360	Nil
*Saint John.....	7,740	6,955	80,875
<b>Quebec.....</b>	929,925	3,086,810	1,466,442
*Montreal—*Maison-neuve.....	865,360	2,982,690	1,028,570
*Quebec.....	34,865	83,195	317,247
*Shawinigan Falls.....	Nil	500	Nil
*Sherbrooke.....	16,800	9,300	93,900
*Three Rivers.....	11,600	9,000	26,725
*Westmount.....	1,300	2,125	Nil
<b>Ontario.....</b>	1,053,121	3,866,672	3,995,542
Belleville.....	2,500	Nil	200
*Brantford.....	46,064	55,958	71,137
*Chatham.....	1,700	56,450	2,300
*Port William.....	8,700	10,200	14,000
*Galt.....	745	26,862	7,350
*Guelph.....	4,075	10,116	36,525
*Hamilton.....	79,750	557,250	158,200
*Kingston.....	13,375	19,277	14,800
*Kitchener.....	14,803	22,394	72,550
*London.....	69,380	50,225	322,650
*Niagara Falls.....	1,900	15,521	5,305
*Oshawa.....	1,450	900	49,050
*Ottawa.....	82,690	96,810	40,400
*Owen Sound.....	3,500	4,500	Nil
*Peterborough.....	800	200	7,525
*Port Arthur.....	3,950	2,970	925
*Stratford.....	1,390	7,745	11,530
*St. Catharines.....	21,350	22,527	4,453
*St. Thomas.....	1,789	Nil	880
*Sarnia.....	1,825	14,522	9,525
*Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,145	9,825	1,153
*Toronto.....	540,696	2,630,181	2,613,694
York and East York Townships.....	132,059	164,685	494,558
Welland.....	300	6,150	14,990
*Windsor.....	10,950	66,625	7,350
East Windsor.....	Nil	3,556	500
Riverside.....	1/	Nil	Nil
Sandwich.....	Nil	Nil	1,200
Walkerville.....	3,000	Nil	17,000
Woodstock.....	3,335	11,223	15,782
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	106,315	465,970	111,427
*Brandon.....	Nil	225,870	2
*St. Boniface.....	1,315	163,600	75
*Winnipeg.....	105,000	76,500	111,350
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	34,490	27,978	431,709
*Moose Jaw.....	Nil	150	179,051
*Regina.....	30,390	25,728	34,083
*Saskatoon.....	4,100	2,100	218,575
<b>Alberta.....</b>	176,651	89,308	169,433
*Calgary.....	43,851	57,700	93,428
*Edmonton.....	22,700	4,890	26,100
Lethbridge.....	110,100	3,718	47,555
Medicine Hat.....	Nil	23,000	2,350
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	376,301	280,698	2,096,188
Kamloops.....	1,050	2,020	6,505
Nanaimo.....	3,926	24,125	350
*New Westminster.....	7,500	11,250	198,860
Prince Rupert.....	2,835	1,235	2,940
*Vancouver.....	339,360	215,900	1,797,550
North Vancouver.....	4,060	2,800	11,765
*Victoria.....	17,570	23,368	78,218
Total—61 cities.....	2,761,929	7,895,106	8,401,456
*Total—35 cities.....	2,485,184	7,359,864	7,705,998

1 Report not received.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

**D**ETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during January, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment throughout the country.

### Great Britain

The increase in unemployment which normally occurs after Christmas was experienced in January, but a decline in employment also occurred in a number of industries not directly affected by the Christmas activity.

Employment declined in building and contracting and in brick, tile and pipe manufacture, in coal mining, in iron and steel and metal goods manufacture, in general and electrical engineering, in the cotton, wool, hosiery and leather industries, in tailoring and dress-making, in the woodworking, printing, paper and distributive trades, and in road transport and shipping services. On the other hand there was a reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the pottery, tinplate, boot and shoe, and hat and cap industries.

The decline in employment was experienced in all divisions of the country, the heaviest decline occurring in Wales and the South of England. Employment was very slack in the latter area and very bad in all other areas, though in the North-Western Division and in Northern Ireland it was substantially better than at the corresponding time last year.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at January 25, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22·4, as compared with 20·9 at December 21, 1931, and with 21·5 at January 26, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at January 25, 1932, was 18·4, as compared with 17·7 at December 21, 1931, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4·0, as compared with 3·2. For males alone, the percentage at January 25, 1932, was 25·1, and for females 15·4; at

December 21, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23·2 and 15·0.

At January 25, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,131,298 wholly unemployed, 496,408 temporarily stopped, and 100,705 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,728,411. This was 218,490 more than a month before, and 135,761 more than a year before. The total included 2,152,008 men, 76,510 boys, 440,927 women and 58,966 girls.

The 2,131,298 wholly unemployed included approximately 964,741 insured persons with claims for insurance benefits (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years, and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 834,256 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 201,871 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 130,430 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at January 25, 1932, was 2,793,676.

### United States

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reports the changes in employment and pay-roll totals in January, 1932, as compared with December, 1931, based on returns made by 49,251 establishments in 15 major industrial groups, having in January 4,362,503 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$93,573,892. The combined totals of these 15 groups show a decrease of 3·9 per cent in employment and a decrease of 7·5 per cent in pay-roll totals.

Fourteen of these industrial groups reported losses over the month interval in both employment and earnings. In employment the decreases ranged from 0·1 per cent in the telephone and telegraph group to 20·6 per cent in the retail trade group. In pay-roll totals the losses ranged from 1·3 per cent in laundries to 21·6 per cent in anthracite mining. The remaining group, hotels, reported an increase in employment of 0·1 per cent and a decrease in earnings of 2·0 per cent.

In a statement issued on February 19 in its official publication, the *Monthly Survey of*

*Business*, the American Federation of Labor presents the following summary of unemployment conditions in the United States:—

"Our own figures show that about 8,300,000 persons were out of work at the first of January; counting their families and those suffering from part-time work and low wages, we estimate that well over 40,000,000 American citizens are living below minimum standards for health to-day. Some 3,000,000 families (12,000,000 persons) are in immediate need of

relief. Only 1 to 1.5 million families are receiving help from either public or private agencies (estimate of Family Welfare Association) and the relief given averages only \$4 to \$5 a week for a family of five—not even enough to buy adequate food. Welfare agencies are overwhelmed and admit that adequate relief is totally impossible. The majority of the unemployed are being supported by relatives, friends, neighbours, dragging down the standards of the poor."

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of



three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government offices and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to

the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wage rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payment remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which

render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, those included under the "A" groups containing either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned, and those coming under the "B" group containing the Fair Wages Clause specified in the "B" Conditions as given above:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of repairs, renewals, and chipping, scraping and painting the hull and hoisting of Tug *J. G. Witherbee*, Government Champlain Dry Dock, Lauzon, P.Q. Name of contractors, George T. Davie & Sons, Lauzon, P.Q. Date of contract, February 23, 1932. Amount of contract, \$5,829. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Platers.....	\$0 60	8
Riveters.....	0 50	8
Rivet holders.....	0 40	8
Iron caulkers.....	0 50	8
Flangers.....	0 50	8
Fitters.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 55	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Electric welders.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Wood caulkers.....	0 50	8
Painters.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Riggers.....	0 50	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8

Installation of electric wiring in the Drill Hall, Craig Street, Montreal, P.Q. Name of

contractors, Canadian Comstock Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February 16, 1932. Amount of contract, \$1,150. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
		per day
Electricians.....	\$0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Drivers, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

Installation of plumbing requirements in National Research Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, John Cofford Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, Feb. 8, 1932. Amount of contract, \$13,795. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Plumbers.....	\$1 05	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 70	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8

Construction of pile bent and timber decking wharf at Sumas, Fraser Valley District, B.C. Name of contractor, William M. Orr, Chilliwack, B.C. Date of contract, February 2, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,657.01. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Foreman (pile driver).....	\$1 25	8
Engineer.....	1 12½	8
Pile driver man.....	1 00	8
Boorman.....	1 00	8
Bridgeman.....	1 00	8
Fireman.....	0 68½	8
Wireman.....	1 00	8
Wharf, dock and bridge builders.....	1 00	8
Carpenters.....	1 00	8
Timbermen.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8

Reconstruction of a portion of the La Salle Causeway wharf, Kingston, Ont. Name of



contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 3, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$17,884.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver engineer.....	\$0 75	8
Pile driver fireman.....	0 50	8
Boommnen.....	0 50	8
Boatmen.....	0 50	8
Bricklayers.....	1 10	8
Carpenters.....	0 90	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 75	8
Hoist engineer.....	0 75	8
Fireman.....	0 50	8
Timbermen.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 55	8
Riggers.....	0 55	8
	Month and board	
Dredge captain.....	\$175 00	
Dredge craneman.....	135 00	
Fireman.....	90 00	
	per hour	
Driver, team and wagon.....	\$0 80	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Diver.....	1 25	8
Scowmen.....	0 40	8
Deckhands.....	0 40	8

Construction of repairs and new foundations to portion of the Drill Hall at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, February 15, 1932. Amount of contract, \$3,292. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 50	8
Bricklayers.....	0 50	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Conversion of office into a rest room etc. at The Mint, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Erskine, Smith and Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 4, 1932. Amount of contract, \$1,244. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 75	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 75	8
Stone cutters.....	1 05	8
Stone masons.....	1 25	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 25	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 90	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	1 25	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 75	8
Lathers, metal.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	0 50	8
Painters' helpers.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and glaziers.....	1 05	8
Electricians.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 70	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamsters.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8

Demolition of old Levis Shops, Levis, P.Q. Name of contractor, Joseph Dumont, Levis, P.Q. Date of contract, January 25, 1932. Amount of contract, \$6,650. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers (wreckers).....	\$0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8

Construction of a shore protection wall at Shawinigan Bay, St. Maurice Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Victor E. A. Belanger, L'Orignal, Ont. Date of contract, February 8, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$39,695. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Mixer runner.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8
Timbermen.....	0 42½	8
Blacksmith.....	0 50	8
Teamster, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Construction of a pile bent and timber decking wharf and float and the construction of a pile dam at Alvin (Pitt Lake), Fraser

Valley District, B.C. Name of contractors, W. R. Jaynes Company, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, February 8, 1932. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$1 00	8
Timbermen.....	1 00	8
Engineer.....	1 12½	8
Pile driver man.....	1 00	8
Boomman.....	1 00	8
Fireman.....	0 68½	8
Bridgeman.....	1 00	8

#### Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at High River, Alberta. Name of contractors, Messrs. Percy Taylor & Son, High River, Alta. Date of contract, February 12, 1932. Amount of contract, \$1,150. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in February, 1932, for supplies ordered by the

Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont..	\$ 608 78
<i>Making and repairing Rubber Stamps, dater, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont..	287 48
<i>Making and supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms—</i>	
Robert & Corn, Lachine, P.Q.....	21 75
R. J. Devlin & Co., Ottawa, Ont.....	138 60
Samuel Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.....	4,173 72
Maritime Cap Co., Moncton, N.B.....	34 69
Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont....	423 00
Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont..	1,090 58
<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	400 00
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont..	1,291 87
Baker Bros., Ottawa, Ont.....	434 72
Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.....	66 15
Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa.....	85 70
Ketchum Manufacturing Co., Westboro, Ont..	87 00
<i>Scales—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont..	490 45
<i>Letter Boxes, etc.—</i>	
F. H. Plant, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	871 16
<i>Ink, etc.—</i>	
J. E. Poole, Co., Toronto, Ont.....	161 65
Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., of Ottawa.....	108 34
<i>Erection of Mail Accelerator—</i>	
Mahaffy Iron Works, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.....	2,500 00

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 97.

This agreement was made to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1932, but was amended to change the wage rate December 11, 1931, the agreement as amended to continue in effect to the same date as originally provided.

Contractors will not advertise for help in the daily papers without first notifying the secretary or business agent of the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week. No work on Saturday except after 5 p.m.

For works on any legal holidays, double time.

Wages on metal lath: from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, \$1.32½; from May 1, 1930, wages to be \$1.37½ per hour. This clause was amended December 11, 1931, to provide for a rate of \$1.12½ from that date to May 1, 1932.

Wages on wood lath: from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, 95 cents; from May 1, 1930, \$1 per hour "providing should a higher rate prevail outside of this union the pay be raised accordingly". Wages on second-class wood lathing 87½ cents. The wages on wood lath were not amended as in the case of metal lath.

Transportation and travelling time for all out-of-town work to be paid by contractors.

Foremen to be employed on each job where five lathers are employed, such foremen to hire, discharge and place men.

From November 15 to April 1, all buildings will be properly enclosed before lathing is started.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 46.

Agreement to be in effect from February 2, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and from year to year thereafter unless either party gives notice sixty days before April 30 of any year.



Only union members to be employed if available. Any men employed in connection with sanitation or the city water system must have a city licence. Only union members and duly indentured apprentices will handle any tools of the trade.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week. In case of night work or shift work 7 hours will be worked with pay for 8 hours.

Overtime: all overtime, time and one-half. For work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, double time. In finishing up a repair job on regular working days if it will not take more than one hour to finish, regular rate of wages will be paid. In case of certain emergency work on Saturday morning, the regular rate will be paid.

Wages for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: \$1 per hour, except that when it can be established and confirmed by the Joint Conference Board that 75 per cent of the members of the local union are employed full time, the wage rate will be raised to \$1.10 per hour until the expiration of the agreement. (The wage rate provided for in the previous agreement was \$1.25.)

Apprentices will be employed in accordance with the Ontario Provincial Apprenticeship Act.

One junior mechanic on any job to each branch of the trade, except where there are more than five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters employed when the following ratio will be allowed: two to six journeymen, three to eleven and four to sixteen journeymen.

Wages for 5th year junior mechanics 65 cents per hour which may be raised proportionately under the same conditions providing for a wage increase for journeymen noted above.

For work out of the city where workmen cannot return daily, fare and travelling time will be paid and for such work 8 hours may be worked on Saturday at the regular rate; foremen will have their board paid in addition. For work out of the city where workmen can return home daily, transportation outside the city limits of greater Toronto will be provided and travelling time be paid for.

A joint conference board will be formed consisting of five employers and five members of the local union who shall adjust trade disputes or grievances which cannot be settled between the parties. If this board is unable to settle any dispute or in case of violation of the agreement, no strike or lockout will occur until an officer of the General Office of the United Association has investigated the matter and rendered a decision.

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO AND DISTRICT.—THE CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION, HAMILTON BRANCH, AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, HAMILTON DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1931, to May 1, 1933.

Only local union members to be employed if available. Business agents may visit the jobs.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. On shift work, the second and third shift will work 7 hours and be paid for 8 hours.

Overtime: time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: 90 cents per hour. This rate may be changed by mutual agreement from September 1, 1932. (The rate previously in effect was \$1 per hour.)

One apprentice allowed for every four journeymen employed. The wages of apprentices will be determined by the apprentice council.

For work out of the city, extra fare and travelling time one way to be paid by employer.

In case of any dispute which cannot be settled between the parties, or in case of any violation of the agreement, the dispute will be referred to a conciliation board consisting of three members of each party, for a decision. No strike or lockout to take place until an International Officer of the union and the chairman of the Contractors' Association have investigated the matter and given a decision.

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—THE HAMILTON CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION, AND THE EMPLOYING PLASTERERS OF HAMILTON AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 298.**

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933. Ninety days before expiration, a committee will be appointed by both parties to meet and decide on a renewal or a new agreement.

Any authorized agent of the union may visit the jobs and employers agree to honour all money orders placed on members or non-members by the union. Foremen must be union members.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., time and one-half; after 10 p.m. and all work on legal holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen plasterers: from January 1, 1932, to April 30, 1932, \$1.12½ per hour; from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, \$1.

Any firm in business for four years and employing two plasterers will be allowed one apprentice; firms employing an average of eight plasterers will be allowed two apprentices. All apprentices must be 17 years and under and will be indentured for four years.

For work out of city limits, employers will pay carfare and travelling time one way.

A committee of three members of each party will constitute an arbitration board to whom all disputes will be referred and there will be no cessation of work while a dispute is before them.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF VANCOUVER AND THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS INTERNATIONAL UNION NO. 1, BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Agreement (made following strike reported on page 287 of this issue) to be in effect from February 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week.

Wages for journeymen bricklayers and masons \$1.22½ per hour.

### Transportation and Public Utilities— Electricity and Gas

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCALS NOS. 1037 AND 435.**

This agreement was reached following the application for a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which application

was subsequently withdrawn and an agreement reached by direct negotiations following conciliation by the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour, as reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February 1932, page 123.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1932, to January 31, 1935.

In engaging new employees, members of the union will be given preference. No discrimination to be shown to any employee for being or not being a union member.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; after midnight and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. On shift work, overtime for first four hours time and one-half and double time thereafter. Any employee called out in case of emergency after 9 p.m. will be paid at least for four hours at the regular rate.

The following wage scale is in effect subject to the clauses quoted immediately below:

Wages per hour for linemen: foremen 98½ cents; troublemen and linemen on emergency truck and sub-foremen 94½ cents; linemen journeymen 92½ cents; linemen's apprentices from 63 cents in first year to 87 cents in fourth year; meter shop foremen 90½ cents; meter installers and meter repairers 85½ cents; helper apprentices from 40 cents in first year to 68½ cents in fourth year; cable splicers (when working in this capacity) 98 cents; linemen hired to do out of town work 92½ cents or 80½ cents with board; foremen hired to do out of town work 98½ cents or 86½ cents with board; lamp trimmers 73½ cents; station maintenance men (journeymen) 89 cents; helpers from 40 cents in the first year to 68½ cents in the fourth year.

"To men, the nature of whose employment is such that it will likely be continuous, providing employment from which they are not likely to be laid off from time to time, a 10 per cent reduction in wage rate effective February 1, 1932. In this class are men in the Meter Department.

"To men, the nature of whose employment is such that it is not continuous and is subject to lay off from time to time, 7 per cent effective February 1, 1932.

"The understanding being that at the first of February, 1933, one-half of this reduction in wage rate shall be restored for the year commencing February 1, 1933, and on February 1, 1934, the other one-half will be restored, *provided*, however, that if during January 1933 or January 1934 general conditions are such that in the opinion of the Company this restoration is not warranted, the company may notify the organization that such restoration will not be made; whereupon the wage scale for the ensuing year shall be determined by conference and mutual agreement or otherwise."

Except where journeymen linemen are not obtainable, the ratio of apprentices to journeymen shall not exceed one in four.

No man will be entitled to a journeyman's rating until he has had four or more years' experience in the branch of the trade in which his classification falls in the wage schedule. (This clause is not retroactive.) Apprentices will work only under the supervision of a journeyman except for the last six months of their apprenticeship.

For out of town work lasting a month or less, transportation and board to be paid if

they cannot return home daily, but if they can, transportation only will be paid by employer.

Certain conditions are made for work on high voltage wires.

Seniority with efficiency to be considered in all departments.

Any employee who believes himself unjustly dealt with or that any of the provisions of the agreement have been violated will make a statement to the Grievance Committee, who if they consider it justifiable will take the matter up with the proper authorities and endeavour to settle it.

#### WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE GAS WORKERS' UNION OF WINNIPEG.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1932 to January 31, 1933 and thereafter from month to month until either party gives thirty days notice of change.

Union officers will be granted leave of absence for the purpose of union business.

Hours: 8 per day (a 48-hour week) for men on the battery and steam boilers, and 9 hours (a 54-hour week) for yard men, labourers and other like employees.

Overtime: time and one half, except that employees working on Sundays, legal holidays, etc., when such time comes in their regular shift will not be paid overtime rates.

Wages per hour: heaters, producer operators and pusher operators 57½ cents; door lifter operators and quenching car operators 56 cents; handyman, pipe fitter and tinsmith 54 cents; boilermen 49½ cents; boiler washer 48½ cents; yard men and labour employed in coal cars and purifying house or any part of the gas works 40½ cents.

When vacancies occur, seniority will be considered with due regard to efficiency.

Employees covered by the agreement will have free transportation.

The company through its representatives will meet and confer with the representatives of the employees on all questions which may arise between the parties.

Secretary A. J. Morrison, of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, stated on his return from the recent Convention of the International union at Indianapolis, that the U.M.W. of A. is now definitely committed to the advocacy of unemployment insurance in both the United States and Canada.

A total of 21,392 persons became naturalized Canadian citizens during the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1931. Of these the largest individual national group was from Russia, with 4,069. Poles were second with 2,522. The third largest national group was comprised of Americans, of whom 2,339 were naturalized. Others were: Italians, 2,067; Austrians, 2,008; Serbians, 929; Germans, 743, and Norwegians, 669. Certificates issued numbered 10,897, covering the whole number of naturalizations and embracing the names of wives and minor children. During the year 27 certificates of naturalization were revoked.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1932

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

**T**HE movement in prices during the month was again downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities was lower at \$7.34 for February, as compared with \$7.68 for January; \$9.44 for February, 1931; \$11.83 for February, 1930; \$11.15 for February, 1929; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.77 for February, 1920; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. The decline was due mainly to a substantial seasonal fall in the price of eggs, although the prices of pork, bacon, lard, milk, butter, cheese, beans and prunes were also lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$17.25 for February, as compared with \$17.59 for January; \$19.78 for February, 1931; \$22.12 for February, 1930; \$21.41 for February, 1929; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$24.71 for February, 1920; and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 69.2 for February as compared with 69.4 for January; 76.0 for February, 1931; 93.9 for February, 1930; 95.0 for February, 1929; 98.3 for February, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.8 for February, 1914. One hundred and three prices quotations declined, fifty-five advanced and three hundred and forty-four were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups were lower, one was higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, because of lower quotations for steers, hogs, hides, fresh meats, milk and butter, which more than offset advances in the prices of calves, lambs, and smoked ham; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, mainly because of lower prices for raw silk; the Iron and its products group, due to declines in the prices of steel tank plates and automobile body plates; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due mainly to reduced quotations for lead, silver, tin, zinc and copper; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their

Products group, because of lower prices for coal oil and sulphur; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of lower quotations for sodium bichromate and certain other chemicals. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was slightly higher, increased prices for barley, flax, rye, wheat and flour more than offsetting lower prices for bran, shorts, raw rubber, gluten meal and potatoes. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were slightly lower, the former because of lower quotations for potatoes, turnips, fresh beets, poultry, butter and milk, which more than offset advances in the prices of flour, onions, smoked ham, eggs, and glass tumblers, and the latter because of lower prices for raw silk, bran, shorts, hides, beaver and mink skins, hogs, copper and tin, which more than offset higher prices for wheat, flax, barley, lambs and fir lumber.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods were fractionally lower, due to declines in the prices of raw rubber, raw silk, potatoes, hogs, copper and tin, which more than offset higher prices for wheat, rye, barley, calves, lumber and eggs. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods also were lower, mainly because of decreased prices for bran, shorts, bacon, butter, cheese, canned salmon and dye stuffs. Canadian farm products and articles of forest origin were slightly higher, while articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin declined.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quantity for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

(Continued on page 358)

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Feb 1914	Feb 1918	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1923	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1927	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1931	Jan. 1932	Feb. 1932
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	48-0	65-2	73-2	71-4	55-4	54-6	55-2	57-8	67-0	69-8	72-6	62-4	50-2	50-4
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	32-6	46-4	47-6	45-6	31-4	29-8	29-2	31-6	29-2	43-4	46-2	37-0	26-8	27-0
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-0	25-7	25-9	26-4	18-8	18-3	18-2	20-0	22-4	24-3	25-1	21-6	15-4	15-7
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-8	31-9	33-1	32-2	26-2	27-4	28-5	28-0	29-8	30-5	31-3	27-2	22-1	22-1
Pork, leg...	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	21-9	34-1	37-0	36-1	27-5	26-6	24-6	28-8	25-3	27-5	30-1	25-2	15-9	15-8
Pork salt...	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	34-6	63-2	70-6	70-4	51-6	50-6	47-0	52-0	50-6	53-0	54-8	52-6	34-4	34-0
Bacon, break-fast...	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	26-0	45-6	52-2	56-1	39-3	40-6	34-1	40-7	36-8	37-8	39-6	37-1	20-9	19-3
Lard, pure...	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-4	67-4	78-4	63-8	41-6	45-4	46-6	45-6	43-8	45-0	42-8	40-2	25-6	25-0
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	42-6	63-8	83-9	79-4	56-2	55-3	65-7	58-4	51-8	49-7	59-7	35-1	41-8	29-7
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	35-4	49-0	63-5	72-6	47-7	43-2	54-2	50-1	44-2	41-4	51-8	27-4	32-6	22-7
Milk...	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	55-2	71-4	91-2	92-4	78-8	72-0	73-2	73-2	73-8	75-0	77-4	72-0	63-0	61-8
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	61-4	95-4	131-8	108-8	77-0	82-4	75-2	87-2	84-6	88-0	84-6	67-0	48-8	44-6
Butter, creamery...	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	35-3	52-8	73-9	63-5	44-7	47-2	43-0	49-0	46-4	48-3	46-4	37-7	27-5	25-9
Cheese, old...	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-8	33-2	40-7	38-9	31-9	33-8	32-9	33-0	33-2	33-8	33-8	28-8	22-2	21-5
Cheese, new...	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-6	30-4	38-0	36-9	28-7	33-8	32-8	33-0	33-2	33-8	33-2	28-8	22-2	21-5
Bread...	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	63-0	112-5	136-5	127-5	105-0	100-5	118-5	114-0	115-5	117-0	97-5	90-0	90-0	90-0
Flour, family...	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	32-0	65-0	76-0	67-0	47-0	45-0	61-0	53-0	52-0	54-0	52-0	35-0	31-0	33-0
Rolls, oats...	5 "	18-0	19-0	21-0	22-0	21-0	37-5	40-5	35-5	27-5	27-5	31-5	30-0	31-5	31-5	31-5	25-5	23-5	23-5
Rice...	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	11-6	20-2	31-6	25-4	19-2	20-8	21-4	21-8	21-2	21-0	20-4	19-2	17-4	17-2
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	11-8	33-8	23-2	20-2	17-0	17-0	16-6	16-2	15-6	22-2	20-2	14-2	9-6	9-2
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	12-6	20-5	27-9	24-0	21-7	21-7	20-1	19-8	19-4	20-8	20-9	19-3	16-5	16-3
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-0	17-2	26-0	23-5	18-5	19-0	15-5	15-2	13-4	13-6	16-4	12-2	11-7	11-1
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-4	42-0	64-4	50-4	35-2	39-2	36-4	33-6	32-4	30-4	28-8	25-2	24-4	24-4
Sugar, yellow...	4 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	10-6	19-8	30-4	24-0	16-6	18-6	17-2	16-0	15-0	14-2	13-8	12-2	11-8	11-8
Tea, black...	1/2 lb.	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-0	12-7	16-3	14-5	13-6	15-3	17-8	18-0	18-0	17-7	17-5	14-2	12-9	12-9
Tea, green...	1/2 lb.	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-1	12-2	16-9	15-8	15-0	15-3	17-8	18-0	18-0	17-7	17-5	14-2	12-9	12-9
Coffee...	1/2 lb.	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-4	10-2	15-0	14-7	13-5	13-4	14-8	15-4	15-2	15-2	14-9	13-0	11-2	11-1
Potatoes...	1/2 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	40-0	73-7	130-3	69-5	53-3	49-7	67-0	54-2	43-9	83-5	41-3	24-2	23-9	23-9
Vinegar...	1/2 qt.	-7	-7	-7	-8	-7	-8	-9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0
<b>All Foods...</b>		<b>5-48</b>	<b>5-96</b>	<b>6-95</b>	<b>7-34</b>	<b>7-75</b>	<b>12-54</b>	<b>15-77</b>	<b>14-08</b>	<b>10-61</b>	<b>10-53</b>	<b>10-93</b>	<b>11-23</b>	<b>11-03</b>	<b>11-15</b>	<b>11-83</b>	<b>9-44</b>	<b>7-68</b>	<b>7-34</b>
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2-9	3-0	3-1	3-2	3-2	4-6	4-7	4-8	4-2	4-6	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-0	4-0	3-9	4-0
Coal, anthracite...	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-8	74-1	90-1	123-2	109-0	116-9	104-8	105-4	102-8	102-2	101-2	101-4	101-2	101-2
Coal, bituminous...	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	39-0	58-3	65-9	91-4	70-5	74-5	64-7	64-6	63-8	63-1	63-1	62-4	61-0	60-3
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	41-9	64-8	76-5	89-4	79-6	80-9	77-7	76-2	75-4	75-8	76-5	75-4	69-8	69-6
Wood, soft...	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-6	49-4	58-8	68-3	57-9	60-5	56-4	56-2	56-2	55-2	54-4	54-3	50-9	50-9
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-4	25-8	32-4	39-7	31-7	31-2	30-6	31-8	31-2	31-1	31-1	30-7	27-7	27-6
<b>Fuel and light*</b>		<b>1-50</b>	<b>1-63</b>	<b>1-76</b>	<b>1-91</b>	<b>1-90</b>	<b>2-72</b>	<b>3-24</b>	<b>4-12</b>	<b>3-49</b>	<b>3-64</b>	<b>3-34</b>	<b>3-34</b>	<b>3-29</b>	<b>3-27</b>	<b>3-26</b>	<b>3-24</b>	<b>3-11</b>	<b>3-10</b>
<b>Rent</b>	1/2 mo.	2-37	2-89	4-05	4-75	4-86	4-49	5-66	6-61	6-93	6-96	6-88	6-85	6-89	6-94	6-99	7-06	6-77	6-77
<b>† Totals</b>		<b>9-37</b>	<b>10-50</b>	<b>12-79</b>	<b>14-02</b>	<b>14-54</b>	<b>19-80</b>	<b>24-71</b>	<b>24-85</b>	<b>21-07</b>	<b>21-17</b>	<b>21-19</b>	<b>21-46</b>	<b>21-25</b>	<b>21-41</b>	<b>22-12</b>	<b>19-78</b>	<b>17-59</b>	<b>17-25</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-51	12-50	15-95	14-36	10-85	10-92	11-33	11-23	10-95	11-08	11-83	9-84	8-19	7-90	
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-79	10-97	13-41	12-82	9-77	9-60	9-85	10-42	9-84	9-97	10-83	9-13	7-69	7-16	
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	6-53	12-65	15-52	14-16	10-88	10-71	11-00	11-26	11-02	10-98	11-58	9-73	8-24	7-93	
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-24	12-37	15-11	13-62	10-23	10-24	10-23	10-52	10-22	10-43	11-09	8-91	7-14	6-90	
Ontario.....	5-01	5-00	6-50	7-20	7-53	12-66	15-86	13-95	10-46	10-71	11-33	11-04	11-12	11-77	9-38	7-56	7-20		
Manitoba.....	6-85	6-19	7-48	7-87	8-36	12-14	16-06	14-01	10-45	9-93	10-67	10-53	10-59	10-92	11-59	8-85	7-36	6-84	
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-27	12-69	15-34	14-00	10-61	10-47	11-26	11-38	11-29	11-40	12-00	9-02	7-40	7-08	
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-55	12-87	15-87	14-54	10-21	10-14	11-33	11-03	11-14	11-37	12-07	9-12	7-46	7-01	
British Columbia....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-11	12-61	16-66	14-87	11-59	11-19	12-16	11-96	12-05	12-16	13-02	10-47	8-38	8-10	

†December only. \$Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## 1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b> Dominion (average).....</b>	25.2	20.3	18.8	13.5	10.7	15.7	22.1	15.8	17.0	19.3	22.8	38.4
<b> Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	27.6	22.1	20.8	15.4	12.2	13.3	20.2	19.8	19.9	17.1	20.2	37.6
1—Sydney.....	26.5	22.2	20.8	17.7	15.1	13	20	17.2	19.5	17.9	20.8	38.3
2—New Glasgow.....	27	23.2	19.5	14.2	11.1	12	20	21.7	21.2	17.1	18	39.1
3—Amherst.....	25	19.7	17	14	11	12	20	19.5	20	16.2	22.4	35
4—Halifax.....	31.9	22.7	22.4	15.7	13.2	12.5	20	17.4	16.3	18	20.2	39
5—Windsor.....	30	25	20	16	10	15	16	18	20	16	19	35
6—Truro.....	25	20	25	15	12.5	15	25	25	22.5	17.1	20.8	39
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22.6	21	19	14.4	13	15	25	16.7	14.3	18.1	20.4	36.2
<b> New Brunswick (average)...</b>	31.5	23.3	23.0	16.2	12.9	15.8	22.5	19.4	20.8	18.0	21.2	37.9
8—Moncton.....	30.8	24.3	23.2	16.7	14	16.5	25	18.8	17.1	16.5	17.6	37.2
9—St. John.....	30.5	20.7	21.2	15	12.2	18	20	17.7	22.5	19.2	22	41.4
10—Fredericton.....	36.2	25	28.7	18.5	13.5	13	20	20	23.6	18.7	22	37.8
11—Bathurst.....	28.3	23.3	18.8	14.5	11.7	15	20	21	20	17.5	23.3	35.3
<b> Quebec (average).....</b>	25.0	18.0	17.9	12.1	8.3	12.7	22.2	13.8	15.4	20.1	22.6	40.2
12—Quebec.....	23.6	21.2	18.2	15.2	9.1	15.6	21.2	14.7	15.4	21.4	23.6	36
13—Three Rivers.....	21.5	18.8	19.2	11.5	8.6	12.7	22.5	13.5	17.4	22.6	21.7	39.2
14—Sherbrooke.....	24.3	19.5	16.1	10.5	11.3	25	25	15.5	18.1	18	21.6	40
15—Sorel.....	17.5	17.5	16.5	10.5	7	12	25	12	14	20	26	40
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.1	15.1	15.4	10.7	7.2	15.2	16	12.6	13.1	21.6	25.2	40.2
17—St. John's.....	18.7	17.2	17.6	10.8	8	14.2	25	13.1	14.7	19.6	22.6	43.6
18—Thetford Mines.....	13.7	13.7	14	11.3	6.3	12	21	12.7	17.3	19.5	22	43.3
19—Montreal.....	26.7	21.3	23.3	11.7	9.7	10	22.8	14.6	13.7	19.1	20.2	40.5
20—Hull.....	22.5	18	18.6	11.3	8.4	11.3	24.4	15.7	15.2	18.9	20.6	38.6
<b> Ontario (average).....</b>	26.0	20.7	18.7	13.7	11.0	17.1	22.5	15.7	16.5	18.6	21.8	36.3
21—Ottawa.....	26.3	20.5	19	12.8	9.4	14.7	23.2	14.7	14.8	18.1	20.7	36.3
22—Brockville.....	30	24	22.4	13	9.5	16.2	25	17.1	14.7	20.7	24.9	40
23—Kingston.....	24.9	19.3	20.3	13.9	9.4	13.7	22.6	14.8	13.3	19.1	19.9	35.3
24—Belleville.....	22.8	18.6	19.5	13	8.6	16	21	15.2	13.7	20.9	23.5	37.5
25—Peterborough.....	25.8	20.7	19.3	14.3	10.2	17.6	23	15.1	18.2	16.9	19.5	33.1
26—Oshawa.....	25.7	20.7	17.5	12.9	11.5	19.2	22.5	14.5	16	19.4	24	35.6
27—Orillia.....	23	18	18.3	13.2	11	19.2	22.5	16.4	16.6	18.5	19.5	32.6
28—Toronto.....	26.7	21.3	20	13.4	12.9	16.8	22.5	15.1	15.5	20.6	25.9	42
29—Niagara Falls.....	27.2	21.8	21.4	16	10.9	18.2	25.7	17.2	17	17.5	20.7	36.5
30—St. Catharines.....	27.2	22	19.2	14.8	10.3	16.7	24.3	15.1	13	16.1	18.9	35
31—Hamilton.....	27.2	21.8	21	13.8	12.9	17.8	18.8	14.0	19	17.8	21.8	37.5
32—Brantford.....	26.2	21.4	19	14.2	9.4	14.7	23.7	15.4	16	17.3	19.8	34.7
33—Galt.....	28	23.2	18.2	14.6	14.7	18.5	21.7	16.3	18	18.7	21.6	36
34—Guelph.....	24.3	20.3	18.6	13.4	12.6	17.1	21.5	14.4	16.5	15.4	19.5	33.6
35—Kitchener.....	24.1	19.9	17.4	14.1	11.4	16.7	25	14	18	15.7	19	35.5
36—Woodstock.....	25.6	21.4	18	13.4	12.4	16.2	20	14.8	14.2	16.5	19.1	34.4
37—Stratford.....	26.2	21	17	12.7	11.7	18.2	25	14.2	14.2	17.2	20.5	37.8
38—London.....	26.1	20.9	19.3	13.7	9.6	16.4	20.9	15.4	14.8	19.4	20.3	37.9
39—St. Thomas.....	25	20	19.2	13.9	11	16.1	22	14.9	13.2	18.3	21.1	37.3
40—Chatham.....	23.3	19.2	17.6	13.7	9.8	18.5	22.5	15.8	15.4	16.5	20.3	34.9
41—Windsor.....	24.4	19	18.9	13.8	11	17	25.7	15.1	13.7	16.3	20.3	37.9
42—Sarnia.....	27	21.5	18.2	15.5	12.4	17.7	22.7	15.5	16.5	16.6	21.9	34.2
43—Owen Sound.....	24.2	18.2	14.5	12.2	10	18.5	17.5	16.2	16.5	18.3	20.2	35
44—North Bay.....	30	21	22.7	12.3	11.3	16	18	16	16	20.6	23.6	39
45—Sudbury.....	27.5	23.5	17	13.4	9.2	18	22.5	17	16.7	19.1	22.8	35.6
46—Cobalt.....	27	20.5	18	13.5	12.2	17	22.5	16.8	19.5	20.7	24.2	34.8
47—Timmins.....	30	22.7	19.7	15.8	16	20	21	21.2	22.1	25.9	29.9	37
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	25.7	21.5	19.1	14.9	10.3	16.4	21.3	17	22.1	21.5	24.8	38.7
49—Port Arthur.....	25	19.5	15.5	13.5	10	20	25	16.2	22.5	21.9	25.4	37.8
50—Fort William.....	22.7	18.1	14	11.6	9.4	14.1	25	15	16	19.6	23.7	33.7
<b> Manitoba (average).....</b>	22.2	16.9	18.0	11.4	9.4	12.7	19.2	13.5	14.2	18.5	22.0	34.4
51—Winnipeg.....	25.1	18.1	18.3	11.8	10.1	11.8	21.3	13.9	16	18.6	22.9	34.9
52—Brandon.....	19.3	15.7	17.7	11	8.7	13.5	17	13	12.3	18.3	21	33.9
<b> Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	24.1	18.2	16.7	11.7	9.0	14.1	20.1	13.8	12.9	20.0	24.8	37.2
53—Regina.....	23.2	18	16.3	10.4	9	12.9	21.1	13.5	12	19.8	23.3	35.9
54—Prince Albert.....	25	18	15	12	10	15	20	15	15	20	28.8	40
55—Saskatoon.....	20.4	16.7	15.9	11.7	8.3	14	19.2	12.3	11.8	20.5	22.7	35.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	27.8	20	19.5	12.5	8.8	14.4	20	14.2	14.2	19.6	24.5	37.5
<b> Alberta (average).....</b>	21.3	17.7	16.4	11.2	9.1	13.6	19.1	12.9	14.4	20.1	23.7	39.5
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.3	20	18	12.3	10	14.7	19.3	15	20	26.6	30	45
58—Drumheller.....	18.5	15	13.5	10.2	8	11.2	19	12.5	12	17	20.3	36.2
59—Edmonton.....	21.3	18.7	19.3	10.7	8.1	15	20.3	11.9	14.6	20	24	38.8
60—Calgary.....	21.9	17.4	15.6	10.9	10.2	13.5	17.5	12.5	12.7	17.8	20.7	37.2
61—Lethbridge.....	21.7	17.3	15.7	11.7	9	13.8	19.3	13.3	12.5	19.3	23.3	40.5
<b> British Columbia (average).....</b>	27.0	21.9	19.2	13.8	12.4	18.4	25.2	17.0	20.5	23.2	28.3	46.0
62—Fernie.....	19	19	22.5	12.5	10	19	22.5	15.1	19	22.5	28.3	45
63—Nelson.....	25.8	21	17.5	13.8	11.3	18	24.3	15.1	21.8	21	27.1	42.5
64—Trail.....	24	19.3	17.3	12.2	9.3	16	25	17	18	24.3	27.1	42.3
65—New Westminster.....	27.7	22.2	20.3	14	11.7	17.2	21.5	13.8	21.5	23.3	28.1	46.6
66—Vancouver.....	28.5	22.5	19.9	14	14.1	18.5	26.1	16.3	20.4	23.7	29.2	45.7
67—Victoria.....	27.7	22.4	19.7	13.6	13.2	20	25.9	16.9	15.8	20.4	23.9	46.5
68—Nanaimo.....	28.1	23.6	19.6	15	15.5	21.6	28.7	17.6	23	23.6	30.6	50
69—Prince Rupert.....	27.5	22.5	20	14.3	11.7	17.7	25	21.7	24.6	26.7	32.1	49

a Price for single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1932

Fish								Eggs				Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prins, etc. per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18-8	24-3	15-0	14-0	54-0	19-3	18-5	25-8	12-5	29-7	22-7	10-3	22-3	25-9	
12-6	30-4			52-5	16-3	15-7	20-2	13-4	39-4	30-8	10-7	24-1	28-4	
9-7	27-2			47-4	16-2	14-7	19-9	12-3	43-4	32-9	a 12-9	25	27-6	
	30			55	15-9	15	22-6	13-7	41-7	29	10-12	24-2	28-8	
13-5	30			50	16-9	17	24-1	13-6	36-5	29-1	9	26-9	29-7	
12	35			60	16	15	19-5	13-2	39-4	30-6	a 12-5	18-5	27-9	
							17	13	35		10		27-5	
15	30			50	15-5	16-7	17-6	14-6	40-4	32-3	a 9	26	29-1	
	27-5			55	16-9	15-5	33-2	13-5	28-3	21-3	a 8-5	22-8	26-3	
	35-0			60-0	17-2	17-2	26-3	13-0	36-0	26-0	10-6	25-9	27-8	
16-3	35			60	16-7	18-5	25-1	13-7	40-4	30	11	26-0	27-6	
	35			60	16-2	15-2	26-3	11-9	32	25-5	a 11-5	25-4	27-5	
	35			60	18-1	18	27-4	13-5	35-6	28-6	10	26-4	29-2	
					17-7					20	10	25-6	26	
					18-8	18-6	19-1	13-9	32-7	25-2	9-4	21-0	24-7	
					19-5	19-3	23-2	13-2	32-8	23-7	b 12	20-2	24-2	
						18	18-8	17-3	33-7	25-3	b 10	18	24-4	
						19-3	17-3	13-9	32-8	25-8	a 9-1	22	24	
						15	14-3	14	30-5	26	8		24-7	
						15-5	20	16	29-8	23-7	b 7	22	24-6	
						19-3	18	24	34-2	25-7	b 8		24-7	
						20	16	14-5	31	25-2	10		25-1	
						20-5	19-8	23-6	35-7	26	10-11	24-2	26-6	
							18-7	19-1	33-5	25-5	b 10	20-9	24-3	
19-5	23-3	18-7	8-7	51-7	19-2	18-2	28-9	12-2	27-1	21-1	10-2	22-8	25-4	
19-3	25-4	20-6	9-1	50	18-9	18-3	30-3	11-5	34-4	24-8	10	24	25-2	
	27-5	20	9		19-3	17-5	28-3	12-8	23-3	18	8	22	23-7	
	20	16	8	50	18	17	24-6	12-4	28-1	21	10	20-2	23-5	
						20	29-2	12-5	25-1	19	9-1	24-1	25-1	
						18-5	21-7	13-5	24	17-8	9	20	23-9	
						20	18	28-8	32-2	22-8	a 9-5	25	25-6	
							31	12-4	24-5	19	10	23-5	26-3	
	25					25	18-6	12-7	31-6	23-9	10	22	26-6	
						20	20	29	25-9		11		25-9	
		15				17-7	17-3	33	11-6	26-3	11	23-7	25-5	
						16-8	15-6	33-9	11-9	27-5	10	23	26-3	
						18-3	16-5	26-6	11	24-1	9	21-3	22-8	
						20-7	18-3	28	12-3	23-6	17-2	10	21-7	
		20				20	28-1	10-9	26-6	22-6	10	22	25-2	
						18	25-5	11-1	25-6	20-6	9	21-5	25-5	
		25				19-2	18-5	26-8	11-4	21	8	22-7	24-7	
	30	18				19	17-6	30-7	11-5	23-2	10	21-7	24-7	
						17-8	17-5	31-4	12	25	9	23-2	25-2	
	26-5	20				19-1	18-2	35-1	12-2	25-8	10	24-5	26-1	
	25	25				18-1	20-2	29-4	10-5	22-3	9	22-2	24-8	
20	25					18	33-9	10-8	26	22-1	11	25-9	24-1	
						17-7	20	33-7	12-2	23	17-7	10	24	
							18	25	10-6	24	19-5	10	22	
							16-7	17-5	30-1	13	31-1	11	25	
							20	19	23-7	32-2	24-1	13	20	
	16-5			55	18-9	18-7	22-5	20	22-6	32-6	20	12	25	
	18-5				22-5	20	22-6	14-6	38-3	28	a 13-3		26-8	
	16-7	15-6			20-3	16-7	30-5	14-2	32-4	29-6	11	22	25-9	
					18-7	16	32-2	12-4	27-2	23-5	11-1	25	27-2	
					20	20	25-2	12-2	29-4	23-8	11-1	23-7	27-1	
		20-4	12-4		20-7	17-5	24-4	10-2	28-3	21-0	10-0	17-9	22-9	
	19-8	13-2			20	17-3	27-3	9-9	31-4	23-8	10	18-3	23-9	
19-5	19-8	11-5			21	17-6	21-4	10-4	25-2	18-1	10	17-5	21-8	
20-1	21-7	9-6	14-0		21-5	19-5	16-9	11-5	30-4	21-9	10-0	17-2	22-9	
21-3	20	12-5	15		25	19		10-3	27	18-8	10	16-5	22-5	
20	25	8	12		20	21-5	16-3	13-4	35	27-4	10	18-8	25-3	
19	19-8	8	15		21	16-3	19	10-3	29-3	21-7	10	16-3	20-3	
	22	10			20	21-2	15-4	11-9		19-6	10	17	23-5	
24-0	22-2	10-6	17-5		24-0	20-1	24-0	11-3	28-6	20-4	10-4	20-2	25-3	
25-8	24-7	10	12-5		26-7	22	21-2	11-3	31	21-5	11	22-4	26-4	
	20	9				17-5	18-8	11-9	25	19-4	11	19-5	24-6	
21	21	11-9	20		20-4	20-9	21-9	11-5	27-9	20-8	10	20	24-5	
25-3	23	10-7			25	20-6	26-2	9-8	31-1	20-3	10	18-9	24-7	
24	22-2	11-2	20		19-5	31-7	12	12	27-8	20	10	20-3	26-2	
19-7	20-1	14-5	15-0		20-4	21-0	30-0	13-1	27-4	21-5	12-0	24-7	28-6	
					17-5	25	34-3	15	31-5	24	a 12-5		28-6	
24-3	25	13-5	20		24-6	22-4	22-5	13	30-6	22-7	a 14-3	20	25-4	
23	26-7	15	20		22-5	21	26-7	14	31-7	23-2	a 12-5	25	27	
										14-3				
17-6	15-8		11-3		19-3	19-3	29-2	10-8	24-5	19	a 8-3		28-2	
17-6	15-8		11-3		21-4	18-1	29-9	11-4	24-6	19-6	a 8-3		28-4	
15-8	20		12-5		22-8	19-3	27-9	11-5	23-4	19	a 12-5	26-4	29-8	
						20	35	13-4	24-3	21-3	a 12-5	25	30	
						22-5	34-2	15-9	28-6	23	a 14-3	27	30-9	
	17-5	15			15									



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2½'s, per can	Corn, 2½'s, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	21.5	6.0a	15.1	3.1	4.7	8.6	11.2	10.6	10.6	11.1
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	20.7	6.7	14.6	3.6	4.9	8.6	13.0	10.8	10.3	10.5
1—Sydney.....	20.5	5.3-7.3	15.5	3.5	4.7	8.2	12.8	10.1	9.9	10.4
2—New Glasgow.....	20.6	6.7-7.3	15.4	3.5	4.9	8.5	12.8	11.2	9.6	11.3
3—Amherst.....	20	6.7	14.3	3.7	4.7	9	13.5	9.9	10.6	10
4—Halifax.....	23	6.7	13.7	3.4	4.8	8.7	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.8
5—Windsor.....	18	6.7-7.3	13	3.8	5	8	15	12.5	11.5	10
6—Truro.....	22	6.7	15.6	3.8	5	9.2	13.3	10.4	9.8	10.4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	20.7	6.7	16	3.3	5	10	14.2	13.1	10.8	12.6
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	20.4	7.0	14.0	3.6	4.8	8	12.9	9.8	9.8	9.8
8—Moncton.....	20.9	6.7-7.3	14.7	3.6	4.7	9.7	14.2	10	10.4	10.1
9—St. John.....	20.1	7.3	14.5	3.4	5	7.7	12.5	10	9.7	10
10—Fredericton.....	21.4	6.7-7.3	14.4	3.6	4.8	7.9	14	10	9.9	10
11—Bathurst.....	19	6.7	12.5	3.8	4.5	9	11	9	9	9
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	19.0	5.0	13.7	3.3	4.8	7.9	11.0	9.2	10.1	10.2
12—Quebec.....	21.2	6.7	14.3	3.7	5.5	9.1	11.6	9.3	9.3	10.4
13—Three Rivers.....	20.8	4.4-7	13.8	3.8	4.4	7.3	11.1	10	11.1	10.9
14—Sherbrooke.....	19.5	5	13.1	3.1	5.2	7.6	11.7	9.3	9.8	10.5
15—Sorel.....	18.4	5.5-5.2	14	2.7	4	7	9.4	8.4	10.3	10.1
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.2	3.3	13.9	2.6	4.7	7.7	11.1	9.4	10.5	10.7
17—St. John's.....	17.4	4.7-5.3	14.3	3.2	4.7	8.2	11.4	9.3	11.3	10.6
18—Theftord Mines.....	17.7	4.3	13.1	3.4	5	6.5	10.7	9.2	9.7	9.8
19—Montreal.....	21.3	6.6-7	14.5	3.6	4.8	9	10.8	9.2	9.5	9.8
20—Hull.....	17.4	4.7-6	12.5	3.4	4.8	8.5	11.2	8.6	9.1	9.2
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	21.0	5.6	14.9	2.8	4.6	9.4	11.8	9.9	9.9	10.3
21—Ottawa.....	21.4	5.3-7.3	15.5	3.6	5.1	9.8	10	9.5	9.7	10.5
22—Brockville.....	17.8	4.5-5.1	13.3	2.8	4.8	9.5	11.4	10.2	10.2	10.2
23—Kingston.....	18.1	5.3	14.4	3.2	4.7	9.3	12	8.9	9.2	9.4
24—Belleville.....	20.7	4	15.1	2.7	3.9	10.1	12.7	9.7	9.7	10.5
25—Peterborough.....	18.7	4.7	14.3	2.8	4.2	8.8	11.3	8.9	9.6	10
26—Oshawa.....	22	4.7-6.7	15	2.5	4.8	9.8	11	9.9	9.8	9.8
27—Orillia.....	23.1	4.6	16.2	2.6	4.4	8.8	11.7	9.6	9.6	9.8
28—Toronto.....	24.8	6.7-7.3	15.2	3.1	4.5	9.6	11.4	10.1	9.9	10.4
29—Niagara Falls.....		6.7	16.2	2.9	5	9.1	13.1	9.5	9.6	10.2
30—St. Catharines.....	20.2	4.7	14.7	2.6	4.2	9.2	11.2	9.6	9.1	9.8
31—Hamilton.....	24.7	5.3-6.7	14.7	2.6	4.6	9.4	10.9	9.9	9.9	10.4
32—Brantford.....	21.5	4.6-7	14.7	2.4	4	9.7	10.6	9.3	9.3	9.3
33—Galt.....	25.5	6	15.5	2.7	4.4	10.1	11.8	9.9	9.8	10.5
34—Guelph.....	22.9	5.3	14.8	2.4	4.7	10.2	10.7	9.8	10.3	10.7
35—Kitchener.....	21.9	6	14.7	2.7	4.7	9.6	12.7	9.8	10.2	9.9
36—Woodstock.....	21.1	4.5-3	12.6	2.4	4.3	9.4	11.3	10.4	10.9	10
37—Stratford.....	21.5	4.7-6	14.3	2.3	4.7	9.8	10.8	9.9	9.5	9.6
38—London.....	20.8	5.3-3	15.4	2.5	4.2	9.4	12.1	10.3	10	10.2
39—St. Thomas.....	19.7	4.7-5.3	15.2	2.5	4.2	10.1	11.7	10.5	10.4	10.6
40—Chatham.....	20.1	4.7	15	2.4	4.6	9.7	13.2	10.7	11.1	10.5
41—Windsor.....	19.9	6.7-7.3	15.2	2.6	3.9	9.9	12.6	9.6	10.2	10.6
42—Sarnia.....	20.3	6.7	15.2	2.2	4.6	9.8	12	11.1	11	11
43—Owen Sound.....	19.7	5.3-6	14.6	2.4	3.9	9.2	11.6	10.4	10	10.8
44—North Bay.....	19.6	5.3	14	3.4	4.7	10.3	12.5	9.8	9.3	9.3
45—Sudbury.....	21.3	6.6-7	14.3	3.4	5.4	8	13.2	9.5	9.5	10
46—Cobalt.....	20.2	6.7	15	3.5	5.5	8.8	12.9	10.3	9.1	11.3
47—Timmins.....	22	6	14.2	3.7	4.7	9.3	12.3	10.9	10.9	11.6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	20.5	4.5-3	17.5	3.6	5	10.3	12.5	10.1	10.1	10.7
49—Port Arthur.....	20.4	5.3	15.6	3	5	8.9	11.4	9.9	9	10.4
50—Fort William.....	19.9	5.3	13.5	3	4.7	8.2	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.6
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	22.7	5.9	15.2	3.0	4.4	10.3	10.8	11.3	11.2	11.9
51—Winnipeg.....	23.1	5.6-6	15.4	2.9	4.4	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.6	11.3
52—Brandon.....	22.3	5.6-6.2	15	3.1	4.3	10.8	11.3	11.8	11.7	12.4
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	23.4	6.2	15.9	2.9	4.6	8.7	11.1	12.5	11.8	12.4
53—Regina.....	24.6	5.6-7	12.5	3	5	9.3	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.7
54—Prince Albert.....	25	5.6	18	2.7	4	7.4	12.5	13.7	12.7	13.5
55—Saskatoon.....	21.2	6.7	15	3	4.3	9.4	10.4	11.4	10.9	11.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.8	6.7	18	2.7	5	8.6	9.6	13.3	12	12.9
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	23.1	6.1	15.4	2.8	4.5	8.2	9.9	12.2	12.3	13.8
57—Medicine Hat.....	25.7	5.7-6.3	15	2.9	5.9	7.3	9.9	11.8	11.8	14.9
58—Drumheller.....	21.7	5.4	15	2.8	3.8	8.1	10	12.5	12.7	14.2
59—Edmonton.....	19.4	6.7b	14.4	2.8	4	7.3	8.9	11.9	11.7	12.4
60—Calgary.....	24.7	5.6-7	15	2.9	4.5	9.4	9.9	12.4	12.9	14.2
61—Lethbridge.....	24	6.7	17.5	2.8	4.3	8.8	10.8	12.3	12.3	13.2
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	25.3	7.3	17.9	3.2	5.1	6.5	7.6	12.1	12.3	13.5
62—Fernie.....	22.5	7.1	17.5	3.1	4.3	8.1	8.8	12.8	13.8	16.5
63—Nelson.....	20.6	8.3	15	3.2	4.8	6	8	12	13.1	13.8
64—Trail.....	23.3	6.3	16	3.3	4.2	5.8	7.1	12	11.7	12
65—New Westminster.....	25.6	6.2-7	20.6	3.3	4.7	6	6.2	12.6	13.4	13.4
66—Vancouver.....	27.5	6.2-7	19.5	3.3	6.2	6.8	7.5	12	12.7	13.5
67—Victoria.....	23.2	7.5	19.3	3.2	5.7	5.7	6.6	10.9	11.6	12.1
68—Nanaimo.....	28.8	7.5-8	20	3.1	5.7	8.1	9.8	12	10.5	14
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	8.3	15	3.3	5	5.3	7.1	12.8	11.3	13

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c., 6c. and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1932

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
4.6	4.0	.718	16.2	20.3	16.3	11.4	17.6	16.8	58.3	22.5	52.6	40.8
4.4	4.4	.797	16.6	21.5	13.8	10.7	16.6	15.6	59.7	23.1	55.8	40.4
4.1	4.4	.795	17.2	.....	16	12.5	17.5	16.1	.....	21.4	.....	45
4.5	4.6	.868	17.6	.....	15	10.8	16.9	15.5	65	26	55	38
4.6	4.5	.75	17.4	25	.....	10	14.7	15	.....	21.2	55	.....
4.4	4.5	.789	17.5	26.2	12	10.1	16.2	16.8	59.5	23	60	39
4	4	.83	15	15	.....	10	17	15	.....	25	.....	.....
4.6	4.6	.75	14.7	19.6	12.3	10.7	17.2	15.3	54.5	21.8	53	39.4
4.6	4.5	.61	12.7	15	.....	11.2	15	15	45	25.6	.....	44.5
4.0	4.0	.602	13.7	22.4	13.9	11.8	15.4	14.7	56.7	18.3	52.1	40.6
4.5	4.3	.685	15	.....	16	12	15.8	15.2	60	21.9	55	50
3.8	3.6	.606	12.5	17.7	14.2	9.7	15	14.3	53.3	18	46.2	34
4.6	4	.616	12.4	27.1	13.2	14.3	15.9	14.7	.....	17.4	55	40.4
3	4	.50	15	.....	12	11	15	14.5	.....	16	.....	38
4.5	5.0	.711	15.0	24.3	14.3	11.7	17.7	15.7	57.0	22.5	50.2	39.5
4.7	5.2	.711	15.5	23.5	15.2	13	18.7	16.5	71.8	22.6	56.3	39.3
4.7	5.3	.56	13.7	24	14.1	12.4	18.5	16.3	64.5	24.7	42.5	41.3
3.9	4.8	.684	14.4	32.1	15.6	11.7	18.8	15.8	60	23.1	51	40.5
4.7	6.4	.665	15	25	12	12	16	13.3	.....	23.6	.....	40.5
4.5	4.4	.675	13.4	20	13.6	12.2	15	14	53.3	18.8	40	38.7
4.7	5.1	.688	15	20	14.5	9.1	18.8	16.7	.....	21.3	.....	38
3.7	4.3	.818	14.6	.....	15	11.3	18.2	13.8	47.5	25	55	43.2
4.9	4.6	.813	16	27.2	13.6	12.2	18.1	16.1	.....	22.2	53.9	37.8
4.4	5.1	.782	17.1	22.4	15.2	11.5	17	18.6	45	21	53	36.2
4.1	3.5	.618	14.1	19.0	16.0	11.6	17.0	17.3	56.9	22.1	52.8	37.2
4.6	4.6	.839	17.4	24.9	13.7	11.6	17.8	15.7	.....	21.7	54	37.6
4.3	3.8	.687	15.3	23.3	.....	9.6	16.6	15.7	.....	20.7	60	38.2
4.3	4.5	.746	14.4	31.2	13	12.2	17	17.5	55	20.4	56.2	37.1
4.5	4	.611	14.2	20.8	.....	11.8	16.2	17.1	69	20.2	56.2	36.5
3.2	2.7	.466	10	13.7	.....	10.6	17.3	16.7	57.2	21.7	52	35
4.2	3.1	.485	11.4	19.2	.....	12.1	16.8	18	65	23.3	66.3	37.2
4.3	3.2	.473	11.3	17.5	.....	11.4	17.6	18.1	.....	25	55.7	38.1
4.8	2.9	.528	12.7	19.3	.....	11.8	15.3	15.2	63.3	21.4	59.1	36.5
3.6	3.4	.643	12.6	14.8	.....	10.6	18	17.7	60	23.3	55	36.5
4.3	3	.611	12.8	16.7	.....	12.7	17.4	17.4	55.7	17.9	43	36.7
5.3	3.9	.499	13.5	18.3	.....	11.7	16.6	16.3	60	21.1	55	37.7
3.6	2.4	.519	10.7	13.6	.....	11.6	17	15	.....	20.3	55	36.2
4	3	.519	12.7	18.5	.....	12.6	16.2	16.9	.....	20.5	50	35.1
4.5	3.3	.54	11.7	17.5	.....	11.7	16.7	17.5	.....	19.3	53.5	35.7
4.1	2.7	.492	11.5	12.1	.....	12.2	15.7	17	46.5	21.9	60	35.1
3.8	2.8	.52	12	15.7	.....	12.6	16	15.3	49	24.2	.....	35.4
4	3.2	.51	11.3	13	.....	12.9	17.7	17.4	48	24.4	53	38.2
4.3	3.3	.545	11.9	14.7	.....	10.8	16	16	.....	21	.....	35.5
3.6	2.8	.613	13.3	12.6	.....	12.1	17.1	17.4	.....	21.6	.....	36.5
3.1	2.3	.501	11.2	20.6	.....	10.7	16.5	16.2	55	23.3	47	35.3
3.2	2.8	.673	12.9	12.6	.....	10.7	16.9	16.4	47	22.5	.....	37.1
4.6	2.8	.508	10.2	14.3	.....	11.2	16.5	17	.....	24	.....	34.2
3.9	3.3	.445	10	12.7	.....	10	17.8	16.6	45	26	50	36.4
4.1	3.4	.758	18.7	25	20	11.7	18	17.7	64	22.5	49	42.2
4.2	4.1	.727	17.5	.....	17.7	12.8	17.8	19.8	63.4	25.4	57	37.5
5.2	4.9	.804	23	30	19	11.5	17.7	19.7	63.6	20	45	39.7
4.9	4.6	1.05	32	.....	15.7	14	17.2	18	62.5	24.5	47.5	42.3
3.4	5.3	.69	15.2	27	15	11.6	19.2	19.5	61	21.8	47.2	39.7
4.3	4.3	.783	19.1	26.7	16	11.2	17.2	19.5	54.6	21.9	46	38.7
3.5	4.5	.764	15.2	25	14	11.1	17.9	19.6	51	20.7	45.6	38.4
5.1	4.1	.593	13.2	.....	.....	12.6	19.0	17.8	55.9	23.4	47.9	42.9
5.2	3.9	.544	13.1	.....	16	12.1	18.4	16.8	53.5	22.8	47	41.6
4.9	4.2	.642	13.3	.....	13	13.6	18.7	18.7	58.3	24	48.7	44.2
5.3	5.0	.817	18.0	.....	18.9	11.2	19.8	18.8	58.4	24.0	49.9	46.8
6.5	4.7	.86	22.5	.....	22.5	12.5	21	19	59.7	25	54.7	46.3
5.3	6.2	.85	15	.....	21.5	10.5	21	19.8	66	26.3	50	48.8
4.5	4.6	.711	13.8	.....	15	10.2	18.6	18.3	51.4	22.9	44.5	45.9
4.8	4.6	.847	20.5	.....	16.5	11.5	18.6	18.2	56.3	21.9	50.4	46.2
5.8	3.9	.736	18.3	.....	17.2	11.3	19.7	17.7	59.1	23.7	52.7	49.1
6	4.1	.697	20	.....	22.5	12.5	20.8	17.9	65	24.1	61.5	50
5.4	3.8	.95	21.7	.....	16	10	21	18.5	57.5	25	51.7	51.7
5	3.3	.434	10.7	.....	15.3	11.7	17.8	17.6	60	23.3	49.5	48.5
5.7	4.2	.965	24.2	.....	11.4	11.4	19	17.1	54.8	22.3	49.2	46.8
6.7	4	.633	15	.....	15	11	20	17.5	58.3	24	51.7	48.3
6.2	4.3	1.085	25.0	.....	19.9	10.5	18.6	16.5	64.7	23.7	55.1	46.8
8.3	3.6	1.11	26.7	.....	20	11.7	18.8	18.8	71.7	25	63.3	51.3
6	4	1.30	33.3	.....	20	10.6	20	15	66.3	26.3	53.8	50
5.8	3.8	1.08	26.7	.....	20	19.3	17.8	15.3	63.3	23.3	50	45.7
5.2	4.8	.838	19.5	.....	20.5	9.6	17.3	15.3	56.7	23.6	52	42.8
5.8	4.4	.866	21.3	.....	18	11.6	18.3	15.1	60	22.5	57.4	43.4
5.2	4	1.05	21.5	.....	20	10	18	14.7	63.2	21	49.5	45
7.6	5	.954	22.5	.....	.....	10.8	18.3	17.5	71	23.7	64.7	48.3
5.3	4.8	1.45	28.3	.....	20.5	9.6	18.6	17.5	65	23.8	50	47.5



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per lb. in	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	6-1	5-9	44-4	51-6	25-6	15-1	3-0	43-0	51-9	11-9	5-5	\$ 16-194
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	6-2	6-0	49-2	52-5	26-5	11-8	3-1	45-8	36-4	12-6	5-8	
1-Sydney.....	5-9	5-8	46	43-9	27-7	15-3	3-2			13-1	5-5	
2-New Glasgow.....	6-3	5-9	51-8	56-2	24	12-3	3		33-5	14-5	6-4	
3-Amherst.....	6	6	53-3	60	25	10-5	2-8	47-5	37-5	11-7	5-4	
4-Halifax.....	5-9	5-6	45	44-3	26	11	2-9	40	40	12-1	5-8	16-00
5-Windsor.....	6	6	50	60	30	10	3-4			12	6	
6-Truro.....	6-8	6-5	49	50-7	26-2	11-7	3-1	50	34-5	12-2	5-7	
7-P.E.I. Charlottetown	6	5-4	53-7	42-3	26	15	2-6	45	36-7	13-5	5-5	15-40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	6-0	5-7	45-8	50-7	26-2	12-0	3-0	50-0	38-8	11-9	5-2	16-250
8-Moncton.....	6-2	5-8	47	60	27-3	11-9	3	57	41-8	12-8	5-6	15-50-16-00g
9-St. John.....	5-9	5-7	44	44-2	24	11-3	2-9	44-2	41-3	12-2	5	15-25
10-Fredericton.....	6-3	6	49-8	48	26	11-7	2-9	48-7	37-1	11-7	5-3	17-00
11-Bathurst.....	5-7	5-2	42-5		27-5	13-1	3-1		35	11	5	17-00
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	5-6	5-3	47-5	51-3	24-9	13-7	2-9	49-2	52-6	10-4	5-1	15-664
12-Quebec.....	5-7	5-4	48-3	57-4	24-6	16-4	2-8	51-1	55-6	10-4	5-5	15-50
13-Three Rivers.....	6	5-7	49-8	54-4	25-2	14-3	2-5	52-8	50	10-8	5-5	15-50
14-Sherbrooke.....	5-4	5-3	45-6	49-5	24-5	13-4	2-8	53	52-6	10-9	4-9	15-85-16-10
15-Sorel.....	5-9	5-4	44	48-7	26-7	10	2-5	38-3	51-7	10	5-2	14-50
16-St. Hyacinthe.....	5-4	5-1	53-7	53-4	25	12-7	3-2	47-8	52-5	10	4-8	15-00
17-St. John's.....	5-2	5	48-7	46	25-4	15	3	55	53-3	9-3	5	14-50
18-Thetford Mines.....	5-7	5-3	43-5	54	23-3	13-5	3-2	40	46-7	11-7	5-1	17-50-18-00
19-Montreal.....	5-4	5-3	48-1	54-9	24-4	14-1	2-9	54-7	56-1	10-4	5	16-25
20-Hull.....	5-7	5-5	45-7	43-6	24-8	13-8	3	50-2	55	10-1	4-8	16-00
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	6-2	5-9	45-7	55-7	24-7	13-8	2-7	46-1	53-7	11-0	5-3	16-992
21-Ottawa.....	5-9	5-7	49-2	55	24-8	13-9	2-8	56-5	56-7	10-9	5-2	16-00-16-50
22-Brockville.....	6-1	5-5	52	52	25	14-2	2-3	50	49	11	5	15-00
23-Kingston.....	5-7	5-3	46-4	53	23-8	12-9	2-5	46-4	51-8	11	5-8	15-00
24-Bellefleur.....	6-1	5-9	52-5	52-9	25	13-4	2-5	51-9	62-5	10-5	5-8	16-00
25-Peterborough.....	5-7	5-5	46-8	48-4	24-3	14-5	2-8	46-2	49-4	10-3	5-4	15-75
26-Oshawa.....	6-3	6-2	45-5	60-7	25	12-8	3	51-7	51-7	11-3	5-7	15-50
27-Orillia.....	6-5	6-2	53	52-1	25	14-5	2-5	46-9	53	10-7	5-1	16-50
28-Toronto.....	5-8	5-8	50-7	57-7	24-7	12-2	2-6	47-3	50-6	10	5-3	15-50
29-Niagara Falls.....	6-2	5-5	46-7	59-5	25	13-7	2-9	50	60	10-5	6	14-50g
30-St. Catharines.....	5-9	5-9	42-9	53-9	24	13-6	2-7	43	46-7	11	5-2	15-50g
31-Hamilton.....	5-8	5-7	45-8	59-3	24-5	11-3	2-6	43-2	50	9-9	5-4	15-50
32-Brantford.....	6	5-9	46-2	54-4	24-4	12-5	2-7	45	60	10	5-8	15-50
33-Galt.....	6-3	6-1	49-7	54	23-1	13-6	3	49-2	59-4	9-8	5-6	15-50
34-Guelph.....	5-9	5-9	43	52-2	24-3	11-9	3	44-2	51-2	10	5-7	15-50
35-Kitchener.....	6	6	36-4	53	24-3	13-1	2-8	41	40	10-2	4-9	15-50
36-Woodstock.....	6-2	5-9	41-8	52-8	24-8	12-8	2-8	37-8	46	10-5	5-3	15-75
37-Stratford.....	6	5-8	44-8	54-2	24-9	13-2	2-8	43-9	48	10-7	5-7	16-00
38-London.....	6-2	6-1	48-9	55-4	24-4	14-3	2-7	47-8	55	10	4-9	16-00
39-St. Thomas.....	6-3	6-1	50-5	56-8	24-7	13-1	2-9	45-3	57-1	11-1	6	16-00
40-Chatham.....	5-9	5-9	41-1	53	24-5	12-9	2-7	45-4	60	10-3	5-2	16-00
41-Windsor.....	5-9	5-7	42-5	53-9	22-6	14-1	2-8	49-9	60	9-8	4-8	16-00g
42-Sarnia.....	6-8	6-6	43-8	56-4	24-7	13-4	2-3	39	50	10-5	5	16-50
43-Owen Sound.....	6-1	5-7	50	55	24-6	11-6	2-7	37	55	10-2	5-7	15-00-15-50
44-North Bay.....	6-9	6-3	53	62-2	26	15	2-6	56-7	60	13-5	5-2	18-00
45-Sudbury.....	6-4	6-2	44	53-7	24-2	17-3	2-7	46		12-5	5-1	17-25-17-50
46-Cobalt.....	6-8	6-2	45-1	56-9	27-2	15-7	2-8	43-3	51-7	12-3	5	18-50
47-Timmins.....	6-8	6-6	37-4	57-1	25	16-5	2-8	42-6	45	13-5	5-1	18-75
48-Sault Ste. Marie.....	6-2	5-9	43-2	56	24-7	15	2-5	45-8	55	14	5-3	15-50
49-Port Arthur.....	6-2	6	37-7	59-6	25-8	16-1	3	46-7	61-7	10-9	5-1	17-00-17-50
50-Port William.....	6-3	6-1	40-5	57-8	26-6	15-4	2-7	42-5	60	11-7	5-0	16-75-17-00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	6-5	6-3	39-1	44-9	26-2	14-2	3-2	49-5	55-0	13-0	6-6	20-500
51-Winnipeg.....	6-4	6-4	37-3	46-3	25-5	13-3	3	50-6	55	11-9	7-3	19-50
52-Brandon.....	6-5	6-2	40-8	43-3	26-8	15	3-3	48-3	55	14	5-8	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	6	6-1	37-8	48-9	26-1	14-6	3-4	46-6	55-0	14-9	6-5	
53-Regina.....	6	6	40	49-7	25	18-3a	3-5	43-3		15	7-1	
54-Prince Albert.....	6-9	6-3	37-8	48-8	29-4	20	2-6	48-8	60	15	8	
55-Saskatoon.....	6-2	6-1	34-2	46-9	25-4	20-7a	3	41-1	50	14-5	4-5	
56-Moose Jaw.....	6-4	6-1	39	50-1	24-7	19-2a	3-3	53-3		15	4	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	6-6	6-4	35-7	46-6	27-1	17-5	3-5	48-3	57-2	14-0	5-3	
57-Medicine Hat.....	6-8	6-5	35-4	45-7	28-4	17-5a	3-5	58	62-5	12-7	5-6	g
58-Drumheller.....	6-8	6-8	32-7	46-7	28-3	22-6a	4-1	43-3	60	15	4	
59-Edmonton.....	6-5	6-3	41-4	48-7	25-4	17	3-2	44-4	47	14-3	6-2	
60-Calgary.....	6-2	6-2	35-8	46-7	25-9	15-3a	3-4	47-5	61-7	13-3	5-9	
61-Lethbridge.....	6-8	6	33-3	45	27-7	15	3	48-3	55	14-7	4-7	g
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	6-0	5-7	39-9	43-5	27-0	21-7	3-5	54-7	56-8	13-0	6-1	
62-Fernie.....	7-5	7	45	48-8	26-3	15	3-5	60	60	14-2	6	
63-Nelson.....	6	5-6	40	50	28-8	28-3a	4-3	60	57-5	14-2	7-7	
64-Trail.....	5-9	5-5	36	41-7	24	25-3a	3-4	60	60	13	6-3	
65-New Westminster.....	5-4	5-2	39-1	38-6	26-3	20	2-8	49-8	62-5	12-4	5	
66-Vancouver.....	5-2	5-1	41-9	43	26-3	20	3-8	56-7	54	12	5	
67-Victoria.....	6-3	5-8	38-2	40-8	27-2	22-9a	2-9	48-2	53-3	11-7	5-7	
68-Nanaimo.....	5-9	6	43-8	41-3	28-3	21-3a	3-8	52-6	50	15	5-8	
69-Prince Rupert.....	5-8	5-4	35	43-8	28-8	22-5a	3-7	50		11-3	7	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher price than in bulk.

c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted

n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$35. p Mining company houses \$20, others

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1932

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlor, per box (400)	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove) lengths, per cord	Soft (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord				Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 9-652	\$ 12-354	\$ 11-132	\$ 13-454	\$ 8-136	\$ 10-001	\$ 8-003	c.	c.	\$ 27-095	\$ 19-261		
8-800	11-750	8-583	10-083	5-600	7-400	5-600	30-1	10-2	24-333	16-333		
7-00-7-25	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	8-00	5-00	30-3	10-5	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	1	
7-25-7-35	11-00	6-00	10-00	5-00	8-00	5-00	31	10-8	20-00	10-00-12-00	2	
8-00-9-00	12-50	8-00	9-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	28-2	10	15-00-18-00	10-00	3	
9-00-11-00	11-60	13-00	14-00	6-50	7-00	6-50	30-8	9-8	30-00-45-00	20-00-30-00	4	
10-00-12-00	13-50	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	6-50	30	10	25-00	20-00	5	
8-00-9-75	12-50	8-50	9-50	6-00	8-00	5-00	30	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	6	
10-50	12-75	9-50	11-00	7-00	8-25	8-25	29-2	10-4	21-00-26-00	11-00-18-00	7	
10-719	13-333	9-125	10-375	5-500	7-583	7-050	28-0	10-1	25-750	19-250		
10-50-12-00g	13-00g	9-00g	10-00g	7-00g	8-00g	8-00g	29-6	9-7	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	8	
11-00-12-25	13-00-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00c	28-2	9-9	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	9	
8-00-12-00	13-50	6-00	7-00	4-00	6-00	4-80-6-40c	27-7	9-7	25-00	18-00	10	
10-00	12-00	7-00	9-00	4-00	6-00	6-00	26-5	11	18-00	15-00	11	
9-264	12-422	12-125	12-426	9-083	9-806	8-037	25-9	9-7	23-056	14-513		
10-00	11-00	14-667c	14-667c	12-00-13-333c	12-00-13-333c	9-00c	21-5	10-1	27-00-35-00		12	
9-00	12-00	15-00	16-00c	12-00	14-00c	7-00	29	10	20-00-27-00	12-00-20-00	13	
9-00	12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	8-00	26-3	9-3	20-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	14	
9-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	25	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15	
7-25-7-50	12-50	12-00-14-667	13-333-16-00c	9-333-10-667c	13-333c	7-00-10-667c	25	9-8	18-00-24-00	11-00-15-00	16	
9-00	12-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	9-00c	23-4	9-7	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	17	
10-00	14-00	15-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00	11-00-12-00	12-00-16-00c	26-7	10	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	18	
10-00	12-25-12-50	15-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00	11-00-12-00	12-00-16-00c	29-6	9-3	20-00-35-00	15-00-20-00	19	
9-00	13-50	10-50	11-50	6-00	7-00	7-50	26-7	9-5	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	20	
10-343	11-596	12-026	15-093	9-026	11-356	9-990	26-0	9-5	28-107	20-367		
9-25	12-50-13-50	12-00	13-00c	8-00	10-00	7-00	28-2	9-5	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	21	
9-25	11-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	14-00-15-00c	25-8	9-1	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22	
7-50-8-00	12-50-13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	14-00-15-00c	26-4	9-0	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	23	
10-00	11-50	11-00	12-00	9-00-10-00	9-00-10-00	8-00	25-8	9-5	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	24	
9-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	6-00	25-7	8-9	20-00-30-00	15-00-25-00	25	
10-00	11-00	14-00	15-00	11-00	12-00	12-00	25-7	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	26	
9-75	13-00	10-00	11-50	8-00	9-50	7-72c	26-6	9-8	25-00-35-00	15-00-18-00	27	
11-25	11-50	14-00	18-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	23-7	9-7	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	28	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	24g	9-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	29	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22-7g	9-8	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	30	
9-00	10-50	16-00	17-00	13-00	13-50	13-00	27-1	9-8	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	31	
11-75	12-00-12-75	17-00	17-00	13-00	13-50	8-348c	24-8	9-8	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	32	
9-00	10-50-12-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	22-7	9-4	25-00	16-00-20-00	33	
10-00	10-00-12-00	14-00	15-50	10-00	11-50	12-00c	24-2	9-7	25-00-35-00	18-00-22-00	34	
10-00	11-00-12-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	14-00	25-3	8-7	28-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	35	
10-00-12-00	10-00-12-00	12-00	15-00c	9-00	9-00-10-50c	17-00	21-7	9-7	27-00-30-00	20-00-24-00	36	
10-00-12-00	11-50-12-00	16-00	18-00	14-00	14-00	17-00	23-7	9-8	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	37	
10-00-11-50	10-00-11-50	18-00c	18-00c	12-00c	12-00c	10-50c	24	9-7	30-00-40-00	17-00-30-00	38	
12-00	10-25-12-00	16-00c	16-00c	14-00c	14-00c	12-00c	23-2	8-4	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	39	
10-00	9-00-10-50	17-00c	17-00c	14-00c	14-00c	7-50-10-50	22-8	9-5	22-00-28-00	20-00-22-00	40	
8-50g	11-50g	g	c & g 18-00	g	c & g 14-00	c & g 10-00	g	9-8	30-00-45-00	25-00-30-00	41	
9-00g	12-50	22-00g	22-00g	g	g	g	26-2	9-3	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	42	
8-00	10-00	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	22-4	9-3	20-00-28-00	14-00-22-00	43	
13-00	10-00	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	32-5	9-9	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	44	
9-00-14-00	13-00	15-00c	15-00c	12-00c	12-00c	12-75c	32	10	n	25-00	45	
16-00	14-50-15-00	12-00	13-50	12-00	9-00-12-00	9-00-12-00	32-5	9-8	22-00	14-00	46	
8-00-11-00	9-50	8-00	12-00	6-00	7-50-9-00c	6-00c	35	10	p	20-00-30-00	47	
9-50-13-00	10-00-13-00	5-50-9-50	11-00c	5-00-9-00	10-00c	10-00c	27-7	9-9	22-50-35-00	15-00-22-00	48	
9-00-12-50	12-50	5-50-6-50	7-00	5-00-6-50	7-00	7-00	26-9	9-6	22-50-35-00	15-00-22-50	49	
10-375	15-188			7-250	8-375	7-500	25-4	10-0	31-250	21-250	50	
12-00h	14-50-15-50			4-50-7-00	5-50-8-50	6-00c	23-8	9-9	30-00-45-00	20-00-30-00	51	
6-50-11-00h	14-00-16-75			8-00-9-50	9-00-10-50	9-00	27	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	52	
8-844	17-525			7-333	10-313	11-167	28-8	10-8	32-500	21-250		
9-75-12-25h	14-00-16-20c			10-00-10-50	11-00-12-00	11-00-13-00	27-5	10	30-00-45-00	20-00-30-00	53	
8-00-10-00h	19-00			3-25-5-25	4-75-6-75	29-8	29-8	13-5	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	54	
7-50-9-00h	17-75			7-50	8-00-12-00	8-50	29	10-2	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	55	
5-25-9-00	18-25			6-000	7-000	13-00c	29	9-3	25-00-35-00	15-00-20-00	56	
6-031				6-000	7-000	4-167	29-0	10-1	29-063	20-250		
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	35g	10	25-00-27-50	18-00-20-00	57	
6-00h				6-00	8-00	4-50	30	10	r	r	58	
5-00-6-00h	f & g 10-00	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	30-1	10-6	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	59	
7-50-8-00h				6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	22-5g	10	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	60	
4-00-5-75h						4-00g	27-5	10	30-00	18-00	61	
9-791	11-440			9-500	9-568	4-950	33-2	11-5	26-563	20-375		
6-25-7-50				12-00	16-00c	4-20c	40	11-3	20-00	18-00	62	
9-50-11-50	11-70			9-00-10-00	11-00-13-00	5-625	13-8	12-2	22-00-31-00	18-00-20-00	63	
9-00-10-50	13-50			8-50	10-00-10-50	6-00-6-50	29-8	11	32-00-38-00	22-00-28-00	64	
9-75-10-75	11-50			6-75	7-00	4-50	31-5	10-7	27-50	24-00	65	
9-50-10-50	11-50			7-00	7-50	4-772c	31-8	12	20-00-25-00	16-00-18-00	66	
9-75-10-75	9-00			7-50	9-544c	4-772c	33-7	12	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	67	
7-70-8-20s				8-00-12-00	9-00-13-00	4-80c	32-5	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	68	
12-00-13-50											69	

d. Lower price for petroleum coke. f Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including birch \$40-\$60. r Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1925	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1927	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1931	Jan. 1932	Feb. 1932
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.6	102.2	97.6	96.8	95.0	93.9	76.0	69.4	69.2
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	102.7	95.7	95.2	89.8	88.7	59.0	55.7	56.4
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.3	102.5	100.5	106.3	107.8	109.5	84.3	63.6	62.4
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	112.5	103.6	94.7	94.3	93.2	87.3	74.7	71.8	71.6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.7	98.4	98.5	94.0	92.7	83.0	74.8	74.8
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	104.5	100.8	97.4	94.1	93.3	92.7	87.9	87.1	87.0
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.9	104.9	93.4	90.4	99.7	94.8	67.9	66.5	63.1
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	100.3	101.3	102.4	93.3	92.6	93.3	88.9	87.3	87.2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.6	101.1	99.3	96.2	94.9	94.3	88.3	84.4	84.2
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.2	101.9	97.0	96.1	94.2	95.0	80.7	73.3	73.1
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.7	102.3	99.0	99.4	97.5	103.3	78.1	63.6	63.1
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	96.5	101.7	95.6	93.9	92.0	89.4	82.5	79.8	79.7
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	104.9	102.4	97.9	97.7	95.5	91.8	70.1	66.5	66.4
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	99.2	102.9	110.1	95.9	94.1	96.2	91.3	91.1	91.1
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	105.5	102.3	96.5	97.9	95.6	91.5	67.7	63.8	63.7
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.9	102.4	96.3	95.4	98.9	96.6	83.5	79.5	79.4
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	106.2	102.3	96.6	98.4	94.9	90.4	64.2	60.3	60.2
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.3	103.8	95.5	94.9	89.2	96.5	59.8	56.6	56.9
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.6	103.5	100.6	104.3	105.5	105.5	83.2	64.7	62.9
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.4	102.8	93.8	103.0	93.1	97.5	60.9	52.0	52.1
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	96.3	100.5	100.2	104.4	103.1	82.7	71.0	70.3
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.7	98.3	98.4	93.8	92.4	84.7	74.3	74.9
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.6	101.5	99.1	91.9	92.4	92.0	84.2	83.1	82.6
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	100.8	103.6	98.5	99.4	96.2	94.0	65.9	58.6	58.5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.8	102.1	97.3	95.4	93.1	92.3	79.0	71.8	71.2

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 350)

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located,

but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1932\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	160	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	163	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	163	132

soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climate conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1920, quarterly from 1921 to 1930 and monthly since January, 1931. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.



### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1931. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices showed little change during the month, sirloin steak averaging 25.2 cents per pound in February as compared with 25.1 cents in January, and rib roast averaging 18.8 cents per pound in February and 19 cents in January. These prices compare with 31.2 cents per pound for sirloin steak in February, 1931, and 24.4 cents for rib roast. Prices in the prairie provinces were considerably lower than elsewhere in Canada. Veal was slightly higher at an average price of 15.7 cents per

pound in February as compared with 15.4 cents in January. Fresh pork showed little change from the previous month, the price averaging 15.8 cents per pound. This is substantially lower than the average price of 25.2 cents per pound a year ago. Breakfast bacon averaged 22.8 cents per pound in February as compared with 24.5 cents in January and 41.4 cents in February, 1931. Lard was down in the average from 12.8 cents per pound in January to 12.5 cents in February, as compared with 20.1 cents per pound in February, 1931.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal fall, fresh being down from an average price of 41.8 cents per dozen in January to 29.7 cents in February, and cooking from 32.6 cents per dozen to 22.7 cents. Milk was again slightly lower at an average price of 10.3 cents per quart. Declines were reported from Belleville, Peterborough, Oshawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Woodstock, Chatham, Cobalt and Moose Jaw. Butter was also lower in most localities, dairy averaging 22.3 cents per pound as compared with 24.4 cents in January, and creamery averaging 25.9 cents per pound as compared with 27.5 cents in January. Corresponding prices in 1931 were 33.5 cents per pound for dairy and 37.7 cents for creamery. Cheese also averaged lower at 21.5 cents per pound in February as compared with 22.2 cents in January.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 6 cents per pound. Beans were down from an average price of 4.8 cents per pound in January to 4.6 cents in February. The price in February, 1931, was 7.1 cents per pound. Potatoes were again slightly lower at an average of 71.8 cents per bag of ninety pounds as compared with 72.6 cents in January and \$1.24 in February, 1931. Prunes fell from an average price of 11.7 cents per pound in January to 11.4 cents in February. Anthracite coal was unchanged at an average price of \$16.19 per ton. No changes were reported in rent.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In grain prices No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Port Arthur and Fort William basis, advanced from an average price of 60 cents per bushel in January to 63.2 cents in February. The low price for the month was 60½ cents per bushel reached near the beginning, and the high 67½ cents toward the end. The advance was said to be due mainly to the upward revision of foreign wheat quotas by France and Italy, together with the reports

of unfavourable weather in India. Other grains also were higher, western barley advancing from an average of 37.7 cents per bushel to 38.4 cents, flax from 98.5 cents per bushel to \$1.02, and rye from 43.6 cents per bushel to 44.1 cents. Flour prices at Toronto advanced slightly in sympathy with the movement in wheat, the price per barrel being up from \$5.03 in January to \$5.10 in February. Raw sugar at New York was substantially lower at \$1.15 per cwt as compared with \$1.35. Granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.56 per cwt. The price of raw rubber was substantially lower at an average of 4.6 cents per pound as compared with 5.6 cents in January. The low price for the month was 3.57 cents per pound reached toward the end. In live stock good steers at Toronto advanced from \$5.89 per hundred pounds to \$5.95 but declined at Winnipeg from \$5.21 per hundred pounds to \$4.92. Veal calves at Toronto rose from \$7.81 per hundred pounds to \$8.13 and at Winnipeg from \$6.86 per hundred pounds to \$7.16. The price of bacon hogs at Toronto declined from \$5.14 per hundred pounds to \$4.94 and at Montreal from \$5.11 per hundred pounds to \$5.02, but was unchanged at Winnipeg at \$4.05 per hundred pounds. Lambs at Toronto were up from \$7.07 per hundred pounds to \$7.19, while the

price at Montreal was slightly lower at \$6.65 per hundred pounds. Creamery butter at Montreal was down from a price of 23.7 cents per pound to 21.4 cents, at Toronto from 23.9 cents per pound to 20.9 cents and at Winnipeg from 24 cents per pound to 20 cents. Fresh eggs showed little change, the price at Montreal averaging 31.3 cents per dozen and at Toronto 28.8 cents. The price of raw furs was substantially lower, ermine being down 20 per cent, beaver 10 per cent and mink 10 per cent, as compared with September quotations. Marten, however, showed substantial increases of 25 per cent. Raw cotton at New York was unchanged at an average price of 7.8 cents per pound. Raw silk at New York continued to decline, being down from \$2.90 per pound to \$2.58. Fir lumber advanced \$2 per thousand board feet to \$20. Steel tank plates declined from \$1.78-\$1.90 to \$1.72 per hundred pounds, and automobile body plates from \$3.44 per hundred pounds to \$3.21-\$3.32, these prices in Canadian funds. In non-ferrous metals copper declined from \$9.75 per hundred pounds to \$8.45, copper wire bars from \$8.89 per hundred pounds to \$7.16 (Canadian funds), and tin from 30 cents per pound to 29.8 cents. Coal oil was down at Montreal from 19.5 cents per gallon to 17.5 cents, and at Toronto from 18.5 cents per gallon to 17.5 cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1931", issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1932.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 88.6 for January, showing no change from the December figure. Foods as a whole were 1.3 per cent higher, although one of the sub-groups, cereals, declined 1.1 per cent. Non-foods as a whole declined one per cent due to declines in wool, "other textiles" and miscellaneous commodities, which was partly counteracted by advances in metals and minerals and cotton.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 84.7 at the end of January showing a decline of 0.8 per cent for the

month. The only groups showing advances were minerals and textiles, while all other groups showed declines.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 147 at February 1, which is the same as at January 1. There was no change in the index number for any of the groups. In the food group there were increases in the prices of potatoes and decreases in the prices of eggs and butter.

### Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the *Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare*, on the base April, 1914=100 (gold index) was 84.65 for November, a decline of 1.9 per cent for the month. Since March, 1929, there have been small increases recorded only in five months; in all other months there have been declines, which up to November, 1931, have amounted to 33 per cent.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office on the base 1913=100, was 100 for January, a decline of 3.6 per cent for the month. Of the 16 groups,



only three showed advances; all other groups declined, the greatest fall in any one group was one of 9.8 per cent in coal.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124.5 for January, a decline of 4.5 per cent for the month. Substantial declines were recorded in all groups, the greatest being one of 7.7 per cent in rent.

### South Africa

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of retail prices of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1910=1000 was 1152 for December, a fall of 1.8 per cent for the month. All groups were included in the decline.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 67.3 for January, a fall of 1.9 per cent for the month. Every one of the ten main groups were included in the downward movement. As compared with January, 1931, there has been a fall of 14 per cent.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 com-

modities of common consumption was \$7.3186 at March 1, a fall of 2.7 per cent for the month. This is the lowest recorded since August, 1899. As compared with the previous month, the level of prices at March 1, showed slight advances in the hides and leather group, building materials and naval stores, while oils, chemicals and drugs were unchanged. The other eight groups were included in the general decline for the month.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 145.8 for December, a decline of 3.0 per cent from the June level. In this period, foods declined 3.4 per cent, clothing 7.2 per cent, rent 4.1 per cent, house-furnishing goods 5.6 per cent and miscellaneous items 0.6 per cent. The fuel and light group advanced 1.6 per cent due to seasonal changes, principally in the price of coal.

The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 134.0 for January, a fall of 1.3 per cent for the month. Decreases were noted in food, clothing and fuel and light, while shelter and sundries were unchanged.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1931

THE accompanying tables provide an analysis of the fatal accidents to workpeople in Canada in the course of their employment during the calendar year 1931, according to causes, provinces and months, as well as by industries. Quarterly statements giving a list of the accidents occurring during the period covered and certain particulars as to each, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, August and November, 1931, and February, 1932. The tables include such fatalities from industrial diseases as are listed with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities: the Board of Railway Commissioners; the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Ottawa; the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; the Ontario Factory Inspector; the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; and the British Columbia Department of Mines. Reports were also received from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada.

Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the

accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. On the whole, however, the information obtained from press reports is used merely to supplement information received from official sources.

The tables also include summary figures for 1930, being a final revision of the figures published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1931, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1930 which were reported too late for incorporation into the annual statement. These accidents were shown in detail in the supplementary lists in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, August and November, 1931, and February, 1932. The figures for 1931, being still incomplete, are accordingly to some extent not comparable with the completed figures for 1930.

### Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 1,135, the fatalities being attributed to the various industries in the following proportions: construction, 206, or 18.15 per cent of the total; transportation and public utilities, 199, or 17.53 per cent; agriculture, 162, or 14.27 per cent; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 154, or 13.57 per cent;

manufacturing, 129, or 11·37 per cent; service, 91, or 8·02 per cent; logging, 73, or 6·43 per cent; electric light and power, 44, or 3·88 per cent; trade, 41, or 3·61 per cent; fishing and trapping, 33, or 2·91 per cent; and finance, 3, or 0·26 per cent.

In some industries where considerable changes in figures from year to year appear, these may be attributed to changes in industrial conditions or to particular occurrences; for example, in logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade and service, the decrease in the number of fatalities may be largely due to there being a reduction in the number of men engaged in these industries, while the increase in fatalities in the agriculture group is partly explained by extreme heat waves during the summer of 1931 which caused several deaths to men engaged in this industry. There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a large number of lives during the year. On May 11, six coal miners were killed at River Hebert, N.S., by an explosion in a mine. Four men employed in the mixing house of an explosives plant at Nobel, Ontario, lost their lives on June 26, in an explosion while mixing nitro-glycerine. On June 8, the commander of a government steamer and two other members of the crew were drowned from a canoe in the Metagaion river, Quebec. On August 18, four men engaged in forestry patrol were drowned in Rainy lake, Ontario, when their plane crashed into the lake. Five labourers engaged in highway and bridge construction near Pierreville, Quebec, were buried under a landslide at an excavation on November 9.

#### Fatalities by Causes

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 292, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements (both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses), by moving watercraft and by aircraft. The largest number of accidents thus caused, 92, appear under the heading covering persons being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines, 52 of these being engaged on steam railways. Also, 88 were caused by automobiles and other power vehicles and implements, 49 were in connection with watercraft (21 being in fishing and trapping and 13 in water transportation); 23 were caused by animal-drawn vehicles and implements (13 of which were in agriculture, accidents primarily caused by ani-

mals being classified elsewhere); 16 were caused by mine and quarry cars, 11 by aircraft, 8 by persons falling from or in cars or engines and 5 were due to derailments and collisions (4 in steam railways).

Next in order as a cause came "falls of persons," 231 in number, including 70 falls from elevations, 60 into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc. (some of which resulted in drowning), 31 due to collapse of support, 28 falls from loads, etc., 13 into holds of vessels, 7 due to falls on the level, 6 from ladders, 6 on sharp objects, 6 down stairs and inclines and 4 into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.

"Dangerous substances" caused 165 fatalities, of which 54 were due to electric current, 32 to explosive substances, 27 to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 25 to gas fumes, etc., 12 to steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air, 9 to mine explosions from gas, coal dust, etc., and 6 to conflagrations.

Fatalities numbering 145 were caused by "falling objects" of which 63 were due to objects falling in mines and quarries, 35 to falling trees and limbs, 26 to objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, 12 to collapse of structure, 8 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc., and 1 to other falling objects.

Animals caused 43 fatalities, including 29 caused by horses. There were 29 fatalities caused by handling of heavy or sharp objects, and 28 were caused by striking against or being struck by objects of which 23 were due to being struck by objects and 5 to striking against objects. There were 27 fatalities caused by prime movers, 21 by working machines, 13 by hoisting apparatus, and 5 by tools.

The category "other causes" includes 136 fatalities, of which 6 were deaths following infection not elsewhere specified, 27 due to industrial diseases, strains, etc., 3 to drownings of which no particulars were available, 20 to shooting and violence, 42 to cave-ins, landslides, ice-jams, etc., 36 to lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke, and 2 accidents of which no particulars were available.

#### Fatalities by Provinces

The classification of fatal accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 393, occurred in Ontario. There were 268 in Quebec, 156 in British Columbia, 88 in Nova Scotia, 76 in Manitoba, 68 in Alberta, 55 in Saskatchewan, 26 in New Brunswick and 5 in Prince Edward Island. In Ontario the largest proportion of fatalities occurred in the construction group, where there were 70, with 67 in transportation and public utilities, 61 in agriculture, 60 in manufacturing, 51 in mining,

(Continued on page 366)



TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable, foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing
A.—Prime Movers:																		
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers.....				1	1				3	1								
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys.....	3								4	2					1			
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets.....	3								5				1		2			
4. Gears, cogs, cams, and friction wheels.....	1			1	1				3						1	1		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>				<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>		
B.—Working Machines.....	4			1		1			9						5	1		1
C.—Hoisting apparatus:																		
1. Elevators.....				2	1			1	3	1							1	
2. Conveyors and others.....																		
<b>Total.....</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>							<b>1</b>	
D.—Dangerous substances:																		
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air.....	8			3	1	2		1	3		1	1						
2. Explosive substances.....				3		1		1	5		2						1	
3. Electric current.....	2								6		1							
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames.....	3								11	2	1							
5. Conflagrations.....	1			2	1				8		1	3						
6. Gas fumes, etc.....				9	1	8												
7. Explosions, Mine (gas, coal dust, etc.).....																		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>			<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>					<b>1</b>	
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects:																		
1. Striking against objects.....	1								3								1	
2. Being struck by objects.....	1	4		1				1	9						5		1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>						<b>5</b>		<b>2</b>	
F.—Falling objects:																		
1. Collapse of structure.....				2	2				1	1								
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc.....		2		1	1				1									
3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles.....	2	5							4						1		1	
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries.....				61	18	36	5	2	4									
5. Falling tress and limbs.....	7	24		1	1				1									
6. Others.....				1														
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	
G.—Handling of objects:																		
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc.....	4	14							5		1				1			
2. Sharp objects.....	1																	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>							<b>5</b>		<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>			
H.—Tools.....									2		1							
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:																		
1. Derailments, collisions.....																		
2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines.....	10	2		1				1	2	1								
3. Falling from or in cars or engines.....				16	1	14	1											
4. Mine and quarry cars.....																		
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements.....	7	3		1	1				4	2						1		
6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements.....	13			1	1				1									
7. Water craft.....	1	4	21	1	1				1							1		
8. Air craft.....									1									1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>						<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

## CANADA IN 1931, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Building and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and telephones	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundry, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal and domestic	Professional establishments	Total	
3		1	1		1					1		1						1													38	
3		4	1		1					1		1							1												27	
1	1				2				1	1	1	1	1								2	1	1		1				1			21
			1								1										3	1	2		3	1				1	1	76
			2		1					1											3	1	2		3	1				1	1	13
				1	3			2			1		3	2		1									3				1	1	1	12
1	1	2	5	1	12	7	1	1		3		31	6	2	1	2			3	1	2	1	1		1	1	1	4	2			32
		1	6		2	2	2			3	2	3	2	1		1					2	1	1		1	1	1					54
			4		1	5	4			1		2	1				1								1	1	1		2			27
																																6
																																25
1	1	7	12		30	9	1	2	11	7	31	14	5	1	4		1	3	3	1	2			19	3		1	5	5	5		165
1	3		1			1	1				2		4	2		1	1								1	1						5
4		1			4	1			1	2		4	2		1	1								1	1							23
1	1				8	5	1		2	1	1	1																				12
1	1				3	1			1	3		5																				8
					10	5			2	2						2	2		1						2	2						26
					3	1			1	1																						63
					1				1																							35
					1				1																							1
2	1				25	11	2		7	5	2	5			2	2		1						2	2							145
1	1	1			2	1				1		3	1				2															28
1	1	1			2	1				1		3	1				2															29
1					2	1		1													1	1										5
1					8	1			3	4	1	627	527	4	1		2	8			4	1	4		2	1			1			92
																					1	1										8
		1			24	1	1		17	5		23	3	3	3		14	1	2		8	1	7		18	14			4			88
		1			2				1	1		3				13	3		1		3	3		5	5	1	1					23
					2					2		14	4			4								6	5	1						49
																																11
1		2			36	2	1		21	12	1	118	66	4	15	4	25	1	3		16	2	14		32	26	1		5			292



TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metallic mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable, foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing
<b>J.—Animals:</b>																		
1. Horses, n.e.s.....	25	1																
2. Other animals.....	13		1															
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>															
<b>K.—Falls of Persons:</b>																		
1. From elevations.....	1	1		4	2	1	1		8			2			2		2	
2. From ladders.....				1	1													
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.....	6	10	2	11	9	2			4	2						1	1	
4. Into holds of vessels.....																		
5. On the level.....	1																	
6. From loads, etc.....	14	3																
7. Collapse of support.....	1		3	3	3				4								4	
8. On sharp objects.....	3								2						2			
9. Down stairs and inclines.....	1		1						2									1
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.....									1	1								
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>				<b>5</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>L.—Other causes:</b>																		
1. Infection, n.e.s.....	1								1									
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc.....	1		1	15	14			1	6								3	
3. Drowning, n.e.s.....				1	1													
4. Shooting and violence.....	4		2						1									1
5. Cave-ins, land-slides, ice-jams, etc.....	1			5	1	3		1										
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke.....	20		2	3	2			1	2	1								
7. No particulars.....									1									
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>							<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>

(Continued from page 363)

non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 33 in service, 18 in electric light and power, 15 in logging, 15 in trade, 3 in fishing and trapping, and 1 in finance. In Quebec, the largest number, 81, was also in the construction group, with 40 in transportation and public utilities, 39 in manufacturing, 32 in service, 18 in agriculture, 18 in electric light and power, 12 in logging, 12 in trade, 11 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, and 4 in fishing and trapping. In Nova Scotia and Alberta there were respectively 39 and 20 mining fatalities, and no other industry suffered so many fatalities in Nova Scotia, while in Alberta there

were also 20 fatalities in agriculture. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the largest number of fatalities was in agriculture, there being respectively 20 and 29 in this industry. In British Columbia there were 38 fatalities in logging, 36 in transportation and public utilities, 19 in construction and 18 in mining.

#### Accident Frequency in Certain Industries

The table of fatalities by months shows the highest point to have been in July, when there were 112, with 110 in May and also in June, the average per month being 94.58. The low point for the year, 62, was reached in December. This table gives estimates of the

## CANADA IN 1931, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Building and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and telephones	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundry, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal and domestic	Professional establishments	Total
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
1	1	.....	31	23	3	.....	1	4	6	9	4	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	70
.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	11	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1	2	.....	62	37	4	.....	10	11	9	42	5	.....	28	.....	4	3	2	.....	11	4	7	.....	20	11	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	231
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	3	.....	40	4	2	.....	22	12	.....	9	4	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136
18	4	22	13	.....	206	66	10	3	74	53	44	199	85	5	53	4	37	6	9	41	10	31	3	91	51	3	1	11	15	10	1,135

number of employees in certain industries, the latest figures available being given in each case. The frequency rate of fatalities for the industries for which estimates were available was highest in electric light and power, being 2.72 per thousand persons employed during the year, and second for logging, being 1.83 per thousand. In mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, the frequency rate was 1.73 per thousand, construction, 1.11 per thousand, manufacturing 0.21 per thousand. The total number of employees in the group transportation and public utilities, is not available; by sub-groups the frequency rates were: steam railways, 0.49, street and electric railways, 0.27, water transportation, 2.32, local transportation,

0.77, and telegraphs, and telephones, 0.27. In trade the frequency rate of 0.13.

Similar figures for 1930 are given in the table. It should be noted that in making these calculations the number of employees by industries used is the same for 1931 as for 1930, no later figures being available. It is known from employment statistics that the numbers of employees decreased in 1931, and if an allowance for the reduction were made the ratio of fatalities to numbers employed in 1931 would be somewhat higher than the figures given. As statistics are not available for making exact calculations in each case, the figures for 1931 are not comparable with those for 1930 except in a general way.



TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (a)

Industry	1931											1930 (b)										
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yu- kon and N.W. T.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yu- kon and N.W. T.	Total
Agriculture.....		4	1	18	61	20	29	20	9	.....	162	3	3	2	15	47	8	21	17	6	.....	122
Logging.....		2	2	12	15	1	1	2	38	.....	73	.....	3	7	47	46	1	1	4	66	.....	175
Fishing and Trapping.....	2	6	2	4	3	4	2	1	9	.....	33	.....	6	2	.....	9	5	1	3	10	.....	36
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....		39	4	11	51	10	1	20	18	.....	154	.....	29	3	24	72	13	2	17	98	.....	258
Metallic mining.....		36	3	4	47	8	1	20	7	.....	66	.....	28	2	14	60	12	2	12	36	.....	122
Coal mining.....		2	1	5	1	2	1	1	3	.....	11	.....	1	1	8	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	15
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.a.e.....		1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	.....	10	.....	1	1	2	8	1	.....	2	.....	.....	15
Structural materials.....		2	4	2	39	6	2	2	12	.....	129	.....	12	13	66	79	3	3	1	19	.....	196
Manufacturing.....		2	4	2	39	6	2	2	12	.....	129	.....	12	13	66	79	3	3	1	19	.....	196
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	15	.....	1	1	6	5	1	.....	3	.....	.....	15
Animal foods.....		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Textiles and clothing.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5	.....	1	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Leather, fur and products.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Rubber products.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Saw and planing mill products.....	2	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	6	.....	21	.....	3	9	10	9	1	1	10	.....	48	
Wood products.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	.....	8	
Pulp, paper and paper products.....		1	1	5	7	1	1	1	4	.....	16	.....	2	3	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Printing and publishing.....		2	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	.....	18	.....	5	5	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Iron, steel and products.....		2	2	7	8	1	1	1	4	.....	18	.....	5	5	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Non-ferrous metal products.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	.....	22	.....	1	1	5	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	18
Non-metallic mineral products.....		1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	.....	13	.....	1	1	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Chemical and allied products.....		1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	.....	13	.....	1	1	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Miscellaneous products.....		1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	.....	13	.....	1	1	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Construction.....		12	6	81	70	5	8	5	19	.....	266	.....	12	8	90	144	14	11	10	34	.....	324
Building and structures.....		3	1	34	19	2	1	6	1	.....	60	.....	3	2	47	60	5	3	3	8	.....	132
Railway.....		1	1	3	3	1	2	1	6	.....	10	.....	1	1	1	5	.....	1	2	4	.....	13
Shipbuilding.....		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Highway and bridge.....		6	2	21	30	2	3	2	9	.....	74	.....	5	5	18	17	3	4	3	10	.....	65
Miscellaneous.....		1	4	23	18	2	1	2	3	.....	53	.....	3	1	22	62	6	3	2	11	.....	110
Electric Light and Power.....		1	3	18	18	1	1	1	2	.....	44	.....	3	2	10	13	5	5	2	2	.....	42

Transportation and Public Utilities.....																					
Steam railways.....	15	5	40	67	17	7	12	36	199	1	26	12	71	118	13	26	12	8	52	2	327
Street and electric railways.....	4	3	12	31	8	6	4	17	85	.....	4	5	22	67	7	10	8	19	.....	142	
Water transportation.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	12	53	1	16	6	26	22	3	2	.....	1	27	8	
Air transportation.....	6	1	17	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	
Local transportation.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	4	37	.....	2	.....	17	16	1	1	1	3	2	12	
Storage.....	3	1	7	13	5	1	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	7	1	2	.....	46	
Telegraphs and telephones.....	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	2	9	.....	4	1	3	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	14	
Trade.....																					
Wholesale.....	4	12	15	15	5	2	1	2	41	.....	5	1	18	19	1	5	2	7	.....	58	
Retail.....	1	.....	3	2	1	2	1	2	10	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	1	1	3	.....	15	
.....	3	9	13	4	4	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	4	1	15	15	1	2	1	4	.....	43	
Finance.....																					
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Services.....																					
Public administration.....	1	1	32	33	6	3	4	10	91	.....	4	6	24	51	7	4	1	20	.....	117	
Recreational.....	1	1	15	21	3	1	2	7	51	.....	3	3	14	30	5	1	1	16	.....	73	
Laundry, dyeing and cleaning.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
Laundry and repair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
Custom and repair.....	.....	.....	2	7	1	.....	1	1	11	.....	1	.....	1	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	14	
Personal and domestic.....	.....	.....	10	3	1	.....	2	1	15	.....	13	.....	3	4	1	1	.....	4	.....	13	
Professional establishments.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	2	1	1	10	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
Total.....																					
.....	5	88	268	393	76	55	68	156	1,135	5	103	56	365	598	70	62	80	314	3	1,655	

(a) These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters and such accidents are assigned to the province in which the various ships were registered and exclude accidents to Canadian fishermen and seamen on boats registered in another country.  
(b) Revised figures for 1930.



TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1931 BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 1931	Per cent of total	Estimated number of employees	Ratio of fatalities in 1931 per 1,000 employees	Total fatalities in 1930 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Ratio of fatalities in 1930 per 1,000 employees (e)
<b>Agriculture.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>14.27</b>	<b>(a) 1,041,618</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>0.12</b>
<b>Logging.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>(a) 39,815</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>10.55</b>	<b>4.40</b>
<b>Fishing and Trapping.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	...	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>(f) 63,836</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>0.56</b>
<b>Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>13.57</b>	<b>(c) 89,200</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>15.59</b>	<b>2.89</b>
Metalliferous mining.....	6	2	5	3	12	5	8	5	4	8	6	2	66	5.82	30,623	2.16	122	7.37	3.98
Coal mining.....	5	4	5	7	8	5	1	5	4	8	10	5	67	5.90	29,172	2.30	106	6.40	3.63
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	2	11	0.97	9,183	1.20	15	0.91	1.63
Structural materials.....	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	10	0.88	20,222	0.49	15	0.91	0.74
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>11.37</b>	<b>(d) 625,740</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>11.84</b>	<b>0.31</b>
Vegetable foods, drinks and tobacco.....	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	3	3	2	15	1.32	66,669	0.22	15	0.91	0.22
Animal foods.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.26	39,204	0.08	8	0.48	0.20
Textiles and clothing.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	0.44	113,724	0.04	6	0.36	0.05
Leather, fur and products.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	5	0.44	28,573	0.17	1	0.06	0.03
Rubber products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,095	...	1	0.06	0.06
Saw and planing mill products.....	1	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	...	3	2	...	21	1.85	56,993	0.37	48	2.90	0.84
Wood products.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	0.27	25,684	0.12	8	0.48	0.31
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	1	2	4	1	2	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	16	1.41	41,590	0.38	24	1.45	0.58
Printing and publishing.....	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	0.35	33,738	0.12	2	0.12	0.06
Iron, steel and products.....	1	4	4	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	18	1.59	119,199	0.15	46	2.78	0.39
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.35	28,042	0.14	8	0.49	0.29
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	4	1	4	3	1	2	...	2	1	1	1	22	1.94	28,650	0.77	18	1.09	0.63
Chemical and allied products.....	...	1	1	1	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	13	1.15	16,130	0.81	10	0.60	0.62
Miscellaneous products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,449	...	1	0.06	0.10
<b>Construction.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>18.15</b>	<b>(a) 185,202</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>19.58</b>	<b>1.75</b>
Buildings and structures.....	3	4	2	12	10	10	7	6	3	6	2	1	66	5.82	...	...	132	7.97	...
Railway.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	10	0.88	...	...	13	0.79	...
Shipbuilding.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.26	8,903	0.34	4	0.24	0.45
Highway and bridge.....	3	2	4	1	1	7	6	13	7	16	10	4	74	6.52	...	...	65	3.93	...
Miscellaneous.....	5	4	9	5	2	3	6	5	5	3	2	4	53	4.67	...	...	110	6.65	...
<b>Electric Light and Power..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>(b) 16,164</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>2.60</b>
<b>Transportation and Public Utilities.....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>17.53</b>	...	...	<b>327</b>	<b>19.76</b>	...
Steam railways.....	10	10	6	9	7	9	5	7	9	6	1	6	85	7.49	(c) 174,485	0.49	142	8.58	0.81
Street and elec. railways.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	0.44	(c) 18,340	0.27	8	0.48	0.44
Water transportation.....	5	4	1	1	4	6	5	4	3	10	8	2	53	4.67	(a) 22,846	2.32	101	6.10	4.42
Air transportation.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.35	...	...	12	0.73	...
Local transportation.....	6	1	4	1	2	5	2	3	1	3	6	3	37	3.26	(a) 47,923	0.77	46	2.78	0.96
Storage.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	6	0.53	...	...	4	0.24	...
Telegraphs and telephones.....	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	9	0.79	(c) 32,959	0.27	14	0.85	0.42
<b>Trade.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	...	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>(a) 310,439</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>0.19</b>
Wholesale.....	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	10	0.88	...	...	15	0.91	...
Retail.....	3	7	2	3	2	2	4	2	3	...	1	2	31	2.73	...	...	43	2.60	...
<b>Finance.....</b>	<b>1</b>	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>3</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>(a) 61,301</b>	<b>0.05</b>	...	...	...
<b>Service.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>(a) 547,073</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>0.21</b>
Public administration.....	2	...	6	10	...	7	7	10	5	1	...	3	51	4.49	94,541	0.54	73	4.41	0.77
Recreational.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	0.27	7,807	0.38	8	0.48	1.02
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning.....	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	0.09	...	...	4	0.24	...
Custom and repair.....	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	11	0.97	48,782	0.23	14	0.85	0.29
Personal and domestic.....	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	4	...	...	2	15	15	1.32	214,552	0.07	13	0.79	0.06
Professional establishments.....	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	10	0.88	181,391	0.06	5	0.30	0.03
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>100.00</b>	...	...	<b>1,655</b>	<b>100.00</b>	...

(a) Census of 1931. (b) Annual census of industry 1929. (c) Annual census of industry 1930. (d) Annual census of industry 1928. (e) Revised figures for 1930. (f) Fishermen only 1930.

## Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Canada Recorded by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards

The Labour Department's records of industrial accidents include only fatal accidents and fatalities arising out of employment, that is from industrial diseases, etc. The only information of a comprehensive nature as to non-fatal accidents is from the records of the Workmen's Compensation Boards in the various provinces, except that in manufacturing, mining and steam and electric railway operation accidents are dealt with by various governmental departments and commissions,

and these are also covered by the Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The annual reports of the Workmen's Compensation Boards are reviewed from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, information being given as to accidents, amounts paid in compensation, etc. The annual reports of the several provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1930 were summarized in the following issues: Quebec and New Brunswick, March 1931, pp. 312-314; Manitoba, April 1931,

### INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NON-FATAL AND FATAL IN CANADA, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931. REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS

Province	Medical aid only (a)	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Fatal	Total
<b>1928</b>					
Nova Scotia.....	1,673	5,381	372	43	7,669
(e) New Brunswick.....	1,862	4,475	328	34	6,699
(b) Quebec.....	.....	2,557(b)	48(b)	20(b)	2,625(b)
Ontario.....	31,688	30,440	2,926	414	65,468
Manitoba.....	4,157	5,097	289	48	9,591
Alberta.....	.....	13,178	148	74	13,400
British Columbia.....	.....	16,672	782	124	17,578
Total.....	39,380	78,000	4,893	757	123,030
<b>1929</b>					
Nova Scotia.....	2,201	6,729	480	64	9,474
(e) New Brunswick.....	2,458	4,700	313	36	7,507
Quebec.....	.....	18,728	2,497	152	21,377
Ontario.....	34,582	32,920	3,372	417	71,291
Manitoba.....	4,817	5,278	283	71	10,449
Alberta.....	.....	14,681	146	72	14,899
British Columbia.....	.....	19,045	893	151	20,089
Total.....	44,058	102,081	7,984	963	155,086
<b>1930</b>					
Nova Scotia.....	2,125	5,521	206	55	8,740(f)
New Brunswick.....	.....	16,755	2,927	168	19,850
Quebec.....	.....	28,220	2,974	427	61,795
Ontario.....	30,174	4,488	205	39	8,310
Manitoba.....	3,488	1,305(d)	15(d)	18(d)	2,307(d)
(d) Saskatchewan.....	969(d)	12,418	140	49	12,607
Alberta.....	.....	16,718	940	255	17,913
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>1931</b>					
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	4,591	16,604	2,759	139	24,093
Ontario.....	22,802	23,112	2,702	266	48,882
(c) Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,274
Saskatchewan.....	1,719	2,018	82	13	3,832
Alberta.....	.....	9,893	123	33	10,049
British Columbia.....	.....	12,705	756	121	13,582
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for this compensation: The period varies in the several provinces; figures not reported by some Boards.

(b) Quebec from Sept. 1, 1928.

(c) Figures not yet tabulated; only total number reported to Board given.

(d) Saskatchewan from July 1, 1930.

(e) The province of New Brunswick Board reports 1,037 minor accidents in 1928 and 1,774 in 1929, involving no compensation or medical aid.

(f) including 833 claims partially disposed of.



pp. 436-437; Nova Scotia, May 1931, pp. 559-560; British Columbia and Saskatchewan, June 1931, pp. 654-657; Alberta, December 1931, pp. 1307-1308.

None of the provincial Boards have jurisdiction over all industries so that the accidents recorded are those in certain industries only. Most of the Boards deal with accidents in logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and public utilities, excluding agriculture, trapping, finance, domestic service, etc., but including to some extent fishing, trade, and governmental service.

The accompanying table summarizes the figures as to fatal and non-fatal accidents recorded by the several Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931. The figures not yet published by the

Boards in their annual reports have been secured as far as available. It may be observed that the Department of Labour figures show 1,766 fatal industrial accidents as occurring during the year 1929, while the total number of fatal accidents which were included by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for that year was 963, this figure including none for Saskatchewan or Prince Edward Island. This difference is largely accounted for by the fact that the provincial Boards do not include accidents in all industries. In addition, however, the Boards' records include only accidents to employees, while the Labour Department's records include accidents to all persons when occupied in industry, including employers and workmen carrying on their own business, and there are many such, particularly in trucking, trade, etc., as well as in agriculture.

### Registered Trade Unions in Great Britain

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued, as Part 4 of his annual report for the year 1930, a report on registered trade unions in Great Britain during the past ten years. A summary table is given, which shows that in 1929, 557 unions were on the register, with 3,326,838 members at the end of the year. (These figures include 85 employers' associations with 47,993 members). The largest industrial group of unions is the "Metals, machines, implements and conveyances," followed by "Mining and Quarrying," "Transport," and "Building." The income of these unions for 1929 included £7,209,454 received from members, £1,876,405 received as allowances from the Ministry of Labour for unemployment insurance and administration expenses; and £739,618 received from other sources.

Expenditures for the same year included £2,852,568 for unemployment, etc.; £398,283 for dispute benefits; £799,329 for Sick and Accident Benefit; £372,238 for funeral benefit; £1,184,848 for other benefits (including superannuation and grants to members); £179,675 for political fund; and £298,968 for grants, etc., to federations and other bodies.

At the end of the year funds to the amount of £11,590,446 were standing to the credit of the unions.

Three employers at Moose Jaw were recently fined \$10 each for having paid certain of their employees at rates lower than the minimum wages fixed by the act governing female employees. They claimed that they had made an agreement with the

employees that the latter should work at the lower rate, but the magistrate pointed out that the Act declared such agreements to be null and void.

### Tenant Farming in the Ontario Tobacco Industry

A system of tenant farming for the production of tobacco has recently been established in Norfolk County, Ontario. Most of the farm owners are companies, which began operations with hired labour, but have gradually adopted the tenant system. There are twelve such undertakings in Norfolk County owning 22,150 acres, of which 6,405 are used for tobacco growing by 172 tenants. The tenants, who have come from Belgium and the Southern United States, are provided with holdings varying between 30 and 40 acres, together with kilns, green-houses and other equipment. The companies supply the land, buildings, horses and machinery and pay the taxes, and the tenants supply the labour. The companies retain control of methods of production; they provide the seed and also undertake the curing of the crop, which is carried out by workers brought from the Southern United States. Half the wages of the curers are paid by the companies and half by the tenants; the companies pay their travelling expenses and the tenants provide them with board and lodging. Each tenant is supplied with a team of horses, and tractors are provided at cost prices. The profits are divided equally between owner and tenant. This method of exploitation is stated to have proved satisfactory so far.

## IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1931

A MARKED decrease in the number of immigrants admitted to Canada during the calendar year 1931 as compared with 1930 is shown in returns recently made by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. This decrease, which amounted to 74 per cent of the total for 1930, was in conformity with the policy of the governments as regards immigration, as set forth in Order in Council P.C. 1957, dated August 14, 1930

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA  
BY ORIGINS

—	Calendar Year 1930	Calendar Year 1931	Percent- ages of Decrease
British—			
English.....	17,069	4,599	.....
Irish.....	4,862	871	.....
Scotch.....	8,903	2,010	.....
Welsh.....	875	198	.....
Totals.....	31,709	7,678	76
United States.....	25,632	15,195	41
Northern European Races—			
Belgian.....	329	54	.....
Danish.....	1,184	65	.....
Dutch.....	1,110	38	.....
Finnish.....	2,749	100	.....
French.....	424	94	.....
German (Including			
Austrian).....	10,602	797	.....
Icelandic.....	25	1	.....
Norwegian.....	1,049	66	.....
Swedish.....	1,022	62	.....
Swiss.....	257	37	.....
Totals.....	18,751	1,313	93
Other Races—			
Albanian.....	32	5	.....
Arabian.....	5	1	.....
Armenian.....	27	5	.....
Bohemian.....	11	.....	.....
Bulgarian.....	353	14	.....
Croatian.....	600	113	.....
Czech.....	246	69	.....
East Indian.....	80	52	.....
Esthonian.....	83	8	.....
Greek.....	530	23	.....
Hebrew.....	3,702	214	.....
Italian.....	1,104	467	.....
Japanese.....	217	174	.....
Jugo-Slav.....	491	65	.....
Lettish.....	33	1	.....
Lithuanian.....	612	59	.....
Magyar.....	3,270	493	.....
Maltese.....	16	5	.....
Montenegrin.....	3	.....	.....
Moravian.....	5	.....	.....
Negro.....	136	14	.....
Persian.....	1	1	.....
Polish.....	4,968	560	.....
Portuguese.....	5	.....	.....
Roumanian.....	245	28	.....
Russian.....	1,017	71	.....
Ruthenian.....	8,045	503	.....
Serbian.....	191	34	.....
Slovak.....	2,595	338	.....
Spanish.....	6	10	.....
Spanish American.....	1	1	.....
Syrian.....	67	15	.....
Turkish.....	8	1	.....
Totals.....	28,714	3,344	88
Grand Totals.....	104,806	27,530	74

(LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1930, page 1144). The following tables show the extent of the immigration of each racial group; the sex and occupations of the immigrants; the destination of the immigrants according to provinces; and the number of Canadians returning from the United States. In the latter table the largest groups of returning Canadians came from the States of Michigan, New York and Massachusetts.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA  
SHOWING SEX AND OCCUPATION FOR THE  
CALENDAR YEAR, 1931

—	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult Males.....	2,350	4,930	7,280
Adult Females.....	4,988	4,740	9,728
Children under eighteen...	4,997	5,525	10,522
Totals.....	12,335	15,195	27,530
Occupation—			
Farming Class—			
Males.....	697	1,351	2,048
Females.....	282	606	888
Children.....	1,134	839	1,973
Labouring Class—			
Males.....	343	352	695
Females.....	76	91	167
Children.....	187	82	269
Mechanics—			
Males.....	481	941	1,422
Females.....	159	334	493
Children.....	97	208	305
Trading Class—			
Males.....	371	1,210	1,581
Females.....	205	525	730
Children.....	96	283	379
Mining Class—			
Males.....	32	30	62
Females.....	7	6	13
Children.....	2	11	13
Female Domestic			
Servants—			
18 years and over.....	1,097	308	1,405
Under 18 years.....	211	23	234
Other Classes—			
Males.....	426	1,046	1,472
Females.....	3,162	2,870	6,032
Children.....	3,270	4,079	7,349

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA  
SHOWING DESTINATION FOR THE CALENDAR  
YEAR, 1931

—	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	621	508	1,129
New Brunswick.....	538	735	1,273
Prince Edward Island.....	19	126	145
Quebec.....	2,164	3,288	5,452
Ontario.....	5,195	7,120	12,316
Manitoba.....	598	458	1,056
Saskatchewan.....	760	592	1,352
Alberta.....	1,051	1,162	2,213
British Columbia.....	1,377	1,195	2,572
Yukon Territory.....	1	10	11
Northwest Territories.....	10	1	11
Not Given.....	.....	.....	.....



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Mechanics Lien Act Designed for Protection of Workmen's Wages

An engineering firm (Rodenhiser) was engaged by the owners of a mine in Nova Scotia to look after the power plant in the mine, and they continued to carry out this duty until the mine was closed, when another firm (Typert) was engaged as caretaker, to keep the plant intact and the machinery oiled. The question of the payment of two months' wages having arisen after the closing of the mine, both firms claimed a lien upon the property and mining area, and they obtained from the County Court Judge a decision declaring their title to the lien.

An appeal against this judgment was made by one of the defendants in the Nova Scotia Supreme Court, on the ground chiefly that the Mechanic's Lien Act did not apply to the case as the services rendered by the plaintiff were not "work or labour performed at a mine or in connection with mining operation," the mine in question not having been in actual operation during the period in respect to which the claim was made. The appeal was dismissed with costs, Chief Justice Chisholm stating the purposes of the Act to be as follows:—

"The statute is a remedial statute and is designed to protect a class of men who are often the victims of imposition; it is designed to give the workman, in addition to personal recourse against his employer, the right to look to the property which he has improved by his labour, as some security for his pay. I think, therefore, one is justified in giving the statute an interpretation favourable to the claims of the workman, if the language fairly warrants it. A mine, equipped with machinery underground and on the surface, is a mine, whether minerals are or are not being brought to the surface. The work done by the Typerts was work and labour performed at a mine; as was in my opinion the work done by the Rodenhisers, although the latter were working some miles away. The phrase 'in connection with' is one in frequent use; it is not precise, but it is sufficiently wide to enable a generous application. If one can find a direct connection between the work done and the mining undertaking one is justified in considering it work in connection with a mining operation. The work of all the plaintiffs was so essential to the preservation of the mine and so closely connected with the continued existence of the property as a mine that I am led to the con-

clusion that section 32 (1) was intended to be and is wide enough to cover such work."

*Rodenhiser and Typert versus Nova Mac Mining and Power Corporation et al.*  
(Nova Scotia) 1932, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 1, page 548.

### Interpretation of Contributory Negligence

A workman who was engaged along with others in operating a steam shovel on a railway in Saskatchewan, was caught and drawn into the coils of a steel cable about a revolving drum, and seriously injured. He brought action against the railway company for damages, alleging negligence in the following particulars: (1) failure of the defendants to employ a safe system for the operation of the machinery; (2) failure of the defendants to furnish the plaintiff a safe place in which to work; (3) in having a cable in a state of disrepair, there being short ends of the strands of wire protruding, which caught the plaintiff's hands and drew them in between the cable and the revolving drum; (4) in putting the drum in motion without receiving instructions that it was in order to do so; (5) in putting the drum in motion without first warning or instructing the plaintiff to stand clear.

The defendants denied negligence and pleaded that the plaintiff himself was guilty of negligence in placing his hand, or hands, on the cable when the drum was revolving, in not remaining in the safe and proper place in which he was required to be for the proper fulfilment of his duties, and in being in an improper place and position contrary to his instructions and the requirements of his duties as an employee of the defendants.

The jury found that the railway company was guilty of the negligence "that caused the accident," which negligence it described as lack of protection at the niggerhead, and absence of proper signalling when about to start operation of the shovel; the jury also found that the plaintiff was guilty of negligence that caused the accident in that he approached too close to the niggerhead when the latter was in motion.

The trial judge interpreted the jury's verdict as a dismissal of the plaintiff's claim and gave judgment accordingly. On appeal by the plaintiff the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal sustained this decision, holding that the workman's conduct was the proximate cause of the accident; which was however due to

the negligence of both parties, and that neither had a chance, after the negligence of the other, of avoiding it by reasonable care.

*Cherbon versus Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Saskatchewan), 1932, Western Weekly Reports, vol. 1, page 513.*

A workman was injured while he was engaged, with other workmen, in laying a new railway track in Saskatchewan. His foot was caught between a rail and a tie, and a wheel of the worktrain which was proceeding slowly behind the workman struck and crushed his leg before he could be released. The wheel which struck him was the front wheel of the "pioneer," the car which carries the track-laying machinery at the head of the train. Action for damages was brought by the workman against the railway company on the ground of negligence, and the jury found the company responsible for the injury because of the fault of the brakeman on the "pioneer" car in not having applied the emergency air-brake quickly enough after he had sensed the danger. The jury found that no contributory negligence had been shown by the plaintiff, and awarded him damages to the amount of \$3,039. On appeal by the railway company the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal sustained the judgment of the lower court, stating that the jury's verdict might be in accordance with the evidence which appeared to show that, if the brakeman did apply the brake, he had not applied it so quickly as he should have done. Mr. Justice Martin dissented, holding that the evidence did not support the finding that the defendant was negligent as alleged.

*Klapischuk versus Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Saskatchewan), 1932, Western Weekly Reports, vol. 1, page 528.*

### Families' Compensation for Fatality due to Negligence

The question of the applicability of the Contributory Negligence Act (Statutes of British Columbia, 1925, chapter 8) to an action brought under the Families' Compensation Act (Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924, chapter 85) was the subject of a recent decision by Chief Justice Morrison in the British Columbia Supreme Court. The Chief Justice explained the abuses formerly existing under common law, which the Families' Compensation Act was designed to remedy.

"At common law," he said, "the cause of action which a person had against another for injuries received through the negligence of that other, being an action of tort, was

extinguished by his or her death. So unjust was this condition of affairs considered that the Legislature enacted the Families' Compensation Act. By this Act certain persons, as set forth therein, are given a cause of action against the person through whose negligence the injuries resulting in death were caused to the deceased. This cause of action is not a revival of that cause of action enuring to the deceased had he lived but a wholly new and statutory one. The statute sets forth, in sec. 3 thereof, the cause of action which these statutory representatives of the deceased shall have, and it is in the following words:

Whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect, or default, and the act, neglect or default is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof . . .

"It will be seen from this enactment that the cause of action which the statute gives, while not the same, is yet entirely dependent upon the cause of action which the deceased had.

"Originally at common law a party who was suing another for damages for injuries suffered and occasioned by the negligence of that other could be met by two defences which are the usual ones pleaded in this type of action: firstly, to deny and negative any negligence on the part of the defendant; and, secondly, to allege and prove that if the defendant was guilty of negligence materially contributing to the accident so also was the plaintiff, no matter to what degree the plaintiff's negligence extended—this is the doctrine of contributory negligence. Later the doctrine of ultimate negligence appeared, which however does not arise for consideration in this case.

"It is thus seen that a defence of contributory negligence was a good defence and disentitled the plaintiff to recover anything. And, under the Families' Compensation Act, the said representatives of the deceased could be met with the same defence and with the same results.

"This, then, was the state of the law when the Contributory Negligence Act was passed in this province. That statute abrogates the old common-law doctrine of contributory negligence except in so far as the doctrine of ultimate negligence can be said to arise therefrom. At the present time it is as if this old doctrine of contributory negligence had never been evolved. Now, where both plaintiff and defendant have been guilty of negligence materially contributing to the accident, each is assessed in damages according to the degree in which he or she was in fault, the question



of the degree of fault being a question of fact and for the determination of a judge or a jury, as the case may be.

"Thus it is perfectly clear that a plaintiff can now recover damages, where formerly he or she was unable so to do. As was stated by Orde, J.A., in *Stark v. Batchelor* (1928) in dealing with the Contributory Negligence Act of Ontario:—

The Act is not designed for the protection of defendants. It is intended to give a plaintiff, guilty of contributory negligence, some relief where formerly his action would have been dismissed. It entitles him to recover his damages, but to the extent to which he was to blame he must suffer the loss himself.

Instead of giving any rights to a defendant, the Act has cut down the complete defence formerly available to him and has made him liable for a proportionate part of the plaintiff's damages.

"Turning again to sec. 3 of the Families' Compensation Act quoted above, it follows that the said representatives of the deceased also are able to maintain an action where formerly they could not do so; and this because the Legislature has thought fit to replace the old doctrine of contributory negligence, except as stated above, by the Contributory Negligence Act."

In the present case the Chief Justice held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover that proportion of the verdict of the jury representing the degree of fault in which the defendant had been found to be.

*Hunter versus Clarke* (British Columbia) 1932, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 1, page 466.

#### Advances paid to Agent on Commission not Recoverable

The interpretation of an agreement by which the services of an employee were hired on the commission basis, where the employee had failed to earn the full amount of an advance which was made to him each week under the terms of the agreement, was discussed recently in the Superior Court at Montreal in the case of *Joyce versus Lucerne-in-Quebec Community Association*. The agreement provided that the agent was to receive a commission of 10 per cent of the membership sales which he effected, and that, further, he was to receive \$75 each week as an advance against such commissions, regardless of whether or not the commissions earned up to the time of payment were in excess of the full amount due for commissions. The agent having earned less than the amount of the

advances made to him by the company, the company made certain deductions from his cheques, and the agent thereupon brought action for the full amount, the company making a counter-claim for the repayment of unearned commissions. The Court dismissed the counter-claim with costs. On the point at issue several decisions of New York Courts were cited, one of which (*Peace Piano Company versus Taylor*) was as follows:—

"The action was brought to recover from a salesman the difference between the amount paid him on a drawing account and the amount of commissions earned and credited to him on such account. The plaintiff does not allege an agreement to repay any excess of advances over commissions earned. The appellate division held that, without an agreement expressed or implied to repay the excess of a drawing account over and above commissions earned, the employer cannot recover such excess from the employee."

*Joyce versus Lucerne-in-Quebec Community Associations Ltd.* (Quebec) 1932, *Rapports Judiciaires (Cour Supérieure)*, vol. 70, page 49.

#### Section of Juvenile Delinquents Act declared to be Invalid

In the Alberta Supreme Court during February, Mr. Justice Ives declared Section 20, subsection 2 of the Juvenile Delinquents Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 46) to be *ultra vires* of the Parliament of the Dominion. Subsection (2) is as follows:—

(2) In every such case (i.e., of a child, adjudged to be a juvenile delinquent) it shall be within the power of the court to make an order upon the parent or parents of the child, or upon the municipality to which it belongs, to contribute to its support such sum as the court may determine: Provided that where such order is made upon the municipality, the municipality may from time to time recover from the parent or parents any sum or sums paid by it pursuant to such order.

The point arose in connection with the appeal of the municipal district of Hazelwood from the judgment of Rev. Father Carleton, sitting as a judge in Juvenile Court. Father Carleton found a certain child in the Hazelwood municipality to be delinquent, and ordered the municipal district to contribute \$1 per day to her support for an indefinite period. From this judgment the municipality appealed on two grounds: First, that the child in question was not a resident of the municipality, but rather of the city of Edmonton, and second, that the Federal Act empowering the court judge to make a municipality pay was *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament.

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**L**ARGELY owing to seasonal curtailment in the outdoor industries, employment in Canada at the beginning of March showed a decrease, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,709 employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 809,704 persons, as compared with 819,736 in the preceding month. This reduction caused the index number (based on the 1926 average as 100) to decline from 89.7 on February 1, to 88.7 at the beginning of March, as compared with 100.2, 110.2, 111.4, 102.6, 97.5, 92.6, 88.1, 91.8, 91.0, 82.9 and 89.1 on March 1, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

At the beginning of March, 1932, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 20.6, compared with 22.0 per cent at the beginning of February, 1932, and 15.6 per cent at the beginning of March, 1931. The percentage for March was based on the returns tabulated by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,819 labour organizations, representing 183,159 members.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated an increase during February in the average daily placements in employment, as compared with those of the previous month, but a decline in comparison with February last year, the major change under each comparison taking place in the construction and maintenance group. Vacancies in February, 1932, numbered 33,426, applications 55,558, and placements in regular and casual employment 32,633.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again slightly lower at \$7.27 for the beginning of March, as compared with \$7.34 for February; \$9.14 for March, 1931; \$11.67 for March, 1930; \$11.23 for March, 1929; \$10.54 for March,

1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.68 for March, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 showed little change at 69.1 for March, as compared with 69.2 for February; 75.1 for March, 1931; 91.8 for March, 1930; 95.6 for March, 1929; 98.3 for March, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.7 for March, 1914.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during March was almost double that recorded for the previous month, the increase being caused by strikes of coal miners in the Prairie Provinces. In March, 1931, the time loss was about equal, owing to a strike last year in the women's clothing industry at Toronto. Eleven disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,501 workers and resulting in the loss of 26,410 working days. Corresponding figures for February, 1932 were: 17 disputes, 3,611 workers and 14,679 working days, and for March, 1931, 6 disputes, 1,635 workers and 25,026 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

During the past month the Department of Labour received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with the dispute between the Hull Electric Company and their motormen, conductors and other employees. Five new applications were received, and were under consideration when the month closed. Particulars of the recent proceedings under the Act, together with the text of the report, will be found on page 390 of this issue.

### Senator Robertson President of International Conference.

At the opening session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) on April 12, the Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, late Minister of Labour of Canada who is one of the Canadian Government delegates, was elected President of the Conference. The new President stated that he regarded his election as a tribute to the



Dominion of Canada, and to the constant support that had been given by Canada to the work of the Organization; and also as showing that the Conference recognized the importance of the countries of the New World, and particularly North America. The task of the Conference in the present time of economic stress was, he suggested, to maintain the workers' conditions of employment and standards of life.

Senator Robertson was one of the Canadian Government delegates to the first International Labour Conference, held at Washington in 1919, and took an active part in the founding of the organization. He has also closely followed the proceedings of the successive conferences since the establishment of the Organization in that year.

#### **New Workmen's Compensation Act in New Brunswick.**

New workmen's compensation legislation was enacted by the New Brunswick legislature at the session just concluded, its intention being as Premier Richards pointed out, to simplify the actual operation of the existing act rather than to introduce any new principles. The new Act is largely based upon the recommendations that were contained in the report of the Royal Commission, composed of Mr. Justice Grimmer and Mr. George A. Stone (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1931, page 267), which was presented to the Legislature together with the text of the Bill. In conformity with the wishes of organized labour the Workmen's Compensation Board, as reconstituted, will include a labour representative, the premier expressing the hope that as a result "there would be less cause for complaint in regard to applicants for compensation not having their cases reconsidered." A summary of the new Act will be given in a future issue in an outline of the legislation of 1932.

#### **Work of St. John Ambulance Association in 1931.**

The important public service rendered by the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance is described in the Annual Report for 1931, recently published. "Many cases have been reported during the year," it is stated, "of outstanding instances of First Aid rendered by the Association's graduates, of whom there are now some 170,000 in the Dominion. A splendid contribution is annually made to the welfare of the country by this army of voluntary workers in the saving of human life and suffering; and the economic value of this service in lessening lost-time and disability as

a result of accidents and sickness cannot be overestimated."

An ever-increasing interest in the teaching of First Aid is reported, particularly among industrial concerns, which recognize the humanitarian and economic value of such training. The number of persons who received instruction in First Aid, home nursing and home hygiene during 1931 was 22,488, 12,037 certificates of proficiency being issued. The total number of certificates and awards issued in Canada up to December, 1931, was 219,825.

The report gives particulars of the work in the various provinces, and refers to the co-operation given to the movement by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, the Bell Telephone Company, the Northern Electric Company, Canadian Industries Limited, the Steel Company of Canada, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Department of National Defence. It is pointed out that "the local centre is an indispensable part of the organization of Provincial Councils. Without such centres the Association cannot get local effort and Community interest behind its work, which is so necessary to lasting success. First Aid is community work of a most useful order."

#### **Dominion and Provincial governments confer on unemployment**

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on March 23, that on the expiration of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, on May 1, the premiers of all the provinces would be invited to come to Ottawa to confer with the federal Government for the purpose of ascertaining what measures might be found necessary to enable the Dominion to discharge its duty in assisting the provinces to meet their constitutional obligation. "The constitutional obligation" Mr. Bennett said, "being that of the provinces, we are giving them assistance because of the general economic conditions that obtain throughout the world, and we believe we should confer with them as to how the situation might be best met."

In accordance with this announcement a conference was held at Ottawa on April 9, when Mr. Bennett, with other members of the Dominion cabinet, met the following representatives of the provinces:—

Prince Edward Island.—Hon. J. D. Stewart, Premier.

Nova Scotia.—Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Premier; Hon. J. F. Fraser, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Percy C. Black, Minister of Highways.

New Brunswick.—Hon. C. D. Richards, Premier; Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works; Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Treasurer.

Quebec.—Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier.

Ontario.—Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney General; Hon. W. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests; Hon. J. D. Monteith, Minister of Public Works and Labour; Hon. E. A. Dunlop, Provincial Treasurer.

Manitoba.—Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works.

Saskatchewan.—Hon. W. C. Buckle, Minister of Agriculture.

Alberta.—Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier.

British Columbia.—Hon. Ralph W. Bruhn, Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Bennett intimated in the House of Commons on April 11 that a statement in regard to the conference would be made later in the session in connection with additional legislation, based on the conclusions that had been reached, which it was proposed to introduce.

### **Proposed compulsory works councils in England**

A Bill has been introduced in the Parliament of Great Britain to require the establishment of a "works council" in every industrial establishment which employs fifty workers or more. The form of the Council may vary, and individual industries may submit plans of their own for approval, but every scheme must provide for the representation of "the several grades of persons participating in the concerns or undertaking, whether as managers, in supervisory, administrative or technical capacities, as foreman, or as weekly wage-earners." The Councils would be called on to formulate, in consultation with the management, agreed works rules in respect to the following subjects:—hours of work; overtime; period of notice of dismissal; methods of calculating and paying wages; holidays; absences caused by sickness, etc.; dismissals for inefficiency, or for shortage of work (this and other matters to be subject to discussion by the Council); and short working time.

Periodic discussions would be held by the proposed Councils on a wide range of subjects, including works organization and conditions of employment, meals, selection of personnel, apprenticeship, welfare, engagement and dismissal of employees, holidays, pensions and benevolent schemes (sickness, unemployment, etc.), profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes, continuation schools, health, trading prospects and policy, etc.

The Bill would further provide for the appointment by the Minister of Labour of a

"Works Councils Advisory Committee" to assist in the preparation of draft schemes for the various industries. In this work the Minister would invite the co-operation of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, and the Association of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Reconstruction Committees.

### **Proposed enlargement of British Unemployment Insurance Act**

At the close of 1930 the Labour Government of Great Britain appointed a Royal Commission, with Judge Holman Gregory as chairman, to investigate workmen's compensation with a view to making the system self-supporting, and to relieving it from the exceptional burdens that had been laid upon it during the industrial depression (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931, page 4). An interim report by the Commission was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 781. That report contained certain proposals by which expenditures on unemployment benefits might be reduced.

According to a report in the *Daily Herald* (London) of March 7, the Commission had then ready a report containing further proposals which, if adopted, would have the effect of greatly enlarging the Act by the inclusion of large classes of employees who are now outside its scope. This extension, it was stated, would affect 1,250,000 domestic servants, 500,000 railwaymen, 700,000 farm workers, and 200,000 professional workers. Farm workers would have a special system of payment, with lower rates and contributions. The railwaymen proposed for inclusion are members of the permanent staff excluded under the present Acts. Their inclusion has been opposed by the trade unions. If the Commission's report should be adopted, it is stated that the present wage or salary limit of £250 a year, above which the scheme does not apply, will be raised to £500, thus bringing the salaried workers between those figures.

Careful examination was given by the Commission to the working of the means test imposed last November, and to the operation of the Anomalies Act, under which large numbers of married women have been disqualified. The Commission, in its interim report, advised a means test to be applied to persons who have drawn a certain amount of benefit.

### **Unemployment compensation in Wisconsin**

The provisions of the Wisconsin Act providing for unemployment reserves and compensation were outlined briefly in the last issue (page 323). Prominence is given to this legis-



lation—the first law of the kind in the United States—in the current issue of the *American Labour Legislation Review*. The Act is shown to involve a departure from the English or European plan by which the employers' contributions are turned into a common fund. The Wisconsin law on the other hand, seeks to make each employer responsible for his own unemployed workers. The new statute is to take compulsory effect on July 1, 1933—unless the employers of at least 175,000 eligible persons have by June 1, 1933, actually established fair voluntary plans. These plans must have been previously approved by the State Industrial Commission as meeting certain minimum standards, and must thereafter continue under the Commission's supervision. In case the 175,000 quota is not reached the compulsory act will apply, but approved voluntary plans will be exempted from some of its requirements.

After July 1, 1933, each employer subject to the law must normally contribute 2 per cent on his payroll, to build up an unemployment reserve for his workers. Such contributions are made deductible under the Wisconsin income tax law. Unless permitted by "exemption" to make other arrangements, each company pays its 2 per cent contribution into a central state depository—thus making enforcement possible and assuring availability of the money.

"The Wisconsin statute," it is stated, "takes the position that much of the present irregularity of jobs should prove preventable. It holds that this country should not passively accept and 'insure' existing fluctuations in employment, without first making strenuous and sustained efforts to reduce them to a minimum. The Act provides machinery for encouraging employer co-operation within the state on every promising front; but it definitely holds that the responsibility for steady-going work can and should be focussed on each individual employer—by penalizing his failure and rewarding his success. As against the various suggested schemes for insurance, or the pooling of reserve funds by industries and prevention, the Wisconsin statute prefers to try 'plant reserves and prevention' . . . Not 'industries' but individual enterprises hire workers, employ business brains, and keep books. Those brains should devote themselves to this problem. . . . At all events somewhat steadier work, or compensation in its absence, must become a recognized charge against business, prior even to interest and dividends."

#### **United States Governors' Commission recommends unemployment reserves**

The principle of unemployment reserves by employers or groups of employers, as embodied in the Wisconsin legislation, is also included among the recommendations of the Interstate Commission on

Unemployment Insurance which resulted from the Governors' Conference last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, page 120). These recommendations are as follows:—(1) The compulsory establishment of state-wide systems of unemployment reserves; (2) The payment by each employer of a contribution amounting to two per cent of his payroll; (3) The payments made by each employer shall constitute the unemployment reserve of his firm and shall be so treated in the accounts; (4) The maximum rate of benefit shall be 50 per cent of an employee's wage or \$10 a week, whichever is lower; and the maximum period of benefit shall be 10 weeks within any twelve months. Employees who suffer unemployment by reason of short time employment shall be eligible for benefits whenever their week's wages are less than 60 per cent of their average weekly wage, but the benefit for partial unemployment shall not exceed the difference between the wage actually received and 60 per cent of the employee's average weekly wage. In no case, however, shall the benefit of a part-time employee exceed \$10 a week; (5) The financial responsibility of an employer shall be strictly limited by the amount of his unemployment reserve; (6) When the accumulated reserve per employee shall exceed \$50 the employer's contribution shall be reduced to 1 per cent of his payroll; and when the reserve has reached \$75, he shall make no further contributions to the fund until the reserve again falls below \$75 per employee.

"At the best," the report concludes, "there will for some time remain a residuum of unemployed who must continue to look for assistance to the agencies of private and public charity. With the establishment and extension of unemployment compensation plans, however, we should be taking the first steps in reducing the wastes and damage to self-respect which characterize our present disorderly methods of handling the unemployed; and we should have put ourselves in the position of applying more scientific methods to the treatment of the total problem of unemployment."

### Proposal for medical examination and relief by Dominion

The following resolution, moved by Mr. J. P. Howden, of St. Boniface (Manitoba) was debated in the House of Commons on March 21:—

That, in the opinion of this house, the government should take into immediate consideration steps which would: (a) provide for periodic medical examination of the Canadian people; (b) afford medical relief for those suffering from disease.

The Hon. Murray MacLaren, Minister of Pensions and National Health, stated that subjects of the kind mentioned in the motion lay within provincial rather than federal jurisdiction. He pointed out that "two years ago medical examinations were suggested by the Canadian Medical Association, and as a result four life insurance companies adopted the suggestion. They were assisted by the Canadian Medical Association, and the federal Department of Pensions and National Health provided literature. The result was that the Canada Life, the Sun Life, the London Life and the Confederation Life are now carrying out at their own expense periodic medical examination on their risks. However," the Minister added, "that is a very long way from the country at large accepting such a program." Dr. MacLaren pointed out finally that enormous organization, effort and expense would be required to give effect to the proposed scheme.

It will be recalled that the House last year adopted a resolution asking the government to consider the possibility of a federal grant to the provinces "equal to one-third of the cost of establishing, and to cover permanently, such full-time health units as may be organized" (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931, page 628). On that occasion the Prime Minister undertook that that subject would be brought before a future conference of the governments concerned: health units throughout Canada being possible only through the joint action of the federal and provincial authorities.

### Workmen's Compensation Act for Prince Edward Island

A bill to provide for the establishment of a system of workmen's compensation is under consideration by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island. A Railway Employees' Compensation Act has been in existence in the Province since 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 546), but no board has yet been appointed to administer this Act, which therefore remains inoperative. Under the provisions of section 4 of the Government Employees' Compensation Act (Revised Statutes

of Canada, 1927, chapter 30) employees of the Dominion Government in Prince Edward Island receive accident compensation in accordance with the scale of benefits provided under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the adjoining Province of New Brunswick.

With the adoption of the new legislation in Prince Edward Island, all the provinces of Canada will have in effect Workmen's Compensation Acts on the employers' joint liability and accident fund principle.

### Function of pension reserves in Workmen's Compensation

The Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, in the March issue of their publication *Industrial Safety News*, corrects a common misapprehension as to the purpose of the pension fund accumulated by the Workmen's Compensation Board. "From time to time," it is stated, "the statement is made, presumably by persons misinformed as to the insurance principles governing workmen's compensation enactments, that the Board has established excessive reserves. It would appear that such persons confuse the pension reserve fund which at the end of the year 1930 amounted to \$5,113,916.69, with a general surplus fund. In this connection a brief explanation as to how this pension fund has accumulated and is functioning may be of interest.

"When an accident occurs involving the payment of compensation or pension during following years, the present value of the amount of money that will be needed to pay the benefits over the estimated period of years, is ascertained from actuarial tables. In some exceptional cases such compensation payments may continue for a period of fifty years. As the Board is operating on what is known as the capitalized reserve plan, the present value of such payments is set aside in a lump sum out of the assessments for the year in which the accident occurs and is known as a reserve; this money is invested. In some cases the persons for whom reserves have been set aside may die before these monies are exhausted, but on the other hand some beneficiaries may live beyond the estimated period or after all the reserves set aside have been exhausted. The reserves remaining in the first mentioned cases are utilized in paying further benefits to those who live beyond the estimated period. So for all accidents happening in any particular year, monies are provided out of the assessments for that year to take care of the dependents entitled to compensation benefits.

"This system not only insures future payments to all persons entitled to them, but is also fair to industry in that it prevents the



unloading of pension burdens by employers who may have serious and costly accidents and a few years hence may leave the province or retire from business, leaving the remaining employers and others who may start operations in the future to carry the burden."

**Back-to-the-Land Movement in Ontario.**

The Agriculture and Colonization Committee of the Ontario Legislature submitted during March the following recommendations designed to encourage the settlement of vacant farm lands in the Province: (1) Bonusing of settlers for acreage cleared and seeded; (2) Immediate survey of vacant farms in Ontario; (3) Publication of the results of the survey in Canada and Great Britain; (4) Eventual establishment of a distinct department of Colonization under a deputy minister; (5) Establishment of "shacks" in farming districts where prospective settlers would live while preparing the land; (6) The doubling of Ontario's cultivated acreage by a concentrated back-to-the-land movement.

Evidence was presented to the committee showing that in the northern sections of the province many farms had been abandoned, and the former holders were anxious to return, but had not means to resume possession; and that throughout Ontario there were hundreds of improved or partly improved farms which could be obtained at a low price. It was pointed out that at present information as to vacant farms was difficult for the average person to obtain.

**Revival of Canadian handicrafts in the home.**

Reference was made in the last issue (page 248) to the work of recolonization and land settlement that has been carried on during the past two years by the Dominion Government, and by several of the Provincial Governments, chiefly in connection with the relief of unemployment. In connection with this movement the government of the Province of Quebec has taken measures to revive the traditional French-Canadian handicrafts that were formerly practised in the rural districts of the Province, but had fallen into disuse. It is hoped that these industries will enable the new settlers, as well as the families already on the land, to maintain themselves by supplementing their incomes as agriculturists. A provincial school of weaving has been established in the City of Quebec, where the old patterns and dyeing systems will be used, and instruction will be given in weaving, rug making, the making of dyes, and the fashioning by hand of artistic articles for use or ornament.

It may be noted that a similar effort to encourage home industries throughout Canada has been carried on for several years by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild (with headquarters at 1240 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal). The Guild is an incorporate association organized "to encourage, retain, revive and develop handicrafts and home art industries throughout the Dominion; to prevent the loss and deterioration of these crafts; to preserve knowledge and skill possessed by new settlers and to aid new-comers during the trying early days of their settlement in a new country, by providing them with a market for good hand-work; to encourage industry and thrift in the homes of the people, making their work profitable and honourable by means of exhibitions of the products of their skill, thereby increasing contentment in their homes and augmenting the assets of the Dominion; to educate the public to the value of good hand-work by holding and taking part in exhibitions at home and abroad, and by other means thought desirable, to send out teachers and supervisors among the workers, to keep up the standard of excellence; to keep records in order to prevent the extinction of any arts or crafts."

**Unemployment Statistics throughout the World.**

Reference was made in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 111, to statistics of unemployment in various countries which had been compiled in the International Labour Office at the beginning of the present year. In view of the increasing interest in unemployment the statistics which had previously been compiled in the International Labour Office dealing with the general levels of unemployment have now been supplemented by tables showing the movements of employment and unemployment in certain important industries or occupations during the five-year period 1927-31. These latter appeared for the first time in the March issue of the *International Labour Review* published by the International Labour Office in Geneva. The data given are for the percentages unemployed or index numbers of employment; where series of both kinds exist for a given country, preference has in most cases been given to unemployment statistics. The information in question is not generally comparable internationally, the primary object of the tables being to show the movements of unemployment and employment within each country.

Unemployment statistics are published quarterly in *Industrial and Labour Information*, also issued from Geneva, the last report bringing the information up to March, 1932. In practically every country, it is stated, unemployment has increased since corresponding figures were published three months ago, while the increase in comparison with last year is just as universal and is proportionately greater. Only Australia and New Zealand show a smaller number of unemployed than were recorded three months ago. Everywhere else unemployment is on the increase, though to a varying extent. The increase is low in Great Britain, being in part due to recent administrative changes in unemployment insurance. In Germany the total unemployed now exceeds six million persons. In France the number is estimated as being over a million, while for Italy it now exceeds a million persons for the first time.

The *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington) March, 1932, gives particulars in regard to employment in the executive Civil Service of the United States. At the end of January, 1932, there were 609,283 employees on the payrolls, of whom 581,131 were permanent, and 28,152 were temporary employees. This number represented a gain of 10,663, or 1.78 per cent during the past twelve months. During January 12,119 employees were separated from their jobs because of resignations, termination of appointments, death, or other causes, and 15,034 new employees were hired, the net turnover rate indicated by these figures being 1.99 per hundred employees.

The Superintendent of Penitentiaries, in his report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, makes the following statement as to the principal cause of the criminal tendencies which result in terms in the various penitentiaries in Canada:—"Many of the young men coming to the various penitentiaries are Canadian born. Their downfall is directly traceable to the lack of proper home training and influence. The percentage to whom this will apply is estimated at about 85. The judge of the Juvenile Court of Calgary, Alta., stated that 95 per cent of those who came before him did so because of lack of proper home influence and training. The Judge of the Juvenile Court of the city of Detroit places the percentage of those who come before him because of lack of proper home training and influence at 99. The statements of both of the above judges have been published during the past year."

The Hon. C. D. Richards, premier of New Brunswick, stated in the Legislature on March 3 that a policy of land clearing had been put into effect in the province during the past year. The sum of \$36,000, he said, would be necessary to provide for this service, and under the arrangements with Ottawa in connection with the relief fund, 50 per cent of that amount would be refunded. "This means an increase of something like 10,000 acres cleared and brought into cultivation during the past year, not to mention the encouragement and stimulation of agriculture. It is a new service and something that if continued may mean from year to year quite a large expenditure of public money."

The general level of farm wages in the United States on January 1, 1932, according to tables given in the *Monthly Labour Review*, March, 1932, was 13 per cent lower than in October, 1931, and 2 per cent below the 1910-1914 average. The decline in the wage index was accompanied by a further increase in the supply of farm labour and a decline in demand. The supply on January 1, was 120.9 per cent of normal and the demand 60.5 per cent of normal; the corresponding figures for October, 1931, were 113.4 and 68.9, respectively. Supply expressed as per cent of demand on January 1, was 199.8, which is the highest ratio recorded by the Department of Agriculture since the beginning of its record in 1918. Reports received by that department, particularly from the North Central States, cite numerous instances of farm labourers working for board and lodging alone.

The Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, speaking in the Provincial Legislature on March 21 on the financial problem involved in the relief of unemployment, claimed that the municipalities and provinces of western Canada, with their limited resources, ought not to be required to bear the major cost of this relief in the future. "If no other policy", he continued, "is acceptable to the Dominion, we consider that steps should be taken immediately to work out a contributory unemployment insurance scheme on a national basis under Federal auspices, the cost to be placed jointly upon industry, the state and those who are in employment. As to the cost of relief, if the Dominion will not assume the whole cost, the province will continue to share any necessary part that the Dominion requires in its general policies. The money, however, should be raised by the Dominion, since the Dominion can borrow it at lower rates of interest than the provinces and there is no reason why this saving should not be passed on to the provinces and the municipalities."



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of March was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In Nova Scotia, farmers were busy hauling logs, firewood and hay. Due to favourable weather, farm products were plentiful. Lumber operations remained quiet. Fair catches of fish were reported along the Coast. Mines in the New Glasgow zone operated from two to four days per week, while in Cape Breton and vicinity, the days worked averaged from one to three. All manufacturers of food stuffs and confectionery reported improved business owing to Easter week. Foundries and machine shops at New Glasgow were very quiet, also the steel plant at Trenton, and little improvement was noted in the iron and steel group at Sydney. There was slight activity noted in the building trades, although, at Halifax, many small buildings were under way, with some skilled and unskilled workers employed. This city also had about 50 men engaged on sewers and street work. Railway and steamship transportation of passengers was heavy over the holidays, with freight traffic fair. Trade also was more brisk, owing to the Easter season. There was a slight change for the better in the Women's Domestic Section, and a number of placements were made.

Farming, other than routine work, was quiet in New Brunswick. Owing to continued cold weather, little work had been done in the sugar woods. There was no fishing except at Saint John, due to the ice running in the Gulf and along the Straits. Logging also was at a standstill. In the manufacturing group, pulp and paper and box mills, alone, showed any pronounced activity. At Saint John, building construction was fairly active, with a large number of skilled mechanics employed. Elsewhere, conditions were not so favourable, but assistance was given by means of relief work on streets and sewers. Passenger traffic was brisk over the holidays. Waterfront work at Saint John was fair, but the movement of freight was somewhat slow. Trade also was slightly better in preparation for Easter. There was little change noted in the Women's Section.

Only a few farm placements were made in the province of Quebec, and these were in the territory covered by the Montreal office. Elsewhere no action was noted. Very little activity was also reported in the logging industry, with the exception of Hull, where a

small number of applicants were placed as log drivers. Mining showed no improvement. Manufacturing also registered little change. At Hull, orders were listed from toy manufactures and sewing establishments. In Montreal, quietness prevailed, particularly in the boot and shoe, textile, clothing, tobacco, rubber, and metal trades. Quebec city, however, reported the boot and shoe industry as active, but other lines worked on reduced time. Conditions at Sherbrooke seemed to improve, as factories were working every day, but at Three Rivers, except for boots and shoes and cottons, which were busy, all other manufactures, with paper in particular, displayed no activity. Sherbrooke alone reported building construction as active; in other cities, many building labourers were idle; the city of Montreal, however, employed a large number of men on relief work and snow removal. Freight transportation at Three Rivers was slightly improved. Commercial conditions were not bright, except at Sherbrooke, where they were stated as satisfactory. Placements in personal services had increased by ten per cent in Hull, but in Montreal, vacancies for women domestics were scarce and applicants sought work in large numbers.

A fair number of inquiries for farm help in the province of Ontario was in evidence, though few placements were being made as yet. Indications pointed to low wages both for single and married men for the coming summer. As bush camps are now completing winter operations, the demands and placements in this group were materially reduced. This condition was likely to prevail until the spring drives opened, when some men for this kind of work would be required. Only an occasional applicant was being taken on at the mines. Slightly more activity in industrial conditions was noted at Toronto, and at Windsor there was a good demand for skilled workers in the auto plants. Brantford, also, reported that the total number of hands employed in the textile industry compared very favourably with the staff level of 1929, but slackness continued among iron and steel manufacturers. One of the encouraging features was the resuming of operations at the steel works at Sault Ste. Marie. The paper mill there was also running steadily. Conditions at Chatham, likewise, indicated better things in sight, particularly in the auto industry, but few other than former employees were being taken back. Slackness prevailed in the building industry, and little employ-

ment offered, except that provided by the municipality as a relief measure. The demand for women domestic workers was fairly good, with no difficulty experienced in filling all requirements.

Little change was noted in the demand for farm help in Manitoba. Some applicants preferred to wait for the spring wage and were reluctant to go out under the Farm Relief plan, as the season was so far advanced. Con-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA  
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1932			1931		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		72,604,877	73,177,976	131,643,374	95,908,063	96,002,343
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		35,586,085	34,114,507	75,347,854	50,994,084	50,368,318
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		36,431,055	38,366,699	55,048,197	43,872,682	44,682,883
Customs duty collected..... \$		7,191,610	6,523,207	14,201,225	9,229,862	8,862,351
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		1,990,046,321	2,071,034,426	2,570,410,694	2,534,913,429	2,668,324,702
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		134,291,993	133,673,369	139,422,962	143,670,894	141,438,920
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,890,075,363	1,868,278,419	1,445,322,862	1,435,523,785	1,428,736,686
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,063,394,898	1,070,718,470	1,115,150,957	1,115,837,914	1,141,110,017
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	64.1	63.5	64.8	110.8	111.6	106.9
Preferred stocks.....	59.6	60.4	60.8	84.2	83.4	82.2
(1) Index of interest rates.....	110.6	115.9	119.8	92.9	95.0	95.0
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	69.1	69.2	69.4	75.1	76.0	76.7
(3) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	17.16	17.24	17.59	19.47	19.78	20.21
(4) Business failures, number.....		200	290		253	295
(5) Business failures, liabilities..... \$		5,049,000	4,144,000		3,012,119	4,200,490
(6) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	88.7	89.7	91.6	100.2	100.7	101.7
(7) (8) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	20.6	22.0	21.1	15.6	16.0	17.0
Immigration.....				2,413	1,429	1,480
Railway—						
(9) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	165,841	167,088	159,697	195,400	190,254	185,830
(10) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	12,248,624	11,004,397	10,948,329	15,030,052	13,404,063	13,756,875
(11) Operating expenses..... \$			11,575,528	14,422,666	13,964,168	14,532,584
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		9,043,278	8,993,956	12,002,263	10,553,181	11,632,95
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,813,843	8,344,017	10,482,087	10,039,490	10,758,492
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,604,760,660	2,104,316,278	1,951,395,740	2,017,521,397
Building permits..... \$		2,578,597	2,761,929	9,906,567	6,395,659	7,510,745
(12) Contracts awarded..... \$	10,766,700	14,802,000	12,738,000	27,311,800	25,930,000	20,299,100
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	17,989	10,507	10,305	57,110	46,395	35,592
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	43,572	28,469	25,060	99,341	82,637	57,598
Ferro alloys..... tons	1,295	1,431	1,823	4,526	4,006	4,467
Coal..... tons		1,188,349	1,152,531	1,028,269	963,443	1,164,498
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		48,580,000	72,730,000	71,300,000	61,700,000	58,970,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,859,000	3,911,000	6,748,000	4,316,000	3,829,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		7,074,000	6,528,000	10,837,000	5,389,000	10,152,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		513,000	634,000	2,059,000	1,010,000	1,131,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		165,822,401	85,736,623	145,769,310	121,675,733	113,892,534
Flour production..... bbls.			1,168,408	1,035,383	1,035,383	1,086,272
(13) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.			27,891,000	55,589,000	40,408,000	27,184,000
Footwear production..... pairs			1,112,192	1,729,930	1,276,965	984,924
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		45,852,000	45,793,000	45,728,000	47,821,000	48,023,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		37,857,000	37,082,000	46,694,000	39,925,000	40,816,000
Newsprint..... tons		158,540	171,320	187,010	164,550	184,340
Automobiles, passenger.....		4,494	3,112	10,483	7,529	4,552
(14) Index of physical volume of business.....		127.3	113.8	141.6	138.9	131.2
Industrial production.....		128.7	125.6	153.1	145.6	141.7
Manufacturing.....		119.4	117.2	141.8	128.7	124.0

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(\*) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(\*) Including lines east of Quebec.

(3) Bradstreet

(\*) MacLean's Building Review.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending March 26, 1932, and corresponding previous periods

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending January 30, 1932, March 28, February 28 and January 31, 1931

(15) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.



sidering the more than normal movement of men to farms during the winter months, it was uncertain as to whether the usual seasonal increase in orders for spring help would be in evidence. There was no demand for loggers or miners. Manufacturing also was quiet. Not much action was taking place in building construction, but a number of applications for permits was expected when the weather was more favourable. A further reduction also occurred in orders for skilled and unskilled labour. Relief undertakings still provided the main channel of employment for those seeking work. Retail trade showed little improvement, and except for an increased number of applicants in the Women's Domestic Section, conditions in that department remained unchanged.

Placements in farming in the province of Saskatchewan were somewhat better, with prospects for a fair number of experienced men. Mines at Estevan were not working so steadily, some closing for two days a week. Thus, for lack of orders a number of miners were thrown out of work, and forced to register as general labourers. Building construction was extremely quiet. Relief work continued to furnish employment for a certain number. Country calls for domestics in the Women's Section were hard to fill, but applicants for city orders were easily available.

Though wages for farm help in the province of Alberta still continued low, many applicants were anxious to work at anything offered. It was not expected, however, that the demand for spring help would be as great as in former years, even though crop conditions appeared favourable. Coal orders showed a decline, as the season was practically over, so that mines were running part time only. Manufacturing showed no improvement, all industries continuing very slack. Quietness also prevailed in building and railway construction. Numbers still sought relief, but in some districts the relief programs had been somewhat curtailed. Wholesale and retail trade was quiet, with collections difficult. Applicants in the Women's Domestic Section were greatly in excess of orders.

Cold, unsettled weather had somewhat retarded spring work on farms in British Columbia, so that there was only a fair demand for workers in that industry. Logging was largely confined to the operation of tie cutting mills, but at Revelstoke, conditions in this industry appeared on the up-grade, due to a contract for several thousand feet of logs and the demand for cordwood. No new developments took place in mining and short time continued, with a surplus of labour available. Manufacturing was very quiet, also trade. There was little doing in building con-

struction, as only a few repair jobs were available. Relief work on highways provided the chief means of assistance for those requiring help, other than direct relief given, in some centres, through the office of the provincial government. At Kamloops, however, employment for a limited time was afforded to all available trainmen due to a thousand cars of grain being sent to the Coast. Construction work on the C.P.R. at Walachine also continued. Revelstoke, likewise, reported employment in the various branches of railway service as satisfactory. A few extra men were taken on for a short period of overhaul work at the drydock and shipyard at Prince Rupert. Longshoring was fairly active at New Westminster, but quiet at Vancouver. Little domestic work was offered in the Women's Section, with a surplus of workers registered.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Largely owing to seasonal losses in the out-of-door industries, there was a decline in employment at the beginning of March, according to monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 7,709 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada. The working forces of these firms aggregated 809,704 persons, as compared with 819,736 in the preceding month. This decrease caused the index number (based on the average for 1926 as 100), to decline from 89.7 on February 1, to 88.7 at the beginning of March, as compared with 100.2, 110.2, 111.4, 102.6, 97.5, 92.6, 88.1, 91.8, 91.0, 82.9 and 89.1 on March, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The trend was downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, but favourable in Quebec and British Columbia. In the Maritime Provinces, the largest losses were in highway construction, but logging, transportation and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, gains were registered in railway construction and manufacturing. In Quebec, important increases took place in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel, textile and leather groups, and construction was also more active; logging, however, was seasonally quiet, and trade and transportation also afforded less employment. In Ontario, iron and steel and textiles recorded considerable recovery, while highway construction, logging, trade, transportation and building were seasonally slack. In the Prairie Provinces, coal mining, transportation, construction and trade reported reduced activity, but manufacturing and logging recorded moderate increases. In British Columbia, transportation, trade and mining showed decreases, while

manufacturing, logging and highway construction registered improvement.

Employment declined in Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver; the trend was favourable in Montreal, Quebec City and Hamilton, while in Toronto practically no change was indicated. In Montreal, there were additions to staffs, chiefly in manufacturing, transportation and construction, but trade was not so brisk. In Quebec, manufacturing and transportation afforded more employment, while other industries reported only minor fluctuations. In Toronto, the food, leather, textile, lumber and construction groups showed heightened activity, but there was a considerable decrease in printing and publishing, and in trade, so that there was no general change in the city as a whole. In Ottawa, curtailment was indicated, chiefly in construction, although manufacturing was also quieter. In Hamilton, slight improvement was reported, especially in manufacturing and construction. In the Border Cities, a small decline was noted, almost entirely in construction owing to the completion of certain unemployment relief works; manufacturing, however, was decidedly more active, especially automobile works. In Winnipeg, the decrease was largely in construction and trade, while manufacturing was brisker. In Vancouver, manufactures recorded a small gain on the whole, but trade, construction and transportation reported curtailment.

A review of the returns by industries shows improvement in manufactures, notably in textiles and iron and steel, while leather, lumber, food, non-ferrous metal and beverage factories were also more active. On the other hand, operations in logging, construction, mining, transportation, communications and trade were seasonally curtailed.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of March, 1932.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Contrary to the consistently downward movement that employment for local trade union members has experienced since the beginning of

September last year the trend of activity in February was more favourable, though the change from the previous month was slight. This was manifest by the returns tabulated for February from an aggregate of 1,819 labour organizations representing 183,159 members, 37,754 of whom, or a percentage of 20.6 were without employment on the last day of the month, contrasted with 22.0 per cent of inactivity in January. Slacker conditions, however, prevailed than in February, 1931, when

15.6 per cent of the members involved were idle. Pronounced improvement for Quebec and Nova Scotia unions was chiefly responsible for the better situation shown from January, renewed activity in garment establishments in Quebec affecting the percentage for that province favourably, while in Nova Scotia better employment for coal miners accounted largely for the change. In the garment trades, however, short time work continued prevalent. In New Brunswick and British Columbia unions minor gains in activity occurred. On the other hand, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions reported slight employment recessions. Greater depression was indicated in all provinces than in February a year ago, Quebec and Ontario unions showing most pronounced curtailment of activity, though in New Brunswick also employment declined substantially.

On another page of this issue appears a more detailed article with tabular statements on unemployment at the close of February, 1932.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of February, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected a total of 32,633 placements, of which 9,849

were in regular employment and 22,784 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 7,149 were of men and 2,700 of women. Applications for work were received from 55,558 workers, of whom 46,084 were men and 9,474 were women, while employers notified the Service of opportunities for 27,740 men and 5,686 women, a total of 33,426 vacancies. A gain was shown in vacancies listed and placements effected and a decrease in applicants registered, when a comparison was made with the reports of the previous month, but in comparison with February, 1931, all groups registered declines. Reports for January, 1932, showed 31,538 vacancies offered, 57,755 applications made, and 30,721 placements effected, while in February, 1931, there were recorded 51,809 positions available, 73,240 applications for work, and 50,874 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of February, 1932, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during February, 1932

was \$2,578,597 as compared with \$2,761,929 in the preceding month and with \$6,395,659 in February, 1931.



The *MacLean Building Review* states that while awards in the engineering contracts were down for March, contracts for building work went ahead of those for February, the March total being \$10,766,700 as compared with \$14,802,600 in the preceding month. Western Canada showed the largest increase. The immediate outlook for increased building was better than for several months. According to MacLean Building Reports, Limited, most of the estimated value of March contracts awarded are shown for the Province of Ontario, which took care of 42.6 per cent of all contracts and which had a value of \$4,579,400. In Quebec the awards amounted to \$3,297,400, or 30.6 per cent. The Prairie Provinces took care of 18.6 per cent, the value being \$2,500,700. British Columbia followed with 5.3 per cent, or a valuation of \$573,200, and the Maritimes have \$312,000, or 2.9 per cent.

By groups, 39 per cent of the contracts during March applied to engineering work, the value being \$4,196,900. Business buildings picked up, accounting for 38.4 per cent, or \$4,137,400. 18 per cent related to residential work, the value being \$1,931,700. Industrial building showed \$500,700, or 4.6 per cent of the total for the month.

#### Production and Trade

##### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 385.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, gives the following summary of the business situation in Canada:—

"Industrial operations, measured by production indexes, showed moderate improvement in February compared with the preceding month. The index of manufacturing showed a gain of two points, each of the sixteen component factors being adjusted for seasonal tendencies. The output of pig iron and steel ingots was greater in February than in the preceding month, indicating slight betterment in the primary iron and steel industry. The production of automobiles showed a gain in February greater than normal for the season, and further expansion is expected in coming months. The moderate betterment in the steel and motor car industries during February was a constructive development. The imports of crude rubber, after seasonal adjustment, showed a slight gain suggestive of preparations for enlarged operations in tire factories. The imports of crude petroleum at 48,600,000 gallons indicated curtailment from the level of January. Exports of planks and

boards were 60,445,000 feet in February compared with 53,847,000 feet in the preceding month, indicating a strengthening of demand in external markets for Canadian lumber. The output of newsprint was down in the second month of the year, even after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. Imports of raw cotton were 7,074,000 pounds in February compared with 6,527,000 in the preceding month, a marked gain being shown after seasonal adjustment. The slaughtering of live stock indicate increased activity in meat packing establishments, after the elimination of the seasonal factor. Exports of nickel were 4,351,000 pounds compared with 3,145,000 pounds in the preceding month, representing a sharp gain. The exports and receipts of gold at the Mint were more than maintained after seasonal adjustment. Mining operations, despite curtailment in some departments, were on the whole not greatly changed from the level of the preceding month. The new business obtained by the construction industry measured by contract awards and building permits indicated quiet conditions characteristic of the winter months. The railway freight movement showed acceleration in February, loadings amounting to 174,106 cars compared with 165,838 in January.

"A more confident attitude regarding the future trend of business was in evidence during the latter part of the month owing to reassuring financial developments. These included the gain of \$3,200,000 in notice deposits on January 31. The gain in high grade bond prices was probably the most constructive development, gaining added significance in view of the pronounced decline in short term interest rates in the chief external money markets. The decline in bond yields and interest rates is a clear indication of an improved credit situation, a prerequisite of business recovery."

*Coal.*—Canadian coal producers reported an output of 1,188,349 tons of coal during February; an increase of 23.4 per cent over the February, 1931, production of 962,710 tons, but a decline of 9.9 per cent from the average for the month during the past five years. The February output included 720,431 tons of bituminous coal, 47,718 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 420,200 tons of lignite coal. Alberta's production reached a total of 537,025 tons as against 503,159 tons produced in the preceding month, and 336,502 tons in February, 1931. Nova Scotia's output was 349,830 tons, a decline of 13.4 per cent from the total for the corresponding month of last year. Compared with February a year ago the British Columbia's production of 174,027 tons showed an increase of 18.8 per cent;

Saskatchewan's output of 108,435 tons recorded a 99.1 per cent advance; on the other hand, the New Brunswick production of 19,032 tons was 10.3 per cent lower.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade in February, 1932, prepared by the Department of National Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$35,586,085, as compared with \$34,114,507 for the preceding month and with \$50,994,084 in February, 1931. The chief imports in February, 1932, were fibres, textiles and textile products, \$6,601,827; iron and its products, \$6,009,004; non-metallic minerals and products, \$5,438,047.

The merchandise exported from Canada during February, 1932, amounted to \$37,018,792 as compared with \$38,366,699 in the preceding month, and with \$44,913,979 in February, 1931. The chief exports in February, 1932, were wood, wood products and paper, \$11,180,802 agriculture and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$9,817,866; animal and animal products, \$5,008,682.

#### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in March, 1932, was almost twice as great as that recorded for the previous month, owing to protracted strikes of coal miners in western Canada. In comparison with the figures for March, 1931, almost twice as many strikes and lockouts were recorded. The number of workers involved, however, was slightly less than in the same month last year, while the time loss incurred showed little change, as during March last year some 1,500 women's clothing factory workers were involved in a dispute at Toronto. There were in existence during the month eleven disputes, involving 1,501 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 26,410 working days, as compared with seventeen disputes, involving 3,611 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 14,679 working days in February, 1932. In March, 1931, there were on record six disputes, involving 1,635 workers and resulting in a time loss of 25,026 working days. At the end of the month there were on record nine disputes involving approximately 1,400 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the union.

#### Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again slightly lower at

\$7.27 for the beginning of March, as compared with \$7.34 for February; \$9.14 for March, 1931; \$11.67 for March, 1930; \$11.23 for March, 1929; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.68 for March, 1914. The decline was due mainly to lower prices for salt pork, bacon, lard, milk, butter, flour, tea and potatoes. The price of eggs was considerably higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$17.16 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$17.25 for February; \$19.47 for March, 1931; \$21.96 for March, 1930; \$21.52 for March, 1929; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to decreases in the prices of anthracite coal and wood. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 showed little change at 69.1 for March, as compared with 69.2 for February; 75.1 for March, 1931; 91.8 for March, 1930; 95.6 for March, 1929; 98.3 for March, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.7 for March, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups were higher and six were lower. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group showed a slight advance, higher prices for barley, flax, oats, peas, rye, bran and shorts more than offsetting declines in the prices of flour, rubber, sugar, molasses, potatoes and hay. The Animals and their Products group showed a substantial advance, the first which has occurred in this group since July, 1931, and was due to higher prices for lambs, butter, cheese, lard and canned salmon which more than offset lower prices for leather, calves, steers, eggs and meats. The groups which declined were: the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, mainly because of lower prices for raw cotton, raw silk and raw wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper Group, due to lower quotations for lumber and pulp; the Iron and its Products group, due to declines in the prices of certain rolling mill products; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of decreased prices for aluminium, antimony, copper, tin, lead, silver and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to lower prices for anthracite and domestic coal; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to declines in the prices of copper sulphate, zinc oxide, red lead and dyeing materials.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**D**URING the month of March the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to enquire into a dispute between the Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors, trackmen, etc., members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. A 10 per cent wage reduction proposed by the company and directly affecting 82 employees was the cause of the dispute. The personnel of the Board was as follows:—His Honour Judge J. H. Scott, of Perth, Ontario, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Messrs. H. P. Hill, K.C., of Ottawa, and W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of Toronto, nominees of the company and employees, respectively. The report was signed by all three members, Mr. Hill dissenting, however, regarding a certain point. The text of the report is given below.

### Applications Received

Five applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour during March. Three of the applications were submitted by employees of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg, as follows: (1) by teamsters and helpers and employees of the incinerator, being members of the General Workers' Unit of Civic Employees of the One Big Union; (2) by electricians, drivers, chauffeurs, labourers, electric operators, apprentices, meter readers, instructors, trimmers, and fuel plant operators, members of the Civic Federation of Employees of the City of Winnipeg, and (3) by cable splicers, troublemen, linemen and foremen employed in the city's Hydro Electric Utility and being members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A 10 per cent wage reduction which had been put into effect by the civic authorities was the cause of the dispute in each instance. The applications were under consideration when the month closed.

The two other applications which reached the Department during March were received from coal operators and miners, respectively, in the Drumheller district, Alberta. The operators concerned include the Jewel Collieries,

Ltd., Midland Coal Mining Co., Ltd., Rose-dale Coal Co., Ltd., Western Gem Coal Co., Ltd., Thomas Coal Co., Ltd., Newcastle Coal Co., Ltd., Alberta Block Coal Co., Great West Coal Co., Ltd., and the Star Coal Mines Ltd., while the employees, numbering approximately 1,400, are members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America. The dispute arose in connection with negotiations looking to a new working agreement, the coal operators pressing for a reduction of 20 per cent in all contract rates and \$1 a day in the case of datal labour, while the employees on the other hand request an increase of 10 per cent in day wages and contract rates. In addition both parties demand an adjustment of certain alleged inequalities. Early in April a Board was established by the Minister of Labour and members thereof were appointed as follows: on the companies' recommendation, Mr. W. C. Robertson, K.C., of Calgary, Alberta; on the employees' recommendation, Mr. A. J. Morrison, also of Calgary. A chairman had not been named at the time of going to press.

### Prosecutions

Information was laid on February 23 by Mr. W. L. Hamilton, President and Manager of the Crescent Collieries, Ltd., near Bienfait, Saskatchewan, against five coal miners employed in the collieries, alleging that they had violated the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by going on strike on February 22 without first making application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into the dispute. The charges were heard by Police Magistrate J. C. Martin, K.C., of Weyburn, Saskatchewan, who found the five miners guilty of an unlawful strike, and imposed a fine in each case of \$20 and costs, or 21 days in gaol. The miners immediately filed notice of appeal.

Word has also reached the Department of a prosecution for alleged infringement of the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which took place before Police Magistrate Martin in October last. Information was laid by Constable H. W. Taylor against James Bryson, of Lethbridge, Alberta, charging him with inciting employees in the Estevan coal fields to continue on strike. The Magistrate dismissed the case.

## Report of Board in dispute between the Hull Electric Railway and Motormen, Conductors, Trackmen, etc.

*In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation of a Dispute Between Hull Electric Railway (Employer) and certain of its Employees, being motormen, conductors, trackmen, etc., members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees of America (Employees).*

The Honourable WESLEY A. GORDON, K.C.,  
M.P.,  
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation, consisting of Judge J. H. Scott (Perth), Chairman, and Messrs. H. P. Hill, K.C. (Ottawa) and W. F. O'Connor, K.C. (Toronto), members, appointed by you to consider the foregoing dispute, beg to report that sittings were held at Ottawa at places convenient and agreeable to all concerned on the 10th, 17th, 23rd, 24th and 26th days of March ult., and on the 2nd, 6th and 7th days of April instant, which were attended by the disputants, their representatives and witnesses.

The duty of the Board was to investigate and adjust a proposal by the Hull Electric Railway to reduce by ten per cent the scale of wages now existing and which has prevailed since 1923 so far as affects the operatives of the company.

The Board cannot refrain from commending the intelligence, moderation and fine feeling which characterized the presentation of the respective view points of the parties, while equally commending the steadfastness of each in seeking to protect their material interests. Every facility was accorded both sides to place before the Board evidence, data and argument to support their several contentions, and in this respect nothing was left unsaid or unsubmitted which would in any way help the Board in its deliberations.

During the interval between the 26th March and the resumption of the sittings on the 2nd April, the parties were directed to confer with a view to a mutual settlement and, failing this result, it has become the duty of the Board to reach a conclusion as to a reasonable adjustment of the present dispute.

The Board have very carefully surveyed the whole situation, considered the serious falling off in the revenues of the Company and its prospective continuance, analysed the reduced living expenses now enjoyed by the Em-

ployees as compared with those which prevailed at the time the present wage schedule was established and which then constituted an important element in fixing that schedule, and have come to the conclusion that, in view of the economies determined upon otherwise by the company in their controllable expenditures, the employees affected by this inquiry can, without substantial sacrifice, and may reasonably be asked to, accept, for a time, a lowered rate of wages, in order to assist in restoring the financial balance of this enterprise, in which, after all, they have a common interest.

The Board therefore recommend that, commencing on the 1st day of April instant, and in effect for one year thereafter, the wages of the employees who are concerned in the company's application, be reduced eight per centum on the schedule heretofore paid.

The fixation of the date, April first, for the commencement of the reduction is not intended as a pronouncement by the Board that the contention by the employees that an agreement as to wages, not terminable until June 30 next, exists, is not well founded. The Board is advising merely, by way of conciliation, and is not pronouncing upon that matter.

Mr. Hill concurs in the foregoing report and recommendation except that portion thereof which recommends that the amended scale of wages shall remain in effect for one year. Having regard to economic conditions, not only of the company but of Canada, it would be, in his judgment, unfair to expect either the company or the employees to be bound to any scale of wages for such period. He is of opinion that the company, as well as the employees, should be untrammelled in their respective rights to take the necessary proceedings to alter the wage scale during the coming year as they themselves may at any time decide.

Respectfully submitted.

Ottawa, April 7, 1932.

(Sgd.) J. H. SCOTT,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) H. P. HILL,  
Board Member.

(Sgd.) W. F. O'CONNOR,  
Board Member.



## PROCEEDINGS FOLLOWING THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON COAL MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE for March contained the text of the report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Provincial Government to investigate and report upon conditions in the coal mining industry in the province, including the wages and working conditions and changes which should be made, costs of production, marketing, etc. As stated in the same issue, the miners voted on March 14 against accepting the recommendation contained in the report for a reduction in wages of ten per cent for datal workers, and twelve and one-half per cent for contract miners, no adults to be paid less than \$3.25 per day; the miners, however, continued to work under the reduced scale which was put in force on March 15. The Executive Board of the union, the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, decided to call a district convention at New Glasgow on April 18 to determine further action.

In the meantime, on March 5, the Executive Board had made representations to the provincial government in regard to other recommendations of the Commission, especially with regard to the closing down of certain mines employing over two thousand men, on account of the excessive cost of their operation.

The delegation requested further examination of this proposal, and also of other proposals for certain changes in methods that had been approved by the Commission, claiming that these proposals were not practicable or economic, and that no mines should be closed until provision had been made for the displaced employees.

On the previous day the provincial government had introduced legislation to establish a Board for the settlement on farms of miners and other unemployed persons.

On March 12, the Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Premier of Nova Scotia, with members of his cabinet, attended a conference with the Federal Government at Ottawa, when measures for increasing the market for Nova Scotia coal in Quebec and Ontario were discussed. Premier Harrington afterwards stated that in his opinion certain proposed measures then referred to the Dominion Fuel Board for report would increase the market for Nova Scotia coal by one million tons per annum. The report of the Royal Commission indicated that in 1931 shipments to St. Lawrence River ports were 1,855,524 tons out of a total of 4,315,429 tons shipped.

## ALBERTA LABOUR DISPUTES ACT, 1926

### Report of Board in Dispute between the City of Calgary and its Firefighters

THE Board of Conciliation appointed under the Labour Disputes Act, to consider a dispute between the City of Calgary and Local Union No. 255, International Association of Fire-Fighters, Calgary, held sessions March 7, 8 and 9.

After reviewing the whole situation, the Board failed to reach an unanimous agreement, and majority and minority reports were made. The majority report reviews the whole proceedings of the Board, and states that in the opinion of the members signing same, the agreement reached between the City and Local Union No. 255 in the year 1929, was made after giving due consideration to costs of living; and that the evidence considered by the Board at this session demonstrated that a definite reduction had taken place in the said cost of living since that date. The two members, therefore, recommended that a re-

duction of four per cent be made in the wages of all members of the organization. The report was signed by Judge A. A. McGillivray and R. H. Weir.

The minority report, which was signed by A. Farmilo, representative of the employees, disagrees with the findings of the majority members, and states that due consideration has not been given to the hazardous nature of the occupation of the employees, hours of labour they are called upon to work, or to the relative rates paid to firemen in the City of Calgary and other cities in the Dominion. The report states that the member entirely disagrees that the actual living cost should be the system on which remuneration for firemen should be paid, and further states that the member is of opinion that there should be no reduction in the present rate of pay.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Decisions

**F**IVE new decisions were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1931, page 973, and in previous issues; and the fourth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October, 1927, to September 30, 1930, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1930.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

#### **Case No. 385—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

Article 32 of the Trainmen's schedule provides that trainmen handling trains which are annulled or tied up between terminal points of order of the Railway shall be paid on the basis of actual miles run or hours worked up to the place and time of the tie-up, and thereafter hour for hour on the basis of one-eighth of the daily rate for the first eight hours out of each twenty-four hours during which the train is held. On January 4, 1931, a conductor and crew were ordered for an extra train leaving Ottawa to Alice Pit and returning to Pembroke, to "tie-up" there until January 5, then returning to Ottawa. Claiming that Pembroke was not a recognized terminal for unassigned crews the employees contended that, in accordance with Article 32, the crew should be paid for 100 miles on account of having been tied up at that point for ten hours and five minutes. "Terminal" is defined in Article 32 as the regular points between which crews run regularly. The Company contended that Pembroke was the final terminal for which this crew were ordered from Ottawa, and that they were automatically released at that point; when they came on

duty at Pembroke, it was claimed further, the crew started an entirely new trip. Moreover the company maintained the train in question was not annulled or tied up between terminals, and the usual understanding of Articles 32 and 33 was that unassigned crews could be ordered into terminal points for assigned crews, whether or not unassigned crews are regularly operated between such points.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

#### **Case No. 386—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A yard man claimed that he should have been permitted to exercise his seniority to a position as yard helper at St. Clair tunnel. Some time previously he had been assigned to a position as foreman in the tunnel, but had later been displaced by a foreman who was his senior. In the opinion of the employees he should then have been allowed to displace any helper who was his junior either in Sarnia Tunnels or Sarnia yard; but instead, after being allowed to exercise his seniority for four days he had been displaced by a junior yardman. The Company explained that an error had been made in the assignment of the claimant to the position of foreman in the tunnel, and that the claim was due to his failure to indicate his choice of jobs as helper in the event that he should not be successful in obtaining a position as foreman.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

#### **Case No. 387—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A question arose as to the placing on the seniority list of two former Express company employees whom the company appointed as passenger trainmen in advance of certain other employees in the passenger service, the latter having, in the employees' opinion, a prior claim. The Company stated that the two men were regarded as in passenger service from the time they began to handle express baggage on passenger trains. The Company explained further that a separate seniority group was maintained for passenger trainmen, and that men transferring from freight or yard service to positions as passenger trainmen were only



allowed seniority as passenger trainmen from the date of their transferring to passenger service.

The Board found that the seniority of the two men, as established on the consolidated seniority lists under an agreement effective June 1, 1929, appeared to be in accordance with their proper status; and therefore denied the claim of the employees.

**Case No. 388—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A brakeman claimed that the amount of the earnings of a relief man for "dead heading" (or returning to his home station) had been used to make up the monthly guarantee as to wages payable which is provided for under Article 7, rule (a) of the Schedule. This article enumerates the payments that may or may not be included to make up the amount of wages guaranteed, and specifies that "extra service to make up guarantee relates to passenger service." The employees contended that the Article did not justify the company in charging against the guarantee of the man who was relieved (the claimant in the present case) the mileage made by the man who was called by the company to relieve him; and that the company was responsible for "dead-head" mileage in furnishing the relief.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

**Case No. 389—The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

A controversy arose as to the manner of assigning certain enginemen in yard service at North Bay Junction, where there were five yard engine shifts to which four engineers and five firemen were usually assigned. The firemen claimed that men on the engineers' list were being used to displace firemen, contrary to the condition set forth in Local Rule No. 23 of the joint schedule. They alleged that the rule was violated by the assignment of four men to five shifts, and that the men were required to work a second shift in a 24-hour period at straight time rate, instead of at the rate of time and one half, as provided in the contract. As a result it was claimed that one more engineer was used firing than was necessary, while one fireman remained out of work. They asked that five engineers be placed on these five assignments at once, and that one fireman be returned to work.

The railway contended that the assignments in question were set up some time ago when the Railways were busy and a number of enginemen were in construction service; the firemen, they stated, had known of that arrangement and had entered a protest, but they had subsequently withdrawn their protest and concurred.

This case was removed from the docket of the Board, in the hope that following its discussion before the Board it might be possible to have it settled by local arrangement.

**A. F. of L. and International Co-operation**

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1932, Page 45, to an invitation from the International Federation of Trade Unions to the American Federation, to participate in an effort to promote the unity of labour with the object of surmounting the economic crisis throughout the world. At a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour held at Washington on February 6, 1932, it was decided that world conditions made it inadvisable for the Federation to participate in a special international conference of labour organizations which had been proposed by the International Federation of Trade Unions. President, William Green, subsequently made the following statement:—"While sympathetic with the economic problems of Europe and the rest of the world, and while the American Federation of Labour desires to be serviceable and helpful in every

way possible through the extension of international co-operation, the Executive Council is of the opinion that it would be a most inopportune time to hold an international labour conference. In making this decision the Executive Council kept steadily in mind the political and economic situation in Europe, the disturbed condition in Asia, and the widespread unemployment situation which prevails throughout the United States. An appropriate and detailed reply to the invitation extended is being sent the officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Berlin".

The coal production from the mines of the Acadia Coal Co., New Glasgow, N.S. for the month of March, 1932, was 41,098 tons, and that from the mines of the Intercolonial Coal Co., was 11,738 tons.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1932

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during March was eleven, as compared with seventeen in the preceding month. The figures recorded as to numbers of workers involved showed a similar decline, but owing to the existence of several strikes of coal miners in western Canada involving some 1,200 workers, the time loss recorded was almost twice as great as during the preceding month. In comparison with figures for March, 1931, almost twice as many strikes and lockouts were recorded. The number of workers involved, however, was slightly less than in the same month last year, while the time loss incurred showed little change, as during March last year some 1,500 women's clothing factory workers were involved in a dispute at Toronto.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Mar., 1932 . . .	11	1,501	26,410
*Feb., 1932 . . .	17	3,611	14,679
Mar., 1931 . . .	6	1,635	25,026

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Eight disputes, involving approximately 850 workers, were carried over from February, and three disputes commenced during March. Of the eleven disputes in progress during the month, two were recorded as terminated, both being in favour of the employer concerned. At the end of March, therefore, there were nine disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts in progress, namely: coal miners, Robb, Alta., coal miners, Blairmore, Alta., coal miners, Bellevue, Alta., two disputes of coal miners at Coleman, Alta., lumber workers, Campbell

River, B.C., compositors, Saskatoon, Sask., motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., and bowling alley pin boys, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q., August 27, 1931, one employer; sawmill workers, Barnet, B.C., September 23, 1931, one employer; cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta., September 29, 1931, one employer; and lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C., December 3, 1931, one employer.

A minor dispute involving six pin boys in a bowling alley in Prince Albert on March 3, 1932, was reported in the press. Information secured by the Department is to the effect that the boys were discharged for refusing to shovel snow without remuneration.

Employees, twenty-nine in number, engaged in wrecking buildings in St. Catharines, Ont., ceased work on March 3, 1932, from 10 a.m. until noon, demanding an increase in wages above the twenty cents offered. As a result of the intervention of the Mayor of the city the employer raised the rate to thirty cents and work was resumed, the dispute being recorded as a minor strike.

In connection with the strike of coal miners in the Estevan district in Saskatchewan from September 8 to October 8, 1931, a number of strikers and others were charged with riot, unlawful assembly, etc., chiefly on September 29, when three strikers were killed (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1931, p. 1067). During March a number of these were convicted, eight being sentenced to terms of imprisonment between three months and two years, three being fined, two given suspended sentences, and one bound over to keep the peace. Two are to be tried again at the fall assizes, the jury having disagreed and two were acquitted.

A cessation of work by loggers, sixty in number, in one camp at Goldstream, B.C., on February 27, 1932, for one day, in sympathy with a demonstration of unemployment workers at Victoria, B.C., on that day, was



reported to the Department too late to be included in the March issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**.

Disputes involving seventy-five women's clothing factory workers in two establishments in Montreal and twenty-four fur workers in one establishment in Toronto early in the year have been reported to the Department during the month. In each case the cause appears to have been an alleged violation of the agreement. Complete reports have not been received but employment conditions do not appear to have been affected for some time.

During March reports were received as to a strike during February of coal miners in

one mine at Bienfait, Sask., as to which a partial statement appeared in the March issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**. Twenty-five miners ceased work on February 23, 1932, the date of the sympathetic strike in the district, for four hours demanding the dismissal of certain miners, some not having joined the union and others not having paid their dues. The management pointed out that the agreement did not provide for union recognition or closed shop, and the employees returned to work.

A dispute involving employees in a lumber mill at Port Alberni, B.C., on March 3, 1932, has been reported in the press. Information has been received from the parties to the dispute which indicates that, on the re-opening

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1932

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to March, 1932</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b> Lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C.	68	1,700	Commenced Feb. 6, 1932; for increase in wages and reduction in board; untermiated.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b> Coal miners, Robb, Alta.....	50	1,250	Commenced Dec. 12, 1931; against discharge of worker and charging for lamps alleged to be in violation of agreement; untermiated.
Coal miners, Blairmore, Alta.	300	7,500	Commenced Feb. 23, 1932; against dismissal of worker; untermiated.
Coal miners, Bellevue, Alta...	330	8,250	Commenced Feb. 24, 1932; in sympathy with miners on strike at Blairmore Feb. 23, 1932; untermiated.
Coal miners, Bienfait, Sask....	70	70	Commenced Feb. 22, 1932; against removal of check weighman; terminated Mar. 2, 1932; in favour of employer.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	10	10	Commenced Jan. 25, 1932; against reduction in piece rates; terminated Mar. 1, 1932; in favour of employer.
<i>Printing, and Publishing—</i> Compositors, Saskatoon, Sask.	21	500	Alleged lockout; commenced Dec. 14, 1931; against decrease in wages; untermiated.
<b>SERVICE—</b> <i>Recreational—</i> Motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man.	3	75	Alleged lockout; re union working conditions; untermiated.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during March, 1932</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b> Coal miners, Coleman, Alta. .	325	3,575	Commenced Mar. 18, 1932; against alleged unfair distribution of work; untermiated.
Coal miners, Coleman, Alta...	300	3,000	Commenced Mar. 19, 1932; in sympathy with miners on strike at Coleman on Mar. 18, 1932; untermiated.
<b>SERVICE—</b> <i>Recreational—</i> Pin boys (bowling alley), Van- couver, B.C.	24	480	Commenced Mar. 7, 1932; against reduction in piece rates; untermiated.

of the mill after alterations to machinery, work was delayed for an hour for negotiations as to the wage scale which had been lowered owing to conditions in the lumber industry. It is reported that the employees voted by a large majority to accept these terms but that a number refused to work and picketed the establishment.

A number of disputes have been reported during the month involving men on unemployment relief work, in all cases receiving subsistence for which some work was performed or might be required. As no relation of employer and employee was involved these are not included in the record. No disputes involving unemployment workers, employed at stated wages, have been reported.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement:

**COAL MINERS, ROBB, ALTA.**—At the end of March this dispute, which commenced on December 12, 1931, was reported to be un-terminated.

**COAL MINERS, BIENFAIT, SASK.**—As stated in the March issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, the employees in one mine had ceased work on February 22, 1932, following the removal of the check weigher, the employer stating that under the provisions of the Mines Act the check weigher must be one of the employees in the mine. Representatives of the strikers reported that the mine operator refused to negotiate with the mine committee as required under the agreement. The leaders of the strikers were arrested on complaint of the operator on a charge of violation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The operator of the mine was then charged with violation of the provincial mining law. On March 5 the arrested miners were fined \$20 and costs for violation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The charge against the operator for violation of the provincial mining act was dismissed. On March 2 a number of the strikers had returned to work and the others were replaced. Particulars as to the first of these cases appear on page 390, and a note on the case under the Mines Act is given among the Recent Legal Decisions in this issue.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute has been reported as terminated on March 1, 1932, those on strike having returned to work from time to time.

**MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Employees in one theatre at Winnipeg on February 27 were discharged and replaced by non-union operators, the management stating that a change in policy had been

decided upon. The theatre had been operated on union conditions under a verbal agreement, and owing to a falling off in revenue the union had agreed to the employment of three men instead of four provided two were always at work. The management proposed a reduction in wages and a reduction in staff to two. The union offered to agree to a reduction of \$5 per week, but this was not accepted and the union operators were discharged. Further negotiations were carried on and conciliation by the provincial Commissioner of Labour was offered but refused by the management.

**COAL MINERS, COLEMAN, ALTA.**—Employees in one mine ceased work on March 18 following the temporary closing down of work in certain places where twelve men were at work. The strikers demanded an equal distribution of work. The employer stated that the closing down of these places temporarily was in accordance with the practice of former years. At the end of the month the dispute was un-terminated.

**COAL MINERS, COLEMAN, ALTA. (SYMPATHETIC).**—Miners in another colliery at Coleman ceased work on March 19, 1932, in sympathy with the miners involved in the strike above mentioned. At the end of the month the dispute was reported to be still in progress.

**PIN BOYS (BOWLING ALLEY), VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on March 7, 1932, against a reduction in wages from 3 cents per string to 2 cents; also the abolition of the "boss" system and recognition of a committee of the Amusement Workers' Union of Canada, recently organized and said to be affiliated with the Workers' Unity League. The employer reported that the strikers were immediately replaced, but the establishment was closely picketed and police were called upon to deal with disturbances in connection with the picketing, some arrests being made. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

Based on figures collected by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics in a study of the men's clothing industry in the United States, average full-time hours per week in 1930 were 44.3, or 0.3 hour per week more than in 1928; average earnings per hour were 70.1 cents, or 3 cents less than in 1928; and average full-time earnings per week were \$31.05, or \$1.11 less than in 1928. These averages are for 33,404 wage earners of 212 representative establishments in 12 large cities and 2 groups of small cities. One group is in eastern Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, and the other in northeastern New Jersey, outside of Newark.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1932, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other countries, 1931. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in February was 29 and 15 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 44 disputes in progress during the month, in which 18,500 workers were involved. The time loss in working days for the month was 178,000 working days. Of the 29 disputes beginning in February, 6 were over proposed reductions in wages, 11 over other wage questions, one over a question of working hours, 8 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 3 over other questions of working arrangements. Settlements were reached in 29 disputes, of which 8 were in favour of workers, 14 in favour of employers and 7 ended in compromises; in the case of five other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike of 4,000 lightermen, watermen, tugmen and bargemen of the Port of London, which began January 4, in protest against reductions in wages and which was mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February and March, was terminated February 17 and the reduction in wages accepted.

The strike of 3,300 wool textile operatives at Dewsbury and Batley which began January 22 and subsequent dates, in protest against proposed reduction in wages and which was mentioned in the March LABOUR GAZETTE, had terminated by February 13 and the reductions in wages were accepted.

The dispute involving 4,000 weavers in the cotton manufacturing industry at Burnley, which began February 8 as was reported in the March LABOUR GAZETTE, had terminated by February 20 in all but one establishment. Employers agreed to abandon the new working conditions to which the strikers had objected.

### Irish Free State

The number of disputes which began in the year 1931 was 60 as compared with 83 in 1930. The number of workers involved in all disputes in progress during the year was 5,431 and the time loss 310,199 working days for the year. Of the 60 disputes beginning in 1931, 35 were over wages questions, 18 over the engagement or dismissal of workers, 4 over hours of labour and 3 over other conditions of employment.

During the year settlements were reached in 67 disputes. The workers' claims were wholly admitted in 18 cases, admitted in part in 6 cases and rejected in 11 cases. The employers' claims were wholly successful in 6 cases, successful in part in 15 cases and rejected in 5 cases. In six other disputes there was an indeterminate result.

Eighty nine per cent of the total time loss for the year was due to the dispute in the building trades at Dublin, which lasted from January until May.

### France

Statistics for the third quarter of 1931 showed the number of disputes beginning in July as 28, involving 11,042 workers; in August, 13 disputes involving 5,475 workers; and in September 22 disputes involving 1,333 workers. Over half of the number of disputes in each month were over wages questions.

### Netherlands

Preliminary figures for the year 1931 show the number of disputes existing during the year as 208, involving 786 establishments and 25,100 workers. The time loss was 764,000 working days for the year.

### New Zealand

The following table is a summary of disputes for the year 1931:

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1931

Industry	No. Disputes	No. Firms involved	No. Workers affected	Working days lost	Loss in Wages
					£
Coal mining.....	16	19	5,144	47,107	43,406
Threshing mills.....	1	1	5	40	15
Shipping.....	6	16	726	1,098	977
Meat freezing.....	1	1	481	241	146
Totals.....	24	37	6,356	48,486	44,544

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in January was 63, and 61 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 6,649 and the time loss 133,944 working days for the month.

A strike of 12,000 coal miners in the Hocking Valley, Ohio, began February 1, against proposed reductions in wages and for union recognition. Several hundred other workers became involved March 1.

At the end of March a number of wage agreements terminated in all parts of the bituminous coal belt including Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia. In Illinois and Indiana as no new agreements were reached, work was discontinued in the mines affected at

the end of March. In Ohio and West Virginia the union called a strike on April 1. It was reported that 75,000 bituminous coal miners were thus thrown out of work on April 1, including between 43,000 and 46,000 in Illinois, 25,000 in Ohio and 4,000 in Indiana.

On March 14, a strike of anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania began in the district around Wilkes-Barre and Scranton and around Pottsville and Shenandoah. This was a strike of miners who had broken away from the United Mine Workers' Union and their demands were for equalization of work. The strike leaders claimed that 52,000 miners were out on strike, while the United Mine Workers' Union officials claimed that not more than 12,000 had come out. It was reported that work was resumed April 2.

### Relief of "White Collar" Unemployed in U.S.A.

A report prepared for the President's organization on Unemployment Relief by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour gives the results of a study of plans in effect in various localities, to assist the unemployed professional, clerical, business, and related groups. Some of the jobs that have been provided for such workers are as follows:

*Special Projects.*—Traffic count; study of traffic accidents; topographical surveys; surveys of parks, docks, markets, tenements, water supply, and sanitary districts; tree surgery; compiling city directory where no funds heretofore available; checking on public school attendance; checking and bringing up to date post maps; entertaining in city hospitals and asylums; office workroom where work from non-profit-making institutions is done free of charge; police duty for four hours each day at street crossings near schools; making maps of city showing work completed and work to be done; providing women to care for the sick in their homes; setting up a workshop where small fancy articles are made for a sale; canvassing from house to house to locate jobs; giving out supplies from central warehouse (storeroom); bringing city records up to date; men owning cars were employed for chauffeur service, taking patients to hospitals, and delivering agencies' grocery orders to those in need; re-varnishing and cleaning desks in city offices; in an epidemic, men were employed to put up signs.

*Supervisory Service.*—As foremen, inspectors, timekeepers, and paymasters on work on parks and buildings and around municipal buildings. Work on bridge building and re-

pair. Supervising cleaning up of yards. As foreladies in sewing rooms of relief agency.

*Assisting relief agencies, etc.*—Supplementing the existing staff as clerks, interviewers, investigators, stenographers, file clerks, and statistical clerks. Making work-relief plans as engineers, architects, and draftsmen, tabulating data on relief work being performed. Office workers lent to private organizations. Recreational leaders for boys' clubs and social centres.

*In nonprofit-making institutions.*—As nurses, orderlies, and guides in hospitals; clerical help in institutions; cataloguing, renovating, and arranging exhibits in libraries, universities, and museums; planning and overseeing repair work, as engineers; plan examining and specification writing in municipal building department, department of education and department of hospitals, as engineers, architects, and draftsmen.

The returns received at the Quebec Bureau of Mines from the operators of mines and quarries of the province show a total value of \$35,639,126 for the Mineral production during the year 1931. This figure represents a falling off of \$5,519,614, or 13.4 per cent, as compared with the year 1930, and of 23½ per cent, when compared with the all-time high record of \$46,454,820, attained in the year 1929. The mineral production in 1931 may be divided up as follows: Building materials \$17,957,466, metallic minerals \$12,184,153, non-metallics \$5,497,507. Compared with the parallel figures for 1930, a slight increase is noted for 1931 in the figures for building materials, and decreases for the two other classes.



## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### Motion Picture Prosecutions—Judgment of Mr. Justice Garrow Acquits All Accused

**A**LL parties charged as members of an alleged combine in the motion picture industry were acquitted by Mr. Justice Garrow in a judgment delivered in the Assize Court at Toronto on March 7.

The commencement of the trial on January 25 was reported in the February LABOUR GAZETTE, page 160. The investigation into the alleged combine was completed under the Combines Investigation Act in June, 1931, by Peter White, K.C., appointed as a commissioner to conduct the investigation.

In October, 1931, fifteen companies and three individuals were charged by the Crown in prosecutions conducted under the Attorney-General for Ontario. The eighteen defendants were tried before Mr. Justice Garrow without a jury on all three counts of the indictment, one count being under the Combines Investigation Act and two under section 498 of the Criminal Code. The trial occupied three weeks, concluding on February 14 when judgment was reserved. The text of the lengthy reasons for judgment, delivered on March 18, follows in part. The greater bulk of the portions omitted hereunder consists of a review of the evidence of particular witnesses.

#### THE KING V. FAMOUS PLAYERS CANADIAN CORPORATION, ET AL.

Garrow, J.:

This is a prosecution instituted at the instance of the Attorney-General of this Province under The Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, cap. 26, and also under section 498 of The Criminal Code.

The indictment charges fifteen corporations and three individuals with the matters complained of, but as to one of the corporations, viz., Tiffany Productions of Canada, Limited, that corporate body was not served and is not proceeded against here.

The indictment contains three counts. The first count is to the following effect; that Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited, and all the other corporations and individuals charged, in the years 1924 to 1930 inclusive, at the City of Toronto and elsewhere in the Province of Ontario, unlawfully were parties to or privy to or knowingly assisted in the formation or operation of a combine which has operated or was likely to operate to the detriment or against the interests of the public, to wit, producers, consumers or others, and which resulted from an actual or tacit contract, agreement, arrangement or combination between themselves and with one another and with upwards of one hundred other corporations and individuals named, and which had or was designed to have the effect of preventing or lessening competition in or substantially controlling within Ontario or generally the purchase,

barter, sale or supply of positive proofs or films of moving pictures or talking films, contrary to The Combines Investigation Act.

The second count charges that the accused did unlawfully conspire, combine, agree or arrange together and with one another or with the same hundred odd corporations that were not charged, to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the purchase, barter, sale or supply of articles or commodities which may be the subjects of trade or commerce, to wit, positive proofs or films of moving pictures or talking films, contrary to the Criminal Code, section 498, subsection 1 (d).

The third count charges that the accused did unlawfully conspire, combine, agree or arrange together with one another or with the same hundred odd mentioned in the preceding count, to unduly limit the facilities for supplying or dealing in articles or commodities which may be the subject of trade or commerce, to wit, positive proofs or films of moving pictures or talking films, contrary to the Criminal Code, section 498, subsection 1 (a).

All the accused, without prejudice to the objection taken by all of them, elected to be tried by me without the intervention of a jury, and the trial thereupon proceeded in that manner.

The moving picture industry is, of course, a growth of comparatively recent years and has assumed enormous proportions and has become very highly specialized. Those concerned in the industry may be divided into the producer who makes and owns the pictures and the copyright in respect of it and of which the film is the reproduction, the distributor who is a kind of middle man engaged in selling to the theatre owner the right to produce for a limited period of time the films handled by him and obtained by him from the producers, and the exhibitor who is the owner or lessee of one or more theatres engaged in exhibiting to the public the finished picture.

Among the corporations charged, Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited, and B. & F. Theatres, Limited, Theatre Holding Corporation, Limited, and Premier Operating Company, Limited, are exhibitors and are the owners or lessees or otherwise interested in a large number of theatres throughout Canada, Famous Players being interested in one way or another in about two hundred theatres, although actually doing the booking for only about one hundred. All the other corporations charged except Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors of Canada, are distributors, and as stated are engaged in selling throughout Canada to their customers, the exhibitors, the right to exhibit to the public the various pictures handled by them. As to Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors of Canada, Limited, it is neither a producer, a distributor nor an exhibitor, but occupies a somewhat peculiar position and is closely in touch with the whole industry in Canada and more particularly with the exhibitors and distributors.

The individuals charged are N. L. Nathanson, who was a director and the general manager of Famous Players from 1920 to 1929; and

Samuel Bloom and Irving Samuel Fine, who began, I understand, in a small way as partners in respect of certain theatres but who increased their holdings and were subsequently incorporated as B. & F. Limited, one of the corporate bodies charged.

There are released in Canada each year some 450 feature pictures of each of which there may be from one to ten films in circulation throughout the Dominion. There are upwards of 1,100 theatres in Canada large and small, engaged in moving picture business. The pictures are almost without exception, although a few come in from England, produced in the United States, and for practically every producer there is a corresponding distributor in Canada engaged in marketing the product of that particular producer. As stated, Famous Players owns or operates or is interested in or books for a large number of theatres, undoubtedly more than any other individual exhibitor.

The trial occupied three weeks and many witnesses were examined, some at great length; and numerous exhibits were filed. The case was most ably argued and many authorities were referred to, all of which I have examined. Several points were argued of great importance, such as for instance whether either the Code or the Combines Act can be held to apply to a combine (assuming one to exist) relating to the supply of film, the contention being that the right to produce for a limited time the photographic reproduction of what is essentially a theatrical performance, and is itself a subject of copyright, is not and cannot be a dealing in any article or commodity which may be the subject of trade or commerce under the Code; and similarly since the words "otherwise...injuring trade or commerce" in section 2 (c) (vi) of the Combines Act relate back to the preceding clauses, a combine under that Act must be shewn to relate to matters which can be properly regarded as the subject of trade and commerce, and the "supply" (v) of film cannot be so regarded. As to this point I would refer to the recent judgment of Mr. Justice Raney in *The King v. Alexander et al* in which he held that "supply" might relate to anything whatever.

Many other matters were discussed to all of which I should be obliged to give very careful attention if I should find the main question of fact here involved to be established in favour of the Crown's contention. And that question, I think, so far as the Combines Act is concerned, is this: Has the evidence established that there existed during the years mentioned, between the accused, or some of them, an actual or tacit agreement entered into within this Province which had or was designed to have the effect of preventing or lessening competition in or substantially controlling within Ontario or generally the purchase, barter, sale or supply of film? If that question is answered in the negative then it is scarcely necessary to enquire whether such an agreement existed to unduly prevent or lessen competition (Count 2), or to unduly limit the facilities for supplying or dealing in film (Count 3). So also, if it is answered in the negative, it becomes unnecessary to inquire what the effect on the public was of that which the evidence disclosed, whether it was to their detriment or against their interest and who are the public to be considered.

I proceed to give the substance of the oral evidence called on behalf of the Crown. None was submitted by the accused or any of them. Among the earlier witnesses called by the Crown were Arthur Cohen, the managing director of

Famous Players, and John A. Cooper, already referred to as the President of Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors of Canada, and as their evidence is important it will be necessary to deal somewhat at length with what was said by each of them.

He [Cohen] also indicated that last year the attendance at their theatres in Canada was 48,000,000 persons; the preceding year it had been 55,000,000. He gave the profits earned and stated that a reduction of 5 cents per person in the price of admission would result in turning their substantial profit into a considerable loss. So that it would appear that in so far as the prices being paid by the public are concerned, not much by way of complaint can be said.

Cooper explained the operation of the Film Boards of Trade which are local managers' associations, one operating in each of the six sections into which Canada for the purpose of the industry is divided. These Boards of Trade were financially assisted from time to time by the Cooper organization. Speaking of a minute contained in Exhibit 9A, page 39, as to minimum admission fee, the witness stated that this resolution was passed really at the request of exhibitors who desired that a minimum admission fee be insisted upon and that these prices be maintained against a price cutting competition that was in operation at the time.

I now proceed to deal with the evidence of the witnesses called by the Crown in respect of certain matters which each of them spoke of, indicating from the witness's point of view how the alleged combine operated and the effect of it in regard to himself.

One general conclusion at least emerged from the mass of material, which distinguishes this case I think from any Canadian case to which I have been referred. It is obvious, I think, at any rate I have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion, that there was no attempt at price fixing as between the exchanges. On the contrary there was at all times very considerable rivalry and marked competition for business between them, with the result, so far as the general public is concerned, that no complaint whatever is made as to the price of admission charged. There have been available throughout the years in question more films supplied than there were theatres to play them in. There has never been an instance of a theatre being obliged to close its doors for want of film so far as the evidence discloses. And the rentals charged by the various exchanges to the exhibitors have been fair and reasonable, or at any rate have been arrived at solely by bargaining between the individual distributor and his customer and not as the result of any pre-arrangement among those controlling the product.

In *Weidman v. Shragge*, 46 S. C. R. 1, which was of course a civil action and not a criminal prosecution, the supply of junk in Western Canada was practically controlled by the two parties to the agreement in question, and their arrangement enabled them to stifle all competition. In *Rea v. Elliott*, (1905) 9 O. L. R. 648, the object and effect of the association in question was to restrict and confine the sale of coal by retail to its own members and to prevent anyone else from obtaining it. In *Rea v.*



*Singer et al.*, (1931) O. R. 202, it was found that facilities for supplying or dealing in plumbing and heating supplies were limited and controlled by the combine there in question, that a common price was fixed, and that prices to the public were generally enhanced. So too it was found in the case of *Rex v. Alexander (supra)*, that the object and effect of the arrangement between the defendants as to tenders was to limit and prevent competition and to practically dictate to the owner and without his knowledge who was to do the work for him for which tenders were called and at what prices. But the facts in all those cases were quite different from the present.

The substance of Mr. Greer's very able argument is found in the first particulars filed. Shortly, the position taken by him is this. He does not say that the individual distributors charged were not trying to sell film, nor does he contend that all group buying such as was done by Famous Players for its hundred and more theatres is contrary to the criminal law, but he contends that Famous Players through its control of so many theatres was able to create and did create an unfair situation favourable to itself and disadvantageous to all others, in imposing terms as to protection unfair to its rivals in that those terms prevented them from getting film as soon as they otherwise might; in getting better terms by purchasing on open account whereas the independents usually, so it is contended, were obliged to pay C.O.D.; further that the only class "B" members of the Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors association were connected with Famous Players, and it is suggested that body was to a great extent controlled by it and hence, as I understand it, that the Standard Form of Contract in all three forms which it took in different years was really the result of a scheme on the part of all the accused to impose upon the exhibitor onerous terms as to arbitration and other matters and so make it difficult for him to carry on, cause him to fail in the performance of his contracts, become involved in arbitration, be required to furnish security not only by his immediate creditor but by all others with whom he had contracts, and ultimately become discouraged and leave the field to Famous Players and its associates.

That in a very few words is the substance of the contention, and the genesis of the argument is, I think, to be found in some decisions of United States courts much relied upon by the Crown, in which the Standard Contract and the Arbitration Clauses and Credit Rules, etc., as they are known in the United States, and they are practically the same as those in use here, were very fully discussed. These authorities are *Paramount v. United States*, 51 S.C. Reporter (1930) 42; *United States v. National Pictures*, *ibid.*, p. 45; and *Majestic v. United States*, Fed. Rep., 2nd Series, vol. 43, p. 991. These authorities are not binding upon me of course, but I have read them carefully since they are the only decisions referred to in the argument relating to the moving picture industry. They were all, I think, decisions under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and for that reason I think are quite distinguishable from the present case. Lord Parker said in *Attorney-General for Australia v. Adelaide Steamship Co.*, 1913 A.C., at p. 801:

"The Sherman Act construed strictly makes every contract or combination in restraint of trade and every monopoly or at-

tempt to monopolize a statutory misdemeanor irrespective of any sinister intention on the part of the accused and irrespective of any detriment to the public."

Our statute is broad enough in its terms, I refer to the Combines Act, but an essential requirement as to all combines within the Act is that they operate or tend to operate to the detriment of the public, whether consumers, producers or others.

Having read these cases with care, as already stated, I am of the opinion that the facts in each of them, as apparently established by the evidence, go further than the facts in this case, and that in any event, as already indicated, they are decisions under a statute fundamentally different from our own statute, and therefore are not safe guides to be followed by me in disposing of the questions involved in this prosecution, and that the attempt made in the present case to have the Court go the length that these decisions go would not be justified by any Canadian or English decision that I am aware of.

But what is the foundation in fact for the contention made by counsel for the Crown. There is nothing to indicate that Famous Players were or are responsible for the existence of the Cooper organization, or that they dominated or controlled its operations.

And the very fact that these various contracts did differ in detail indicates wherein the argument of the Crown fails. The important terms as to price, play dates, protection, etc., were left to individual bargaining between the parties, and were never arrived at as the result of arrangement between the distributors themselves; or if they were I have not been able to find the evidence of it.

Undoubtedly Famous Players were striving to get greater protection, and towards the end of the years here in question their demands became so excessive that the distributors rebelled, appointed a committee to deal with the subject and passed a resolution indicating the limit to which they were prepared to go. Beyond doubt the tone of some of the demands made by B. & F. as well as by Famous Players was quite dictatorial, so much so, that one general manager of a distributor was moved to reply with sarcasm that his head office would be glad to know that they were to be saved the expense of maintaining an office in Toronto since it appeared that the terms upon which they were to do business in the future were apparently to be fixed by their customers. But these demands, as I say, were never acceded to and I have to do only with the situation as it existed during the years named in the indictment.

I find as a fact that protection in itself is conceded to be and is a proper enough arrangement. Undoubtedly there are individual cases in which it may have seemed to work a hardship. But I am quite unable to find that the accused or any of them combined together to grant to Famous Players or their associates such a degree of "protection" as worked to the detriment of the independents as a whole by controlling or limiting the supply of film.

Again, it is said, as already intimated, that the Arbitration Clauses of the Standard Contract and the Rules as to arbitrations were harsh and unfair in their operation. Assuming that, they were agreed to by everyone in the business, including Famous Players, and the form of contract was not adopted until after

full discussion with every one concerned. There is no instance either of any exhibitor being informed that unless he signed this form of contract he would get no pictures. Much criticism is levelled at the provisions as to security which have now, wisely perhaps, been dropped from the standard contract. But that they were ever inserted for the purpose of putting independent theatre owners out of business or unduly hampering them, or, as was suggested, with the hope and expectation that they would fail in their contracts and so become subject to arbitration, I do not believe. Not only is the evidence lacking to support such a suggestion, but as I have already said, it would be entirely against the financial interest of the distributor that that should occur. . . .

As to the activities of Bloom and Fine and their threats and promises of various kinds. Assuming, although much of it was contradicted, that they actually said all they were charged with saying as to their intention to build theatres in opposition to independents, as to their warnings to the effect that their rivals would find it difficult to secure film if they proceeded with proposed building of theatres and that sort of thing, it was I presume within the right of Bloom and Fine to erect, to buy or lease theatres wherever they could secure them. They did not in fact do so in any of the cases where these threats were made, but in any case "a threat to do an action which is lawful cannot in my opinion create a cause of action whether the act threatened is to be done by many or by one" (Lord Buckmaster in *Sorrell v. Smith*, 1925 A. C. 700. See also *Hay v. Local Union*, (1928) 63 O. L. R. 418). Nor would such a threat involve any criminal liability. At any rate such conduct while it indicates that these parties were willing to go a considerable length in frightening rivals from the field, does not help me to the conclusion that they and their associates had combined together to limit and control the supply of film. And undoubtedly the more theatres there are, the smaller the supply of pictures for each.

. . . One does not in a case of this kind look for the terms of the combine or conspiracy to be set out in black and white in the minutes of the companies involved or contained in so many words in some document or series of documents. It is not at all necessary that the parties shall all actually have put their heads together, nor indeed that they shall ever have met together and formally agreed, but it is essential that one is able to gather from all the evidence that the combine or conspiracy alleged did in fact exist between at least some two or more of the accused; that there was a common design or plan to do the thing forbidden by the statute, not resting in intention merely, but reduced to a common undertaking to carry that intention into effect (*Mulcahy v. Regina*, 1868 L. R. 2 H.L. at p. 317). And see the judgment of Mr. Justice Wright in *Re v. Singer* and of Mr. Justice Raney in *Re v. Alexander*, as to the meaning of the word "combine" as contained in the Combines Investigation Act.

I have not been able to gather from the material before me that the existence of such a combination between the parties has been made out. Some of the accused, such as Columbia for instance, had very little apparent connection with any of the matters charged. . . . There is much to criticize, perhaps, in the method of some of the other accused, particularly Bloom

and Fine, who scarcely succeed in concealing their identity behind their initials "B. & F."; but, remembering that this is a criminal prosecution and not a civil proceeding, I find myself quite unable to arrive at the conclusion that the Crown has discharged the burden which rests upon it, and consequently the prosecution fails as to all the accused and upon all three counts of the indictment.

### Appeal against Conviction of Members of Electrical Contractors' Combine

The members of the Electrical Estimators' Association, an alleged combine of Toronto electrical contractors, on February 9 filed notice of application for leave to appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Raney in *The King v. Harry Alexander, Limited, et al*, reported in the February LABOUR GAZETTE, pages 156-158, by which they were convicted and sentenced for offences under the Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code.

### Increase in Urban Population of Canada

A bulletin recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the constitution of the population of Canada in respect to its urban and rural elements, as shown by the 1931 census, indicates the further progress of "urbanization" during the past ten years. In the ten years 1921 to 1931 the population of Canada increased from 8,787,949 to 10,374,196, an increase of 1,586,247 or 18.05 per cent in the decade. During the same period the percentage of gain in continental United States was 16.7 per cent and in England and Wales somewhat less than 6 per cent.

At the 1921 census the rural population was more than 50 per cent of the total population, whereas in 1931 it represented only 46.29 per cent. The urban population (cities, towns and incorporated villages) increased by 1,219,936, or 28 per cent; while rural population showed a ten-year increase of only 366,311, or 7.6 per cent. The distribution of the population of Canada and of each province as between rural and urban districts in 1931 is shown in the following percentages:—

	Rural	Urban
Canada. . . . .	46.29	53.71
Prince Edward Island. . . . .	76.85	23.15
Nova Scotia. . . . .	54.83	45.17
New Brunswick. . . . .	68.41	31.59
Quebec. . . . .	36.90	63.10
Ontario. . . . .	38.92	61.08
Manitoba. . . . .	54.87	45.13
Saskatchewan. . . . .	68.44	31.56
Alberta. . . . .	61.93	38.07
British Columbia. . . . .	43.14	56.86
Yukon. . . . .	67.85	32.15
Northwest Territories . . . . .	100.00	—



## REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1930-31

THE annual report of the Department of Pensions and National Health for the fiscal year 1930-31 reviews the activities of the Department under six main sections, dealing respectively with the work of the Pensions Division, the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, the Pension Tribunal, the Pension Appeal Court, and finally the Health Division. Operations on behalf of ex-service men are under the first five of these sections, while the National Health Division deals with the work of the Child Welfare Branch, matters of public health, etc.

The admissions of army pensioners to hospital during the fiscal year showed a marked increase, the number being 12,077, as against 9,941 in 1929-30. The total number who received in-patient treatment was 15,519 as against 12,939 in 1929-30 and 12,147 in 1928-29. Treatments under the out-patient department increased from 122,651 to 161,816. Of the number actually in hospital on March 31, 1931, 1,875 were in departmental hospitals, while 1,252 were in civil institutions, making a total of 3,127, as against 3,403 in the year previous. The number of veterans' care cases showed a decrease of twelve, the total at the end of the fiscal year being 171.

*Employment and Relief.*—The work of assisting in securing employment for disabled ex-service men was under the direction of the Employment Service of Canada and the Montreal Rehabilitation Committee. The total number of applicants for employment during the year was 18,201. Of this number there were 8,846 placements, 5,679 cancellations, and 3,676 pending placements. The comparative figures for the year previous showed 17,524 applicants, 10,146 placements, 4,803 cancellations and 2,775 pending placements.

The department continues to operate vetcraft factories at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and Vancouver. One is operated at Victoria by the Canadian Red Cross Society under an agreement with the department. The Winnipeg factory was totally destroyed by fire on June 12, 1930, and has not been re-opened. During the year under review 130 new cases were admitted and 181 discharged and on March 31, 1931, 240 men were on the strength of these factories. The manufacture of poppies and wreaths which are distributed on Armistice Day is undertaken in these factories and affords employment to quite a few men who would have little or no work value in other occupations.

On March 31, 1931, there were four men undergoing vocational training, while on strength was one industrial problem case receiving probational training.

The number of pensioners who were granted relief in the form of orders for food, rent, fuel, etc., in 1930-31, was 8,811. This relief was given 96,154 times on an average of 10.91 times per man, while the value of relief orders totalled \$907,010.43. The total number of pensioners as at March 31, 1931, was 66,669, of which number 57,065 were in Canada and 9,604 outside of Canada. The increase in the total number of pensioners as compared with the previous year was 9,673. The total number of beneficiaries under the Pension Act as at March 31, 1931 was 230,744, representing an increase of 27,902 over the previous fiscal year, and the total liability under the Act for the fiscal year 1930-31, was \$40,211,726 representing an increase of \$2,409,216 when compared with 1929-30.

Under the War Veterans Allowance Act of 1930, which is administered by a committee of three members, provision is made for a living allowance for the aged or permanently disabled pensioner whose condition is only partially pensionable, and for the aged or permanently disabled veteran not eligible for pension provided that he saw service in a theatre of actual war, when such pensioner or veteran is in necessitous circumstances.

It was estimated by the department at the time this legislation was under consideration that the number of recipients would be 3,176 and the annual cost \$1,333,000 during the first year of operation. On September 1, 1931, when the legislation had been operating for one year, the number of those receiving the allowance was 3,049, representing an annual expenditure of \$990,084.

There was a further decrease in the number of applications for returned soldiers' insurance, the number being 1,563, as against 3,580 during the previous fiscal year. One hundred and sixteen applications were refused for various reasons. There was a slight increase in the number of surrenders. The number of policies in force on March 31, 1931, was 29,013, a decrease during the year of 100. The amount of insurance carried was \$64,314,952.

*Workmen's Compensation in Respect of Pensioners.*—Under Order in Council P.C. 558, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1928, page 1333) the Dominion Government assumes workmen's compensation liability for pensioners of 25 per cent disability rating and upwards who are suffering injury or disease as

a result of an industrial accident. This provision with certain amendments was renewed by Order in Council P.C. 645, 1929, for a period of two years as from April 1, 1929.

Commenting on this enactment, the report observes that "the provision under which the department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards while engaged in industry, continues to be of benefit to these men as otherwise they would, in many cases, be excluded from employment." The expenditure is largely governed by the number of fatal accidents. During the fiscal year under review, the number of claims made was 192, which is 17 less than the previous year. The expenditure was \$45,142, as compared with \$35,727 in 1929-30.

*National Health Division.*—In this section of the Department are grouped the various agencies operating for the public welfare, particularly in the matter of health.

The food and drug division again maintained its policy of paying special attention to food purity in standard articles and the truthful labelling of products, while the Narcotic Drug division continued its successful efforts to curb illegal traffic in drugs. In both these sections the report revealed ample evidence of the vigilant and exacting nature of the work.

The quarantine service and the immigration medical service, maintained their efficiency, the former in the prevention of quarantinable diseases, and the latter in enforcing the provisions of Section 3 of the Immigration Act with respect to "prohibited classes."

The division of public health engineering maintained control over water supplies for drinking and culinary purposes on vessels, railway trains and other common carriers in international and inter-provincial traffic. Another important part of the work of this division consisted of the inspections made into sanitary conditions on branch lines of railway and other public works under construction and subject to supervision as provided under the Public Works Health Act.

*Marine Hospitals Service.*—In accordance with Part V of the Canada Shipping Act, the chief purpose of this service is to provide medical and surgical attendance to sick and injured mariners belonging to vessels that call at Canadian ports from foreign parts and to protect these ports from being saddled with the expenditure incurred. This is done by collecting dues from every vessel, subject to certain exceptions, at the rate of two cents per ton of registered tonnage not oftener than three times a year.

Sick mariners belonging to vessels that have paid these dues for the current calendar year are entitled to gratuitous treatment provided they are sent to a designated doctor or hospital with a written recommendation from the master of the vessel, endorsed as approved by the collector of customs.

Sick mariners' dues were collected from 3,056 vessels. The number of seamen employed on these vessels was 93,557; 5,871 of these required treatment during the fiscal year, 974 received out-patient treatments at the various hospitals and 2,744 were admitted as ward patients. The number of out-patient treatments was 2,852 and the number of hospital days was 55,275.

A considerable section of the report is devoted to the successful work in the direction of child and maternal welfare and health education. In this respect the activities of various voluntary organizations are reviewed as well as the progress of child welfare in other countries.

The British Minister of Labour stated in the House of Commons on February 2 that the gap between the income and the expenditure of the Unemployment Insurance Fund had been reduced from over £1,000,000 a week in September 1931 to an average of about £250,000 a week during December and January. The saving is partly accounted for by a lessening of the amount of unemployment, reduced rates of benefit, and an increase of £200,000 a week in contributions, and it varies from week to week according to the volume of unemployment. The saving is also partly accounted for by the application of the means test to those claiming transitional benefit. It appears from a statement made by the Minister in the House of Commons on the same day that 1,629,009 applications, or renewals of applications, for transitional payment had been examined, with the result that one-half had been granted relief at normal benefit rates, about one-third had been accorded some relief, and about one-sixth had been judged not to need relief at all. The Minister further stated that the saving originally estimated to result from this change, namely, about £10,000,000 a year, would probably be realized.

An anti-injunction bill was passed early in March by the United States Senate and House of Representatives. This measure limits the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions against labour unions in their disputes with employers, and safeguards newspapers against indiscriminate prosecution on charges of contempt of court resulting from criticisms of judges.



## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT

### Report of Administration throughout Canada during 1930-31

**I**NCLUDED in the last report of the Department of Railways and Canals is a review of the administration of the Government Employees Compensation Act during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931. This legislation is under the administration of the Department of Railways and Canals because the Canadian National Railways have the largest number of employees within the scope of the Act. The provisions of the Act, which was adopted in 1918, are as follows:—

1. (1) An employee in the service of His Majesty who is injured and the dependants of any such employee who is killed, shall be entitled to the same compensation as the employee, or as the dependant of a deceased employee, of a person other than His Majesty would, under similar circumstances, be entitled to receive under the law of the province in which the accident occurred, and the liability for and the amount of such compensation shall be determined in the same manner and by the same boards, officers or authority, as that established by the law of the province for determining compensation in similar cases, or by such other board, officers or authority or by such court as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

(2) Any compensation awarded to any employee or the dependants of any deceased employee of His Majesty by any board, officer or authority, or by any court, under the authority of this Act, shall be paid to such employee or dependant or to such person as the board, officer, or authority or the court may direct, and the said board, officer, authority and court shall have the same jurisdiction to award costs as in cases between private parties is conferred by the law of the province where the accident occurred.

The Act was amended in 1925 so as to provide that compensation should include medical and hospital expenses, the new section being retroactive in its operation to May 24, 1918.

The report points out that prior to January 1, 1931, employees' compensation payments to employees of the Canadian Government Railways were made directly out the Consolidated Revenue Fund. This procedure, a continuance of the practice adopted when the application of the Compensation Act first became effective in 1919, was discontinued, and as such payments thereafter are directly absorbed in the operating expenses of the Canadian Government Railways, the cumbersome adjustments previously necessary to obtain proper accounting now disappear, and several other practical advantages accrue. The departmental audit of such disbursements is, however, maintained to comply with the Act.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, Dominion expenditure under the Act totalled \$436,501 as compared with \$429,098.19 for the previous year. Since the Act became effective in 1919, the total amount of payments up to March 31, 1931, was \$3,656,176.

The total number of claims on which payments were made during the fiscal year 1930-31, was 3,647, of which 1,780 were for compensation and medical aid; 1,365 were for medical aid only; and 502 were for pensions.

A recapitulation of claims and disbursements by departments indicates that during nine months of the fiscal year claims from employees of Canadian Government Railways totalled 1,773 with disbursements totalling \$192,453.37. There were 702 claims resulting from canal operations, the disbursements of which amounted to \$45,324.57. Other departments having a large number of claims and disbursements totals were as follows:—

Public Works—249 claims, involving \$37,455.76.

Marine—218 claims, involving \$16,500.09.

Hudson Bay Railway—159 claims, involving \$15,727.79.

Hudson Bay Terminals—36 claims, involving \$10,590.57.

Interior—173 claims, involving \$14,805.49.

National Defence—72 claims, involving \$9,206.33.

Post Office—147 claims, involving \$7,774.50.

The accompanying table indicates the payments under the Act, since its inception to March 31, 1931, by provinces. It may be noted that, in Saskatchewan, the Act which established a Workmen's Compensation Board became effective in July, 1930, during the period covered by the report, while in Quebec the new Act establishing a Board or Commission became effective only on September 1, 1931.

Provincial Board or Government	Dominion Expenditure including amounts advanced	Disbursements	
		Compensations, Pension, etc.	Proportion administration expenses
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	426,248 91	362,145 60	49,098 83
New Brunswick.....	841,766 65	749,019 11	81,252 01
Ontario.....	869,677 40	824,116 96	28,722 64
Manitoba.....	631,509 58	545,110 50	67,526 66
Saskatchewan.....	11,549 57	2,284 88	340 90
Alberta.....	93,522 49	85,252 77	9,383 07
British Columbia.....	166,758 54	152,283 57	6,459 69
Province of Prince Edward Island.....	16,438 39	16,438 39	.....
Province of Quebec.....	554,055 61	551,666 37	2,389 24
Province of Ontario (medical aid).....	6,055 05	6,055 05	.....
Province of Saskatchewan.....	3,136 00	3,136 00	.....
Miscellaneous.....	20,181 92	20,562 11	380 19
Interest deposited to credit of Casual Revenue.....	15,276 06	.....	.....
<b>Totals to March 31, 1931.....</b>	<b>3,656,176 17</b>	<b>3,318,071 31</b>	

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO

### Report by Mr. Justice Middleton, Commissioner investigating the Working of the Act

**I**N the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 250) note was made of the report by Mr. Justice Middleton, who had been appointed by the Ontario Government early last year as a commissioner, under the provisions of the Public Inquiries Act, to inquire into the subject of workmen's compensation in the province, and to make recommendations as to the advisability of making amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. A fuller outline of the Commissioner's report may now be given.

Mr. Justice Middleton points out that in its main lines the Act of 1914 has worked well and has given complete satisfaction to all those concerned. "To the workmen it has brought compensation without the burden of establishing negligence. The employer has been relieved from the uncertainty arising from litigation and has had substituted for it a fixed payment which he can regard as part of his overhead expense. He has the further satisfaction of knowing that practically all the money paid by the employers reaches the hands of the workmen injured." The workman's appreciation of the Act was indicated by the "cordial endorsement" given to it by their representative who appeared before the Commissioner, while on the part of the employers there was "no suggestion looking to the reversion to the former system or to any departure from the scheme of workmen's compensation."

#### General Lines of the Act

The report outlines the general principles underlying the Act as follows:—

"The Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in the year 1914, and came into operation in the year 1915. The Act was passed after very careful investigation of the entire situation by the late the Honourable Sir William Meredith as Commissioner. The intention was to substitute for the individual liability of the employers at common law, and under various statutes modifying it, a scheme of compensation to workmen who might suffer injury in the carrying on of industrial occupations. The Act called for the establishment of a fund, to which all employers were compelled to contribute, to be administered by a Board appointed by the Government. The great bulk of the employers falling under what has been called "schedule 1," contributed to a collective fund, out of which compensa-

tion to any of their employees should be made, the amount of the contribution to the fund in each case being determined by the Board. The Board was empowered to divide the industries throughout the Province into classes, and to determine the amount to be contributed by each class and by each member of the class. The amounts payable depend upon the number of employees in each case, the wages paid and the experience of the Board as to the amount of compensation necessary to be paid. There is provision in the Act allowing the Board to increase the amount payable by the employers as a class or as individuals where experience indicates this is the proper course to adopt, and there is also power to reduce the amount payable where experience justifies it, a scheme of merit or demerit rating being contemplated.

"Certain large industries, mainly the railways, the Bell Telephone Company and certain shipping industries are placed under "Schedule 2" of the Act, these having been deemed large enough to justify treating each industry separately. As to these there is no collective liability, but each industry is made liable for the accidents occurring in its operations. In the case of compensation payable either collectively or individually over a number of years an amount estimated as adequate to meet the total liability is immediately payable. Each year is thus made responsible for the total liability for accidents occurring in that year."

#### Labour Proposal for Increased Compensation

Twelve main requests for amending legislation were submitted by organized labour, and of these five proposed increases in compensation. These were as follows: (1) that the basis of the maximum wage for the purpose of compensation should be increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500; (2) that the amount payable for funeral expenses and by way of monthly payments to the widow and dependants, be increased; (3) increase in the proportion of wages payable from 66⅔ per cent to 75 per cent in the case of permanent total disability and also (4) in cases of permanent partial disability; (5) that the minimum payment in respect of total disability, either permanent or temporary, should be \$15 in place of \$12.50

The National Labour Council also recommended that where the amount payable is



less than \$25 per week, the full amount of wages should be paid.

Mr. Justice Middleton, in his report, estimates the additional expenditure that would be required to effect the foregoing labour proposals. "For the purpose," he says, "of meeting the increased liability suggested by the Trades and Labour Congress in respect of accidents that have already taken place, it would be necessary to raise at once the sum of between six and seven million dollars, and that in the future the annual increase would not be much less than a million and a half dollars with a still further annual increase of a million and a quarter if the suggestion of the National Labour Council should be accepted. After very carefully considering these requests I have come to the conclusion that for the following reasons none of them should be granted.

"First: The present condition of industry is such that it is impossible to contemplate casting any such burden upon it as that proposed. It would mean disaster.

"Second: Even if it be assumed that the present condition of industry is the result of financial depression and that before long it will recover, no such burden should be imposed. At the present time the allowances under the Ontario Act are the highest paid anywhere. In comparatively few places are the allowances as large as in this province. Our industries have to compete in the world market and to impose upon them a greater burden than that borne by industries elsewhere is to handicap them so as to make success impossible. This would operate as much to the detriment of the workman as of the employer.

"Third: The whole scheme of the Act and the principle underlying it is in the nature of insurance. The workman contributes nothing to this scheme save that which he unknowingly contributes as a member of the public and by his failure to secure complete indemnity. It was because of his contribution as a member of the public that by the original Act he was given fifty-five per cent of his wages instead of fifty per cent as originally suggested. When the increase was made from fifty-five per cent to sixty-six and two-thirds per cent the burden upon industry was very substantially increased, and I do not think that any circumstances now existing or likely to exist in the near future would justify any further increase. The actual amount secured to the individual workman is greater than at first sight appears as in addition to the 66½ per cent of wages

the industry pays medical expenses. In 1929 these amounted to \$1,385,524 and in 1930 to \$1,336,046.

"Fourth: The increase suggested with reference to accidents that already have happened would be a complete departure from the scheme of the Act, which is that the industry as it existed at the date of the accident should bear the entire financial burden resulting from the accident. The increase, if granted would cast upon the industries of to-day a substantial share of the financial burden resulting from accidents in past years. How great this would be can be appreciated by comparing the amount necessary to be raised in the first year, over \$6,000,000, with the total reserve now on hand with the Board to meet future payments, somewhat over \$26,000,000."

### Social Expenditures in Ontario

"I think I shall not be going beyond the scope of my investigation," Judge Middleton continued, "if I draw attention to the enormous amount of money spent by this province in the carrying out of schemes of social betterment. I refer to the figures given in the pre-sessional statement of the Provincial Treasurer in the *Ontario Gazette* before the session of 1931. It is there said:

Ontario stands admittedly in the forefront of the Provinces in regard to social legislation. Such legislation, placed on the Statute Books with the purpose of improving the conditions under which our people live, extending equal opportunities to all, and ameliorating the conditions of the under privileged and mentally deficient, involves the expenditure of large sums of money. Such expenditures, from the very nature and aim of the services rendered, must necessarily expand from year to year, and result in benefits far in excess of the actual money involved. A summary of the gross expenditure of the above nature during the year is enlightening:

Bonus to rural power lines. . . . .	\$ 1,689,000
Education. . . . .	11,774,000
Prevention of disease and public health education. . . . .	880,000
Public institutions, hospitals and charities. . . . .	8,025,000
Children's aid and protection. . . . .	288,000
Old age pensions. . . . .	6,572,000
Mothers' allowances. . . . .	2,369,000

These make a total of . . . . . \$31,597,000

"This statement later on shows that the total ordinary expenditure of the Province amounted to almost \$58,000,000. Of this almost \$12,000,000 were public debt charges, leaving for expenditure, other than payment of debt and interest on debt, \$46,000,000. Of this \$31,500,000 was spent on what is described as social legislation. But this is by no means all that was spent for these laudable purposes. The benefits awarded through the Workmen's Compensation

Board amounting to \$8,000,000 is not included, nor is there included the very large sum spent by municipalities for similar purposes. If there be added to this provincial statement the amount spent by municipalities for the purposes of education, hospitals, public charities and other like causes the total may well be regarded as appalling. It must be remembered that while the Province of Ontario has a population of a little over 3,000,000 a very large proportion of these are not wage earners or in receipt of any income, and that the burden of taxation falls upon a comparatively small proportion, probably less than ten per cent of the whole.

"No right-thinking person would begrudge the expenditure of this money; the causes are all worthy, but extreme care must be taken to see that a situation is not created in which the burden imposed upon the earner will be greater than he is able to bear. I very much doubt whether in any community save the Soviet States social legislation has been carried any further than in this Province. It would be disastrous if we should be compelled to recede from the advanced position that has been taken."

### Various Proposals Considered

The Commissioner then proceeds in his report to deal with the various questions that had been submitted. His findings are briefly outlined in the following paragraphs:—

**Inclusion of All Employees.**—The Commissioner discusses the exclusion of certain workmen from the Act, including those in industries which employ less than a stated number of workmen, the Board having by regulation fixed this number at six in some cases and four in others. "It is admitted," he says, "that it is not practicable or desirable to attempt to bring domestic and farm workers under the Statute. He points out certain difficulties which arise in industries in Part II of the Act, affecting both the employer and the workman. The rights of the employer under Common Law are modified by Part II, which imposes on him a liability for accidents caused by defective plant, and deprives him of certain common law defences, such as voluntary assumption of risk by the workman or negligence of a fellow servant; while on the other hand the workman in a small industry under Part II often suffers by the inability of his employer to meet his liability for compensation.

"The remedy for this situation is not easy to find," the Commissioner states: "any attempt to bring in all the excluded industries under the operation of the Act would

impose a tremendous burden on the Board and would be impracticable; the expense of administration would be disproportionate to any benefit that would result." However, he continues, "if those interested in the workmen would, as an organized body, apply to the Board to modify the regulations made under the Act so as to bring further individual industries under the Act, I am sure the Board would grant a sympathetic hearing."

The commissioner's attention had been called to the risks incurred by the workmen in lumbering operations, and by engineers in heating plants, chefs, cooks and waiters, and employees in cheese factories, dairies and garages. He suggests that the Board might well consider the necessity of amending the regulations in respect to these occupations.

**Contract System in Lumbering.**—It was suggested at the hearing that workmen employed under the system of contracting and sub-contracting in these operations were not adequately protected, the industry employing no workman directly. No practical method, the Commissioner states, of enabling these men to participate in the benefit of compensation had been suggested.

**Serious and Wilful Misconduct.**—The labour representatives had proposed the abolition of the provision in the Act depriving a workman of his right to compensation, where the accident might be attributable to serious and wilful misconduct. On this request the Commissioner states: "Where serious and wilful misconduct is found and the result is neither death nor serious disablement there should not, in my opinion, be compensation. The statute has gone a very long way in imposing a liability upon the industry where the liability arises from serious and wilful misconduct on the part of the workman in cases resulting in death or serious disablement. This may be justified upon grounds of public policy, but I think it would be against all public policy to impose a liability for a minor injury resulting solely from the workmen's serious and wilful misconduct."

**The Waiting Period.**—At present the waiting period is seven days. The Commissioner recommends an amendment to the statute reducing the period to three days with no dating back. "Compensation would thus become operative on the fourth day after the accident, and for minor injuries not disabling the workman for three days no compensation will be payable. It was suggested that this should be three working days, but this does not commend itself to me as the delay is to permit recovery from minor injuries."



*Abolition of Schedule 2.*—The Commissioner recommends no change in the Act in this respect, there being no indication that in cases falling under Schedule 2 the injured man fails to receive all that he is legally and justly entitled to have. He suggests that the workmen's complaint in the matter is largely psychological, and results from the particular nature of his claim as against an individual company, as contrasted with the claims that are made, as in Schedule 1 industries, against an impersonal fund.

*Deducting Compensation from Wages.*—It was alleged that the provision in the Act forbidding this practice had been violated, but the allegation was denied. Whether it had been violated or not, the Commissioner considered that the section was adequate as it stood.

*A Board of Review.*—Ninety-seven of the cases coming before the Board are satisfactorily adjusted, and about 3 per cent constitute "problem cases." Two-thirds of these are said to be dealt with finally, leaving only about one per cent in which there is dissatisfaction. The Commissioner points out that the purpose of the Act was to abolish tedious court proceedings, and states that "there is almost unanimous agreement on the part of all concerned that the introduction of any right of appeal would be disastrous. I am satisfied that the workmen should be the last to complain of the existing condition."

Notwithstanding the few cases in which there had been dissatisfaction the Commissioner was therefore unable to recommend the setting up of an appellate tribunal or Board of Review.

*Unemployment Subsequent to an Accident.*—The Commissioner refers to the provisions made in the Act for the compensation of the various classes of disability. As to proposals that further provisions in regard to unemployment should be included, he states his opinion as follows:—

"What is sought is to impose upon the industry the burden of unemployment insurance. There is, in one aspect, some fairness in the case made for the injured workman. It is difficult for him to obtain another position, but too frequently this condition is produced or accentuated by general industrial conditions and it seems inequitable to place any burden of unemployment insurance upon the industries concerned under the guise of workmen's compensation. If there is to be unemployment insurance it should be under the provisions of some general scheme in which the burden would be otherwise cared for."

*Repairs to Artificial Limbs.*—A suggestion was submitted for the elimination of the existing time limit for the provision of medical and surgical aid, but the Commissioner was opposed to placing such an indefinite liability upon industry as would result from the removal of the time limit.

*Industrial Diseases.*—The Commissioner advises that great care should be taken to avoid including among industrial diseases those that might overtake any individual, or those that are merely the result of advancing years; for example, rheumatism, heart disease and hernia might better be provided for under a health insurance or pension system, and should not be made a charge against industry. However, he recommends the addition to Schedule 3 of the following diseases, as being definitely industrial in their origin: (1) Infected blisters; (2) Cancer arising from the manufacture of pitch and tar; (3) Dermatitis; (4) Bursitis.

*Medical Practitioners.*—No addition to the Act which would recognize osteopaths, drugless healers or Christian Scientists as "medical practitioners" is recommended in the report. Dentists should be classed as medical practitioners in cases requiring dental treatment.

*Medical Member of Board.*—The Commissioner considered that it would be inadvisable to hamper the government in filling appointments to the Board by requiring that one of its members should be a physician or surgeon. The Board, he pointed out, has competent medical advisers on whom it can rely.

*Patient's Choice of Physician.*—This proposal is not approved, the Commissioner considering that such a change in the Act would result in lack of uniformity, that physicians chosen by the patient would be unduly sympathetic and that the fund would not be protected.

*Hospital Claims.*—The Commissioner suggests an amendment by which a hospital would be enabled to send in to the Board a claim for treatment of a patient, where the latter has failed to pay, the Board to retain the amount out of compensation payments until the claim is adjusted.

*Merit-Rating.*—The report points out that the Board has power to increase the assessments levied on employers with a bad accident record, and also to lower the rates for employers with good records; but he suggests that the latter power should be more definitely conferred than it is in Section 96 (3). However, the Commissioner points out that great care would have to be taken in the application of any such merit-rating system, because the whole principle of collective liability is based upon the doctrine of average.

*Protection against Actions.*—The Commissioner rejects a proposal that employers in schedule 2 be placed in the same position as those in Schedule 1 in regard to the loss by workmen of the right of action under certain circumstances. He points out that the section of the Act dealing with this subject substitutes a class liability for individual liability, and for this reason it could not be made to apply to employers under Schedule 2, who are individually liable.

*Illegal Employment of Minors.*—The report recommends that, where an accident directly results from the illegal employment of a

minor, the Board should be enabled to collect the whole compensation from the employer who has violated the law.

The Commissioner concludes by paying a tribute to the Workmen's Compensation Board: "The Province and all those concerned with the operation of this Act," he says, "are to be congratulated on the efficiency of the Board as it has been from time to time constituted. It is no small thing to have administered the affairs of a fund such as this and adjusted the innumerable claims presented to the satisfaction of substantially all parties concerned."

### Provisional Assessment Rates for Workmen's Compensation in Ontario, 1932

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario recently published a pamphlet giving the provisional rates of assessment to be charged against industries in 1932 together with the adjusted rates for 1931. For assessment and compensation purposes under the Act, the industries covered are divided into 24 classes. Each class stands upon its own footing and carries its own burden except that a very small fund known as the Disaster Reserve, is set aside to assist in meeting any extraordinary call that may arise in any class. With the exception of this fund the moneys collected are just what are considered necessary to take care of the accidents that have actually happened. At the beginning of the year each employer is required to furnish the Board with an estimate of the probable payroll for the year and he is assessed provisionally upon that estimate. At the end of the year the assessment is adjusted when the actual amount of the payroll is ascertained; the rate provisionally fixed is also altered where the accident experience shows it to be necessary.

The principal changes, all representing increases, in the provisional rates of assessment per \$100 of payroll, for 1932, as compared with the adjusted rates for 1931, are as follows:—

Nickel or nickel-copper mining assessment increased..	from \$3.50 to \$4.00
Rolling mills or steel works with blast furnace..	from .50 to .75
Iron smelting with blast furnace..	from 1.00 to 1.25
Boots, shoes and gloves, other than rubber, mfg..	from .15 to .20
Felt boots or shoes, manufacturing, with felt manufacturing..	from .25 to .30
Safe moving or moving of boilers, heavy machinery building stone, or the like..	from 3.00 to 5.00
Teaming, trucking or cartage n.o.s..	from 2.00 to 3.00
Warehousing or storage with teaming or cartage..	from 2.00 to 2.50
Warehousing or storage without teaming or cartage..	from 1.00 to 1.50

There were 3,836 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of March, as compared with 4,023 during February, and 4,523 during March a year ago. The fatal accidents numbered 18, as against 29 in March last year. The total benefits awarded amounted to \$501,965.02, of which \$429,880.04 was for compensation and \$72,084.98 for medical aid. The accidents reported for the first quarter of 1932 numbered 11,460, as compared with 12,683 for the same period last year. The total benefits awarded during the first quarter of 1932 were \$1,359,526.96, as compared with \$1,646,188.71 during the same period a year ago.

### Resolutions Adopted by Alberta Legislature

During the recent session the Alberta legislature unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

#### Unemployment Insurance

"Whereas unemployment has assumed the proportions of a national calamity, and it has become abundantly clear during the past

few months that the present schemes of relief work and direct relief are uneconomical and entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the situation; and whereas the Federal Government by its participation in relief measures has accepted partial responsibility in caring for those who are suffering from the result of unemployment; and whereas the present



methods of apportioning the costs of relief are placing an unduly heavy financial burden on the municipalities and provinces, resulting in the creation of serious financial difficulties to those authorities, and believing that this should be mainly a Federal responsibility; therefore be it **RESOLVED**, That this Assembly, being of the opinion that the results of unemployment can only be properly and adequately provided for by a Federal or National scheme of unemployment insurance, acceptable to the provinces, we would urge upon the Federal Government the immediate necessity of such legislation."

### Health Insurance

"Whereas, rising out of a resolution adopted by this legislature, information has been collected and presented on the subject of State Medicine and Health insurance; now, therefore, be it **RESOLVED**, That this Government is hereby instructed to appoint a commission consisting of at least five members of this legislature for the purpose of: (a) Considering and making recommendations to the next session as to the best method of making adequate medical and health services available to all the people of Alberta; (b) Reporting as to the financial arrangements which will be required on an actuarial basis to ensure same.

## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC IN 1930-31

**T**HE annual report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec, recently published, reviews the work of the department during the fiscal period ended June 30, 1931. As was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1931, page 528, a distinct Department of Labour was established in the Province last year under the provisions of the Labour Department Act, which Department now administers the various provincial acts concerning labour and industry. The functions of the former Department of Public Works and Labour included the supervision of all proceedings under the Quebec Trades Dispute Act; the inspection of factories, especially from the standpoint of safety and health, under the provisions of the Industrial Establishments and Public Building Safety Acts; the administration of the Employment Bureau Act, the Stationary Engineers' Act, the Public Buildings Fire Protection Act, the Scaffolding Inspection Act, the Boiler Inspection Act, and the Women's Minimum Wage Act; the carrying out of the government's Fair Wage policy, requiring the payment of current rates of wages in connection with work under provincial government contracts; directing unemployment relief; superintending licensed registry offices for domestic servants; and supervising juvenile employment by means of educational certificates issued to children under sixteen. All these duties, including the administration of the new Workmen's Compensation Act, are now under the jurisdiction of the new Department of Labour.

*Unemployment Relief.*—The report of the commission dealing with unemployment relief outlines the activities of this Commission since its appointment in October, 1930. After the allocation of the provincial share for pub-

lic works and undertakings (under the federal Unemployment Relief Act, 1930), it was decided that the municipalities were to assume 50 per cent of the cost of the work, the remaining 50 per cent to be equally divided between the federal and provincial governments. However, as certain municipalities were unable to assume 50 per cent of the costs of these works, it was agreed that a large part of the expenses would be met by the two governments provided there be a contribution by the municipality, the proportion of such contribution being fixed at a minimum of 20 per cent. The Commission's duty was to study the requests of the various municipalities and report to the Minister of Public Works and Labour the amounts thought sufficient to allot to each either for public works or direct assistance, as well as establishing the percentage of the contribution by poor municipalities unable to pay 50 per cent of the cost of the work. The commission ceased its activities on July 1, 1931. During the period of its appointment, 1,241 out of 1,418 organized municipalities in the province applied for a grant. Of these, 1,080 municipalities obtained a certain amount and 161 refused the grant which had been voted them.

*Inspection of Factories.*—During the year the number of inspections of industrial establishments and public buildings totalled 2,896, of which total 1,477 were in the Montreal division; 1,116 in the Quebec division and 301 in the eastern townships. Among the duties of the inspection service is supervision over fire escapes. Twenty changes and repairs to fire escapes were ordered during the year, and there were 63 fire escapes constructed.

*Industrial Accidents.*—Accidents reported to the department in 1930-31 totalled 1,334, of which 20 were fatal. In the previous year

there were 1,618 accidents, of which 36 were fatal. With respect to accidents there were 342 complaints sent to the Montreal office. Upon investigation 178 were found to be justified. There were 15 complaints received by the Quebec inspection office.

*Working Hours and Overtime Permits.*—The report observes that the fifty-five hour week for women employed in factories soon became general in the province and has proved particularly beneficial in the textile industry and in laundries where the temperature is especially trying in summer. In regard to the laundry industry it is stated that the necessity of delivering laundry to ships about to sail obliges proprietors to ask frequently for permits for night work. It is pointed out, however, that in such cases the employers did not ask that the fifty-five hour limit be exceeded, but rather that an adjustment in hours be made so as to permit deliveries on time. There were 95 applications for overtime permits, 61 being granted.

*Registration of Children.*—Since the amendment to the Quebec Industrial Establishments Act in 1919 requiring educational certificates for children before they can be employed, a total of 35,343 children have been registered. During 1930-31, the number of registered children 14 to 16 years old totalled 3,025. Of this total, 2,407 were registered in the Montreal division, 338 in the Quebec division, and 280 in the eastern townships division. As regards registration, the report comments as follows: "Education being not compulsory, we find that the registration of children remains the best solution of this problem. Illiterate children cannot work in factories without a certificate of study."

*Stationary Engineers and Boilers.*—With reference to activities under the Stationary Engineers' Act, the report states that new examinations and renewal of licences have not decreased, and that, owing to numerous building contracts, stationary engineers and firemen do not suffer from unemployment as much as workmen in some other trades and occupations. Statistics are given showing the numbers of promotions of engineers, the renewals of certificates, and the inspections of steam boilers.

*Board of Examining Electricians.*—The report of the chief examiner notes marked improvement in the work of electrical installations. This progress is attributed partly to the publishing of the electrical code in French, and partly to educational work among electricians. Noticeable improvement was also manifested in lightning rod installations, greater efforts being made to comply with departmental regulations. During the year, 971 new electrical licences were issued, bringing the total number of licences since the inauguration of the service to 10,205.

*Provincial Employment Bureaus.*—The report of the general superintendent of provincial employment offices indicates the extent to which the economic depression effected employment opportunities and placements. The industries which suffered the most were lumbering, building and agriculture. The operations of the seven bureaus during the year were summarized as follows: total applications, 47,216; vacancies, 19,458; placements, 17,070.

## WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC IN 1930-31

THE fifth annual report of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission of the Province of Quebec, which is included in the general report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour, gives a detailed review of its work in administering the Act during the year ending June 30, 1931. Some idea of the extent of the Commission's administrative duties is indicated in the fact that the 23 enactments issued to the date of the report's publication cover 949 work shops in which are employed a total of 31,818 working women and apprentices. The report shows that orders governing the employment of female workers now apply in the following industries: Laun-

dries, dye works and dry cleaning establishments; printing in all its branches; textile trades and all allied processes; boot and shoe and leather manufacture; clothing in all its classifications; tobacco, cigar and cigarette manufacture; and the fur industry.

The orders pertaining to these industries were detailed in the following issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE: Laundries, December, 1926, page 1195, March, 1927, page 271, November, 1928, page 1198, February, 1929, page 175; printing and textile industries, November, 1927, page 1174, January, 1928, page 30, July, 1928, page 713; boot, shoe and leather industry,



May, 1929, page 489; fur industry, July, 1931, page 770.

The report of the Commission emphasizes how important in the administration of the Act is the system of investigations and inspections which are necessary to the enforcement of the statute. "In several instances," states the report, "these investigations were made after complaint from social agencies which had found, during their missions of charity, that if poverty prevailed in some homes it was partly due to the very low wage paid to work women during their first years of apprenticeship, a wage which logically should contribute to the family purse, but was insufficient to meet the requirements of the young girl."

Some aspects of the Commission's work are described in the following paragraphs:

"The father of a family being often out of work or working only intermittently, the children accept usually any position at any wage. Some employers abuse the situation by paying the least possible and having recourse to all kinds of excuses and ways to elude the Minimum Wage Act. Often the Commission is at last informed and intervenes, but, in the meantime the exploitation of human misery continues and escapes all our vigilance.

"In other cases the employers themselves complain that competitors take contracts from them at reduced rates, in evidence,—according to them—that the latter are not paying the minima of wages; such complaints are frequently well-founded; sometimes they are only imaginary, but in either case have been the subject of investigation.

"It is fairly difficult for a person who has not made a special study of this phase of the social question to realize the great difference existing in the wages paid in several similar industrial establishments, the maximum wage in one being hardly equal to the minimum wage in another. The same with working hours; in one establishment the week of 55 hours is still in force, whilst in the other it is 44 or 48 hours. These differences in wages and hours make competition so difficult, sow discontent among the workwomen and increase the difficulties of our arduous task.

"The industrial depression we are at present undergoing has reacted on the carrying out of the enactments issued by the Minimum Wage Commission. Some employers imagine that the simplest way to take is to reduce wages to the strictest minimum, invoking as a pretext that it is better to keep their staff on a reduced wage than to dismiss a portion. We saw other cases where the working hours had been increased without paying for the ad-

ditional hours, claiming that that was the only way for manufacturers to dispose of their products, obtain new contracts and meet competition."

The commission registered its opposition to any reduction of the wage scale, maintaining that "the minima of wages are low enough to be maintained under no matter what circumstances" and that the minima should not be changed until it has been proven by authentic statistics that the cost of living has been considerably reduced. On the contrary, the commission considers that "the only reasonable way of meeting the industrial crisis and restoring prosperity does not consist of wage reductions, nor of the number of employees, but in the systematic reduction of working hours." In all its activities, the commission endeavours "to have this social legislation observed, not so much by coercion as by conciliation and reason in order to obtain the fullest co-operation and make an ally."

During the year the commission was instrumental in securing arrears of wages to 13 employees, the total amount thus secured being \$275.70. The highest amount received by a workwoman was \$69.85 and the lowest was \$2.12.

*Permits.*—Particular attention is given by the commission to the protection of aged and infirm workwomen or those handicapped in any way. It is the practice to grant permits authorizing such women to work at a lower rate than the established minima when it is clearly shown that their age or infirmity rendered them incapable of doing the work reasonably to be expected of a normal workwoman, although in no case can such wage be less than the lowest minimum fixed by an enactment—namely \$7 a week in Montreal and \$6 outside of Montreal. During the year there were 47 establishments to which permits were granted, the permits in force on July 1, 1931, totalling 94.

The chief statistics as regards the employment of women in the various industries under the commission's minimum wage administration are summarized in the following paragraphs:

*Laundries and Dye Works.*—In the city of Montreal the number of laundries and dye works employing women was 45, and the total number of women employed therein was 1,271, the average weekly wage being \$12.52. For the rest of the province there were 22 firms employing 284 workwomen at an average weekly wage of \$9.62.

*Printing Industry.*—The statistics for the printing industry for the city of Montreal shows 104 firms employing women, the aver-

age weekly wage of the 988 women employed being \$13.19. In the rest of the province there were 31 firms employing 215 women at an average wage of \$9.82 per week.

*Textile Industry.*—The number of Montreal firms employing women in the textile industry was 13 and the number of women employed by these firms was 2,483, their average weekly wage was \$13.45. In the rest of the province, there were 33 firms employing 5,909 women, whose average weekly wage was \$12.33.

*Leather Industry.*—There were 54 firms in this industry in Montreal which employed 2,124 women, the average weekly wage being \$14.62. For the rest of the province, the figures presented were: number of firms employing women, 52; number of women employed, 1,597; average weekly wage, \$10.98.

*Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Industry.*—The information given as regards this industry in the city of Montreal was as follows: firms employing women, 22; number of women employed, 3,132; average weekly wage, \$12.78. The statistics for the rest of the province

were: firms employing women, 20; number of women employed, 924; average weekly wage \$10.98.

*Fur Industry.*—The particulars respecting the fur industry in the city of Montreal were: firms employing women, 116; number of women employed, 724; average weekly wage, \$15.88. In the rest of the province there were 30 firms, employing 294 workmen at an average weekly wage of \$10.42.

*Needle Trades.*—The report states that as enactments covering the needle trades only became effective on July 1, 1930, it was not deemed advisable to publish complete reports for the first year of operation. In this classification there are 407 establishments employing 11,873 women.

The statistics indicate that while the number of women employed decreased by about one thousand in the above industries, and while a number worked on reduced time, the average weekly wage was not only maintained but increased in every industry except laundering where it dropped from \$12.63 in 1930 to \$12.52 in 1931.

## MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN MANITOBA

THE last annual report of the Department of Health and Public Welfare, Manitoba, reviews the administrative activities under the jurisdiction of the Department during fiscal year ending April 30, 1931. It includes the report of the Division of Child Welfare, which has charge of the administration of the Child Welfare Act. This enactment, which combines in one statute practically all of the child welfare legislation of Manitoba, consists of several parts, each of which is concerned with some phase of the protection and care of children. Part III defines the conditions of bereaved and dependent children, and the grounds under which they may be enrolled under government assistance and yet remain in their own home. This section takes the place of the Mothers' Allowance Act which was repealed in 1924 when the Child Welfare Act was enacted (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 373, and August, 1924, page 626). A large part of the department's report deals with this third section of the Act.

During the fiscal year 1930-31, there were 311 applications for allowances, of which 203 were accepted, bringing the total number of families to 1,042 and the total number of enrolled children to 3,326. Children over the age of 14 years are not enrolled unless they are so handicapped physically as to be unable

to earn their own livelihood. It is pointed out that under the Act a child under the specified age may be enrolled as a "bereaved and dependent child", when, because of the death of the father or both parents, or the confinement of the father to a hospital for mental diseases, or the total and permanent disability of the father, such child is likely to suffer want. As already indicated, the children of 203 families were considered as falling within the above definition. Although the total number of cases cared for during the fiscal year was 1,042, at the end of the year there were 873 active cases, in 751 of which the father was dead, and, in 122, disabled.

The amount paid in allowances during 1930-31, was \$465,739.02 as compared with \$485,059.50 in the previous year. The total amount disbursed since the enactment of mothers' allowance legislation in 1916 is \$5,359,233.50.

The distribution of families in receipt of allowances indicates almost an equal division between town and country. In the urban centres of the province, the records showed 540 families with a total of 1,628 children enrolled as beneficiaries, while in the rural municipalities there were 502 families with 1,628 children.

It is pointed out that more than half the disability cases were caused by ill-health



"which practically eliminated the father as an economic factor, although in some cases he may be capable of doing some light work around the home, or, in the case of a farmer, of directing farm operations." Referring to this problem, the report states: "The increasing number of disability cases places a heavy load upon the appropriations for mothers' allowances and raises the question whether or not some sort of health insurance should be devised to take care of the incapacitated father who continues to reside in his own home but is unable to provide for his family. In this regard it is worth while to note again the increasing number of applications. The year 1930-31 had no less than 311—the highest number in the fifteen years during which allowances have been operating. The number accepted, 203, was the highest in any year except the year 1918-1919, when the number was 214. It may not be an erroneous forecast to say that if some other provision is not made for the large number of disability cases, and if more assistance is not obtained from older members of the families in real cases

of bereaved and dependent children, allowances will be endangered."

*Neglected Children.*—The administrative activities of the section of the Act relating to neglected children indicates that the number of wards in charge of the Child Welfare Division at close of the fiscal year was 256. However, the total number of children cared for by the Division during the year by way of investigation, supervision or guardianship was 787. If to this number be added children of societies and institutions who furnish reports, the total number of children dealt with reaches 1,900.

Other activities under the Child Welfare Act are reviewed under the following subjects: Children of unmarried parents; mentally deficient children; physically handicapped children; immigrant children; Children's Aid Societies, and Child Welfare Committees; and adoptions.

Included also in the main report of the department is the annual report of the Welfare Supervision Board of Manitoba and the annual report of the Fiscal Supervisor of Public Institutions and Relief.

### Unemployed in Forest Conservation

The March issue of *Pulp and Paper of Canada*, (formerly the *Pulp and Paper Magazine*) appears in a much improved and enlarged form. The suggestion is made in an editorial that labour now unemployed might usefully be applied to forest conservation.

"Our forest areas need attention," it is stated, "and the present would seem to be a good time to do it. Unemployed labour is plentiful, but it is open to question whether relief work in the nature of road building and similar distributions of public moneys will prove as good an investment as improving the forests. Extensive road-building programs carried through in the past have given us a network of good highways considering the size and sparse population of Canada. We can afford to rest for a while on this work. The forests, however, are assets of great present and potential value. Important national industries depend upon them. There has been much depletion and wastage which should be made good. From Nova Scotia to British Columbia there are forest areas where much could be done to improve conditions of growth. There are cut-over areas on which sparse and irregular production is taking place. Fires have wiped out young growth in many places. These should be replanted. The value of tree-planting has been demonstrated

and there are Government tree nurseries with plenty of stock available. Public funds might well be appropriated to employ the jobless in planting them out. In certain of the mill areas, curtailed operations have released many men. Under the guidance of skilled foresters, these unemployed could be kept usefully engaged in woods reconstruction. They would have a peculiar interest in helping to grow the raw material required by their industry. Canada must anticipate the need of cheaper wood for the paper industry. Unemployment relief directed to preservation and reforestation would be a sane and worthwhile investment of the public funds."

The Alberta government, on February 22, issued regulations under the Public Vehicles Act Governing freight vehicles and trucks. Such vehicles are divided into five classes according to their ownership and the purposes for which they are used. Yearly licences are to be issued for each class of vehicles, the fees paid for trucks for freight being graduated according to gross weight. Insurance of freight vehicles and trucks against damage caused to life or property is obligatory.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF CANADIAN RAILWAY BROTHERHOOD TO COMMISSION ON TRANSPORTATION

THE last issue contained (page 300) the recommendations that were submitted on February 15 to the Royal Commission on Transportation by the Brotherhoods representing the running trades and railway shops (The appointment of this Commission was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1931, page 1280). On the same day, on behalf of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Messrs. A. R. Mosher and M. M. Maclean, president and secretary of the Brotherhood, laid before the Commission a statement in regard to the problem of transportation in Canada.

At the outset, the memorandum points out that the transportation problem is part of the general problem of developing a planned national economy: "A fundamental requirement of an improvement in the position of the railways is the development of a planned national economy, controlled and directed by the conscious purpose of delivering industry and agriculture from the evils of the vicious business cycle, with its disorderly phenomena of booms and depressions, its periodic infliction of bankruptcy, unemployment, poverty in the midst of plenty, mass misery, and fear. Given a distribution of national income permitting the maintenance of a proper balance between production and consumption, the present powers of production could be utilized to capacity, and kept turning out such a supply of goods that the railways and other means of transport would have no problems demanding economies at the expense of the opportunities of railway workers to earn a livelihood. That being the real problem, the only measures of permanent value for the improvement of the transportation situation need to be directed towards the adjustment of the railways and other means of transport to their proper role in the working out of a planned national economy, with production duly articulated to consumption."

### Recommendations

The memorandum contained the following recommendations, "indicating the principles that must sooner or later be applied if a cloudburst of social unrest is not to break over the economic life of Canada":—

(1) That all measures and policies looking to the amelioration of the transport situation should fit into a general plan envisaging the eventual unification and consolidation of all forms of transport,—railways, motor vehicles, aircraft, and shipping using inland waterways—under public control and public ownership.

(2) That, pending the realization of such general plan, measures and policies should be designed to provide for the increasing democratization of the transport industry by the organization of ways and means for the deliberative and conscious co-operation between capital and labour necessary to solve the grave problems of bringing about more equitable relations between them, and thus enable the railway industry to assist in the task of creating the conditions which will make it possible to exercise rational control over the whole economic machine, causing it to function in an orderly manner, instead of running at reckless speed in one phase of the business cycle and breaking down in another, wrecking countless individual plans, hopes and ambitions, throwing millions into the abyss of unemployment, and spreading disillusionment, fear and misery far and wide.

(3) That there should be legislation specifically providing for the permanent and adequate representation of railway labour upon the Board of Railway Commissioners.

(4) That there should be legislative provision for the adequate representation of railway labour through its organizations on the directorate and management of the railways, to the end that labour should have a voice and influence in shaping general policies, and for the reason that policies in which the interests of capital are the sole or principal aim, and which do not take proper account of the interests of the workers and recognize their importance as a medium for the distribution of purchasing power, have, as is now clearly apparent, set up restrictive tendencies which defeat their special purpose of providing returns on capital, and, at the same time, also defeat what should be the general social policy of any industry—an expansion of employment to provide opportunities of livelihood for an increasing population.

(5) That the alienation of the Canadian National Railways from the direct control and fractional ownership of the Canadian public to place them under private control would be a retrograde step, for the reason that with the transformation of private enterprise into corporate enterprise, and the expropriation of small business by big business, the profit motive is no longer a satisfactory actuating principle of the conduct of the railways or any other industry, as the more completely and immediately it is realized, the greater becomes the spread between production and consumption, especially under present conditions when profits taken, not for consumption,



but to be converted into new capital goods, cannot readily be re-invested profitably, owing to the fact that there are no longer new countries inviting settlement and development on a large scale, and also to the fact that the invention of new-type industries inviting exploitation has not been proceeding as fast as the generation of potential new capital.

(6) That the national interests will be best served by consolidating the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway under public auspices, and that the obligation to be assumed on account of Canadian Pacific common stocks should be the rate of dividend American railways are legally allowed to earn, or the average of the dividend paid over the whole period of the present business cycle, for the reason that, while over one-half the C.P.R. common stock, and probably a greater proportion of its other securities, are held by non-residents of Canada, the value of C.P.R. properties has accrued largely from gifts of Canadian money, lands and mines, and through the general agricultural and industrial development arising from the labour of the Canadian people.

(7) That any schemes of co-operation between the two railways designed to effect economies in service should take account of the proper interests of labour, as in the long run capital would be better advised to declare a moratorium on dividends and interest for a certain period in order to permit a greater distribution of purchasing power among the workers, which would thereby increase the demand for consumptive goods, than to enforce further moratoriums upon opportunities of employment. The government railways should set the example of a five-day week as a means of providing much-needed jobs.

(8) That the determination of the spheres of service of motor vehicles plying for hire, and the conditions of their operation should be brought under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners, or an analogous body.

(9) That private motor transportation be prohibited from operating in spheres where existing transport facilities are adequate or where the steam railways are willing to provide motor vehicle services, which, by being complementary to, or auxiliary to, the railway facilities, may furnish the public with more efficient and economical transportation.

(10) That all commercial vehicles using the public highways for hire be required to pay fees commensurate with the use and cost of such highways, as well as the depreciation which is caused to a considerable extent by trucks and buses.

(11) That, in the interests of public safety, operators of all motor vehicles be required to pass a qualifying physical examination, similar to that required of operators on railway trains.

(12) That, in the further interests of public safety, operators of motor vehicles be subject to regulations (such as apply to railways) prohibiting excessive hours of duty.

(13) That motor transport concerns be required to furnish a guarantee of sufficient financial responsibility to assure the payment of any claims for damages that may legally be assessed against them.

(14) That where manufacturers, wholesale houses, chain stores or other concerns use their own motor vehicles to distribute their own goods beyond their own urban limits, they should be prohibited from using such vehicles to carry return freight obtained from other concerns.

### Railway Operations in the United States in 1931

In a review of railway operations in the United States in 1931, Mr. Julius H. Parmelee, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics (Washington) outlines the main features in the transportation problem. While the general situation was unfavourable the director finds some encouraging circumstances: "The railways of the United States in 1931", he says, "presented a more solid front against adversity than in any peace-time period in their history. They filed a nation-wide petition for increased freight rates, and on a uniform basis for all districts. When the Interstate Commerce Commission granted them the partial rate increase, on condition that the revenues derived from the increase be pooled, the railways

again made common cause and secured from the Commission certain modifications of the original conditions. At the close of the year, they were engaged in organizing the Railroad Credit Corporation for the strengthening of the financial position of the weaker lines, and were successful in assuring support of the railway companies for such a program. In addition, the railways in 1931 took a number of steps toward a more nearly standardized handling of their labour and wage problems.

"Another gain was the growth of a clearer understanding of the railway situation in 1931 by the public than for some time in the past. Part of this was due to the facts developed in the course of the rate case, while part grew

out of a gradually increasing public realization that railway credit is a foundation stone in our economic and financial structure. This realization manifested itself in a number of ways. The Interstate Commerce Commission's original and supplemental reports in the rate case clearly typified it. Governmental interest in the financial welfare of the railways was exhibited in several quarters, culminating in the proposal for a Reconstruction Finance Corporation, contained in the President's annual message to Congress. This proposal was under active consideration by Congress at the close of the year. How all these factors will eventuate cannot yet be foreseen. But with greater solidarity of interests and of policies within the industry, and with public concern over its financial situation, it seems clear that foundations have been laid for a broader approach to its problems in the future."

Some of the outstanding facts of the year's operations are stated as follows:—

Freight traffic in 1931 declined about 19 per cent below 1930. The cumulative declines of

1930 and 1931 brought the level of freight movement in 1931 down to that of 1921. Passenger traffic fell 18.4 per cent below that of 1930. Total passenger-miles in 1931 were less in number than in any previous year since 1904. Total operating revenues in 1931 declined 21 per cent below 1930, the aggregate for the year being lower than in any previous year since 1917. Total operating expenses were lower in 1931 than in 1930 by 18 per cent, and were less than for any preceding back to 1917. All of the principal groups of operating expenses were drastically reduced in 1931. The operating ratio averaged 77.1 per cent in 1931, compared with 74.4 per cent in 1930. Net railway operating income aggregated \$531,000,000 in 1931, which was a decline of \$354,000,000, or 40 per cent, under 1930. The decline from 1929 to 1931 was \$744,000,000 or 58 per cent. Rate of return earned on railway property investment was 1.98 per cent in 1931. The corresponding rates for 1930 and 1929 were 3.36 per cent and 4.48 per cent, respectively. The rate for 1931 was lower than in any year since 1920.

The establishment jointly by the governments of the Prairie Provinces of a commission to consider the question of the adjustment of farmers' debts, was favourably considered by the Manitoba Legislature in March, on the motion of Mr. D. L. Campbell, government member for Lakeside. The rural situation was so critical, he said, that the government would be justified in co-operating with the other western governments to create a board of authority to deal with problems of western farmers. Four possible lines of action were suggested, namely, a funding of present liabilities, including taxes; postponement of payment dates; an allowance by creditors of "premium payments" for amounts paid within a specified time; and a general debt readjustment. Mr. Campbell suggested that the last named course would afford the only chance of avoiding wholesale land abandonment.

The report of an inquiry into the administration of the Mothers' Pensions Act of British Columbia, which was recently carried out under the auspices of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, makes recommendations for the re-organization of the methods that have hitherto been followed, with a more thorough investigation of the eligibility of mothers for allowances, and more careful supervision to ensure that the purpose of the Act is being achieved. The report

states the number of cases and the cost of the allowances have steadily mounted out of proportion to the increase in population, except for a period of two years after the Act was placed under the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Board. In British Columbia, it is pointed out, 212 families per 100,000 of the population, receive allowances, this number comparing with 245 in Saskatchewan, 195 in Ontario, 174 in Alberta, 147 in Manitoba, 178 in Nova Scotia. British Columbia's basic rate of allowance of \$57.50 compares with \$60 in Alberta, \$59.75 to \$70 in Manitoba, \$60 in Nova Scotia, \$35 to \$45 in Ontario, \$30 in Saskatchewan. A great part, it is stated, of the high cost of mothers' allowances in British Columbia is due to a tendency to interpret the Act as a source of aid for a wide range of relief and assistance in types of serious social problems for handling which no other adequate machinery exists.

A recent bulletin (No. 20) in the 1931 Census Series, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, gives the number of the various classes of livestock in the Province of Quebec in 1931, as compared with the figures in the 1921 census. The number of horses showed a decline from 332,533 to 304,537, and cattle, swine, poultry and bee-hives showed increases, but there was a slight decline in the number of sheep.



## ANTI-INJUNCTION LAW ADOPTED BY UNITED STATES CONGRESS

**A**N Act to amend the Judicial Code of the United States and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts of equity in regard to the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labour disputes, was signed by President Hoover on March 23. This measure was passed by a vote in the Senate of 75 to 5. All five votes against the bill were cast by Republican Senators from the New England States. The House vote was 316 to 13. The bill was described by its proponents as well as by its opponents as the most far-reaching legislation affecting the judiciary in many years. The idea for anti-injunction legislation has been brewing actively since President Cleveland's use of an injunction in the Pullman strike of 1894. The Act declares the right of labour to organize, outlaws the so-called "yellow dog contract," strictly limits the grounds on which labour injunctions may be issued, prohibiting them except after open hearing when unlawful acts have been committed unless complainant has no adequate remedy at law, unless public officers fail to furnish adequate protection, and unless the employer has made every reasonable effort to settle the dispute. It also provides for jury trials in all contempt cases, except those committed in the presence of the court, or so near as to interfere with the administration of justice, and gives defendants in contempt cases arising from attacks on the character or conduct of the judge the right to demand retirement of the sitting judge and hearing of the case by another.

### TEXT OF ACT

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no court of the United States, as herein defined, shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labour dispute, except in a strict conformity with the provisions of this Act; nor shall any such restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction be issued contrary to the public policy declared in this Act.

Sec. 2. In the interpretation of this Act and in determining the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States, as such jurisdiction and authority are herein defined and limited, the public policy of the United States is hereby declared as follows:—

Whereas under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labour, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment, wherefore, though he should be free to decline to associate with his

fellows, it is necessary that he have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labour, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; therefore, the following definitions of, and limitations upon, the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States are hereby enacted.

Sec. 3. Any undertaking or promise, such as is described in this section, or any other undertaking or promise in conflict with the public policy declared in section 2 of this Act, is hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy of the United States, shall not be enforceable in any court of the United States and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief by any such court, including specifically the following:—

Every undertaking or promise hereafter made, whether written or oral, express or implied, constituting or contained in any contract or agreement of hiring or employment between any individual, firm, company, association, or corporation, and any employee or prospective employee of the same, whereby

(a) Either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises not to join, become, or remain a member of any labour organization or of any employer organization or

(b) Either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises that he will withdraw from an employment relation in the event that he joins, becomes, or remains a member of any labour organization or of any employer organization.

Sec. 4. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of any labour dispute to prohibit any person or persons participating or interested in such dispute (as these terms as herein defined) from doing, whether singly or in concert, any of the following acts:—

(a) Ceasing or refusing to perform any work or to remain in any relation of employment;

(b) Becoming or remaining a member of any labour organization or of any employer organization, regardless of any such undertaking or promise as is described in section 3 of this Act;

(c) Paying or giving to, or, withholding from, any person participating or interested in such labour disputes, any strike or unemployment benefits or insurance, or other moneys or things of value;

(d) By all lawful means aiding any person participating or interested in any labour dispute who is being proceeded against in, or is prosecuting, any action or suit in any court of the United States or of any State;

(e) Giving publicity to the existence of, or the facts involved in, any labour dispute, whether by advertising, speaking, patrolling, or by any other method not involving fraud or violence;

(f) Assembling peaceably to act or to organize to act in promotion of their interests in a labour dispute;

(g) Advising or notifying any person of an intention to do any of the acts heretofore specified;

(h) Agreeing with other persons to do or not to do any of the acts heretofore specified; and

(i) Advising, urging, or otherwise causing or inducing without fraud or violence the acts heretofore specified, regardless of any such undertaking or promise as is described in section 3 of this Act.

Sec. 5. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue a restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction upon the ground that any of the persons participating or interested in a labour dispute constitute or are engaged in an unlawful combination or conspiracy because of the doing in concert of the acts enumerated in section 4 of this Act.

Sec. 6. No officer or member of any association or organization, and no association or organization participating or interested in a labour dispute, shall be held responsible or liable in any court of the United States for the unlawful acts of individual officers, members, or agents, except upon clear proof of actual participation in, or actual authorization of, such acts, or of ratification of such acts after actual knowledge thereof.

Sec. 7. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue a temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labour dispute, as herein defined, except after hearing the testimony of witnesses in open court (with opportunity for cross-examination) in support of the allegations of a complaint made under oath, and testimony in opposition thereto, if offered, and except after findings of fact by the court, to the effect—

(a) That unlawful acts have been threatened and will be committed unless restrained or have been committed and will be continued unless restrained, but no injunction or temporary restraining order shall be issued on account of any threat or unlawful act excepting against the person or persons, association, or organization making the threat or committing the unlawful act or actually authorizing or ratifying the same after actual knowledge thereof;

(b) That substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will follow;

(c) That as to each item of relief granted greater injury will be inflicted upon complainant by the denial of relief than will be inflicted upon defendants by the granting of relief;

(d) That complainant has no adequate remedy at law; and

(e) That the public officers charged with the duty to protect complainant's property are unable or unwilling to furnish adequate protection.

Such hearing shall be held after due and personal notice thereof has been given, in such manner as the court shall direct, to all known persons against whom relief is sought, and also to the chief of those public officials of the county and city within which the unlawful acts have been threatened or committed charged with the duty to protect complainant's property: Provided, however, That if a complainant shall also allege that, unless a temporary restraining order shall be issued without notice, a substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will be unavoidable, such a temporary restraining order may be issued upon testimony

under oath, sufficient, if sustained, to justify the court in issuing a temporary injunction upon a hearing after notice. Such a temporary restraining order shall be effective for no longer than five days and shall become void at the expiration of said five days. No temporary restraining order or temporary injunction shall be issued except on condition that complainant shall first file an undertaking with adequate security in an amount to be fixed by the court sufficient to recompense those enjoined for any loss, expense, or damage caused by the improvident or erroneous issuance of such order or injunction, including all reasonable costs (together with a reasonable attorney's fee) and expense of defence against the order or against the granting of any injunctive relief sought in the same proceeding and subsequently denied by the court.

The undertaking herein mentioned shall be understood to signify an agreement entered into by the complainant and the surety upon which a decree may be rendered in the same suit or proceeding against said complainant and surety, upon a hearing to assess damages of which hearing complainant and surety shall have reasonable notice, the said complainant and surety submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of the court for that purpose. But nothing herein contained shall deprive any party having a claim or cause of action under or upon such undertaking from electing to pursue his ordinary remedy by suit at law or in equity.

Sec. 8. No restraining order or injunctive relief shall be granted to any complainant who has failed to comply with any obligation imposed by law which is involved in the labour dispute in question, or who has failed to make every reasonable effort to settle such dispute either by negotiation or with the aid of any available governmental machinery of mediation or voluntary arbitration.

Sec. 9. No restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction shall be granted in a case involving or growing out of a labour dispute, except on the basis of findings of fact made and filed by the court in the record of the case prior to the issuance of such restraining order or injunction; and every restraining order or injunction granted in a case involving or growing out of a labour dispute shall include only a prohibition of such specific act or acts as may be expressly complained of in the bill of complaint or petition filed in such case and as shall be expressly included in said findings of fact made and filed by the court as provided herein.

Sec. 10. Whenever any court of the United States shall issue or deny any temporary injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labour dispute, the court shall, upon the request of any party to the proceedings and on his filing the usual bond for costs, forthwith certify as in ordinary cases the record of the case to the circuit court of appeals for its review. Upon the filing of such record in the circuit court of appeals, the appeal shall be heard and the temporary injunctive order affirmed, modified, or set aside with the greatest possible expedition, giving the proceedings precedence over all other matters except older matters of the same character.

Sec. 11. In all cases arising under this Act in which a person shall be charged with contempt in a court of the United States (as herein defined), the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury



of the State and district wherein the contempt shall have been committed: Provided, That this right shall not apply to contempts committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere directly with the administration of justice or to apply to the misbehaviour, misconduct, or disobedience of any officer of the court in respect to the writs, orders, or process of the court.

Sec. 12. The defendant in any proceeding for contempt of court may file with the court a demand for the retirement of the judge sitting in the proceeding, if the contempt arises from an attack upon the character or conduct of such judge and if the attack occurred elsewhere than in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere directly with the administration of justice. Upon the filing of any such demand the judge shall thereupon proceed no further, but another judge shall be designated in the same manner as is provided by law. The demand shall be filed prior to the hearing in the contempt proceeding.

Sec. 13. When used in this Act, and for the purposes of this Act—

(a) A case shall be held to involve or to grow out of a labour dispute when the case involves persons who are engaged in the same industry, trade, craft, or occupation; or have direct or indirect interests therein; or who are employees of the same employer; or who are members of the same or an affiliated organization of employers or employees; whether such dispute is (1) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employees or associations of employees; (2) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employers or associations of employers; or (3) between one or

more employees or associations of employees and one or more employees or associations of employees; or when the case involves any conflicting or competing interests in a "labour dispute" (as hereinafter defined) of "persons participating or interested" therein (as hereinafter defined).

(b) A person or association shall be held to be a person participating or interested in a labour dispute if relief is sought against him or it, and if he or it is engaged in the same industry, trade, craft, or occupation in which such dispute occurs, or has a direct or indirect interest therein, or is a member, officer, or agent of any association composed in whole or in part of employers or employees engaged in such industry, trade, craft, or occupation.

(c) The term "labour dispute" includes any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee.

(d) The term "court of the United States" means any court of the United States whose jurisdiction has been or may be conferred or defined or limited by Act of Congress, including the courts of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 14. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the remaining provisions of the Act and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 15. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

## PROGRESS OF MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH ECONOMIC COUNCILS

### Economic Council in Greece

The Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Venizelos, introduced in the Chamber on February 18, 1932, a Bill for the establishment of a National Economic Council. The preamble to the Bill states that the necessity of following closely the complex and varied questions of modern economic life on a uniform basis and without administrative divergencies has made it necessary to establish in Greece a scientific institute for the detailed and systematic study of economic questions, to help the Government with scientific information and advice in the application of a complete economic plan. The interdependence of economic, monetary and financial questions and the instability of the general economic position demand the establishment of this special institution, with a view to the preparation of measures relating to finance, currency and social welfare. The Government considers that this institution, which will involve only a very small expenditure, will render great service towards the economic restoration of the country.

The Council will consist of the Prime Minister, a vice-president elected by the Council, and 20 titular members chosen by the Government, together with auxiliary members who may be co-opted according to circumstances. The vice-president and the titular members will be appointed for three years and will be unpaid. The Council will have a secretariat, the director of which will also be unpaid. This official will be chosen from among the higher civil servants of the Government Departments concerned, and will be appointed by Decree. The secretariat will comprise six sections, dealing respectively with agriculture, industry and handicrafts, commerce and transport, public economy, currency, and political, labour and social questions.

### Social Insurance Council in Poland

The Polish Government recently established a national advisory body to deal with questions of social insurance. The functions and composition of this body, which will be known

as the Social Insurance Council, are defined by an Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare. The Council will be called upon to give its opinion on Bills and draft Orders or Decrees of a general nature submitted to it by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare. It will also give its opinion on any other question in regard to which the Ministry may decide to consult it.

In the field of accident insurance the Government must consult the Council whenever a question arises of fixing or altering the areas covered by insurance institutions or their standard regulations; of classifying undertakings according to the accident risks they involve and drawing up the scale of premiums; of making levies on the reserve fund; or of exempting from the compulsion to insure any

groups of undertakings which may apply for leave to become self-insurers, while guaranteeing to victims of accidents benefits at least equal to those of the general insurance system.

The Council will consist of 40 members appointed by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare; of these twelve will be representatives of the workers and salaried employees, chosen from lists of candidates drawn up by the national organizations of workers and salaried employees, while twelve will represent the employers, being chosen from lists submitted by the Chambers of Industry and Commerce, the Chambers of Agriculture and the employers' organizations, and 16 will be chosen freely by the Minister from among persons distinguished for theoretical or practical work in the field of social insurance.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Fourth Safety Conference in Province of Quebec

The Fourth Annual Industrial Safety Conference under the auspices of the Province of Quebec Safety League will be held on May 16-17, at Montreal. The congress will be of exceptional interest bearing in mind the new Workmen's Compensation Act and the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial accidents, incorporated in accordance with article 106 of the new Act. Both the Province of Quebec Safety League through its industrial section and the new association will be the sponsors of this Congress, which it is hoped will be the most outstanding in the annals of safety in the Province.

### Accidents in Nova Scotia in 1931

The March issue of *Industrial Safety News*, published by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, states that "the total number of accidents from all classes of industry during the year 1931 was 5,200 as compared with 7,593 in 1930. This is a decrease of 2,393 or 31.5 per cent. This number, however, does not include medical aid cases which resulted in the loss of less than one day's work. The largest group decreases in accidents are in Mining and Lumbering and Woodworking—viz; 45.4 per cent and 36.9 per cent—although other groups reported smaller percentage reductions. These reductions reflect to a considerable extent the contraction in industrial operations throughout the Province during 1931, but this may be more accurately determined in the near future when actual payroll figures for last year are available.

"Two classes reported more accidents in 1931 than in the previous year—the Public Utilities 26.9 per cent and the Provincial and Dominion Government Departments 48.7 per cent. Perhaps it should be explained that the increase in the former group has not been contributed by the public utility companies of the Province, inasmuch as municipalities and highway contractors are also included in this Class. The increase in the number of accidents probably is due to the greater number of men employed by the municipalities on various unemployment relief projects. This same reason will likely also account for the larger number of accidents from Provincial and Dominion Government Departments, as these bodies made large expenditures of monies during the year in providing relief work throughout the Province."

### Doctors and Health Insurance

Compulsory health insurance was recommended by various witnesses who gave evidence before the Quebec Commission on Social Insurance at their session at Montreal on March 19. Dr. Frank G. Pedley, assistant professor of Industrial Hygiene at McGill University, reviewed the present conditions of health service, and stated that it was generally regarded as being unsatisfactory in that so many doctors have to give their services free. A survey made last December showed that the minimum living cost per month for a family of five was \$110. A considerable proportion of the population earns under \$1,000 per annum and thus most wage earners cannot provide unassisted for illness insurance. The average expenditure per year for such a



family for medical attention and the accompanying needs is \$140.

Turning to the survey made on the subject of health insurance by the British Medical Association, Dr. Pedley cited several conclusions which had been drawn by that body:—(1) The system of medical service should be directed as much as possible to the preventive as well as the curative and there should be ready access between patient and physician. This is to say that there should be no fee barrier; (2) The system should be made with the general practitioner as the unit at the base; (3) Arrangements should go beyond the general practitioner and provide specialists, such as nurses, surgical, dental, optical and hospital services; (4) There should be free choice of physicians; (5) The quality and discipline of the physician should be in the hands of the medical profession.

### Progress of Safety in Mines in United States

Progress in the safety movement in the coal mines in the United States during 1931 is noted in a recent statement by Mr. Scott Turner, director of the Bureau of Mines. The amount of coal produced for each fatality was 300,000 short tons, this being an increase of 40,000 tons per fatality in 1930, and an increase of about 110,000 tons per fatality over the record 21 years ago. Last year's progress in safety, according to Mr. Turner, was largely the cumulative effect of the safety measures and organization that have resulted from the close co-operation between mine operators, State and Federal mining officials, and miners' organizations. These safety measures include the increasing substitution of permissible explosives for the more dangerous black powder in coal-blasting operations, the use of permissible electric haulage and mining equipment to avoid explosions that might be caused by the ignition of gas or dust by an electric arc, and the rock-dusting of many mines to prevent widespread explosions. Even more potent as a safeguard against accidents, in Mr. Turner's opinion, is the general awakening of mining officials and employees to the importance of safety, and a growing realization on the part of mine executives of the possibilities of greater economy in production through the prevention of accidents.

### Medical Service in Industry.

"Medical Supervision and Service in Industry" is the title of a volume published recently by the National Industrial Conference Board (New York), giving the results of an investigation of the existing provisions for medical service in American industry. It is stated that "a survey of medical work in in-

dustry during the period 1924 to 1930 shows that this work is being introduced into a steadily increasing number of establishments, and that a considerable proportion of the establishments that have recently undertaken medical work are the smaller plants employing less than 1,000 or even less than 500 employees. The physician made his entry into industry in the larger establishments, in which the *per capita* cost of medical service was least and the need for such service was first recognized. As the volume of statistical data on accident frequency has grown, it has been learned that there are more accidents per worker in smaller than in larger establishments. The enactment of workmen's compensation laws gave a powerful stimulus to the development of medical service in the smaller plants as well as the larger. Means of reducing compensation costs have been examined carefully by industrial executives, and one of the measures adopted generally has been the establishment of plant medical service."

The report notes the increasing usefulness of the medical departments in various directions: "At the outset the work of both the plant physician and the nurse was chiefly in connection with accident cases. The compilation of statistics on the causes of absenteeism has shown that far more time is lost in industry on account of sickness than on account of accidents. By treating minor illnesses at the plant the medical department can reduce the rate of absenteeism to a certain extent. Even more effective were diagnosis and advice and the introduction of a definite health program. Maintenance of health in every employee became the goal of the plant physician. Physical examinations given at the time of employment for the purpose of disclosing defects that should be remedied, and later periodic examinations to provide a regular check on the employee's physical condition, played an important part in such programs. By informing the employee what was wrong with him and what to do about it, a valuable service was performed both to employer and employee through increasing the latter's years of usefulness in industry and the quality of his work. Enterprises that had little or no use for a medical department to care solely for injured employees could benefit as much as industries with high accident frequency through the prevention, detection, and treatment of illness. When medical work in industry came to mean supervision of health of employees, the field of medicine in industry was greatly extended."

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Canadian Delegation to the Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference

The Canadian delegation to the Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, which opened in Geneva on April 12, comprised the following:—

*Government Delegates*—The Honourable Senator G. D. Robertson, Ottawa, Ont.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

*Technical Advisers to Government Delegates*—

Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of Quebec, Quebec, P.Q.

Mr. Robert H. McGowan, Cobalt, Ont.

Mr. Pierre Beaulé, Quebec, P.Q.

Mr. E. H. Cook, Winnipeg, Man.

*Employers' Delegate*—Mr. Melville P. White, Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto, Ont.

*Workers' Delegate*—Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades & Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

*Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate*—Mr. Percy R. Bengough, Vice-President, Trades & Labour Congress of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.

Reference is made on page 377 to the election of the Hon. Senator Robertson as President of the Conference.

It is expected that an article dealing with the proceedings of the Conference and containing the texts of any Draft Conventions and Recommendations that may be adopted, will appear in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### The International Coal Problem

In the course of a session which closed on January 19, 1932, the Economic Committee of the League of Nations adapted, for submission to the Council of the League, a report on the coal problem, the text of which appears in the issue of February 1 of *Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office. After a free exchange of views of both consumers and workers, the Economic Committee, in view of the fact that, on the one hand, the aggravation of the crisis and, on the other hand, the progress effected in national organization, show that the realization of the idea of an international coal agreement is both more urgent than ever and apparently within reach; considering the necessity for overcoming a crisis which affects one of the fundamental branches of production and for doing so without thereby injuring the interests of consumers, whether countries or individuals: 1. Proposes that the Council should communicate the present report to Governments, bringing to their notice the international importance of this movement in the serious situation which exists at present; 2. In accordance with the principle laid down by the World Economic Conference and confirmed by all subsequent studies of the Economic Organization relating to the publicity given to important international agreements, the Economic Committee expresses its confidence that knowledge of the fundamental lines of the agreements which are already concluded, or which are to be concluded, will be available to all, so that the interests involved, and more particularly the consuming countries, may have all the information necessary to enable them to express an opinion on the effects of the said agreements.

## Workmen's Compensation in Alberta

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta recently issued the following regulation (published in the *Alberta Gazette*, March 31, 1932), in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund).

"The attention of the Workmen's Compensation Board", it is stated, "has been directed to the fact that there has been a substantial reduction in the cost of providing table-board and lodging, and for the purpose of arriving at the earnings of a workman on which assessments will be payable and on which compensation would be computed, the following regulation has been adopted:

### REGULATION No. 17

Employers in industries coming within the scope of The Workmen's Compensation Act, who supply board or board and lodging to their workmen, will be required to add seventy-five cents per day to the amount of earnings shown on the payroll as the wages of such workman, for each day or part of a day he is in their employment, and for the purpose of arriving at the average earnings of each workman on which compensation will be payable, the sum of seventy-five cents per day shall be added to his earnings for each day or part of a day he is in their employment.

"The former order of the Board, providing for \$1 a day board allowance for assessment and compensation purposes, is hereby rescinded, and this regulation shall have effect as from January 1, 1932."



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN FEBRUARY, 1932

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on March 1, was 7,709, the employees on their payrolls numbering 809,704 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for

February was 1,819, having an aggregate membership of 183,159 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 70 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of March, 1932, as Reported by Employers

Largely owing to seasonal curtailment in the out-door industries, there was a falling-off in employment at the beginning of March; this involved the release of more workers than were laid off on March 1, 1931, but the reduction was smaller than that reported in the late winter of 1930. Statements were furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 7,709 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada, whose payrolls aggregated 809,704 persons on March 1, 1932, as compared with 819,736 in the preceding month. This decrease caused the index number (based upon the average for 1926 as 100) to decline from 89.7 on February 1, 1932, to 88.7 at the beginning of March, as compared with 100.2, 110.2, 111.4, 102.6, 97.5, 92.6, 88.1, 91.8, 91.0, 82.9 and 89.1 on March 1, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing, notably of textile and iron and steel products, but seasonal curtailment was shown in logging, mining, transportation, trade and construction, while communications also reported reduced activity.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, but was favourable in Quebec and British Columbia.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a considerable decrease in the Maritime Provinces, where 538 employers reduced their staffs from

68,384 persons on February 1, to 63,559 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in railway construction and manufacturing, chiefly of textile products, while logging, transportation and trade were slacker, and these were large losses in highway construction, as the unemployment relief program progressed. Employment on March 1, 1931, had also shown a decline, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

*Quebec.*—As on March 1, 1931, employment showed an increase in Quebec on the date under review, when the index was, however, many points lower. Logging was seasonally inactive, and trade and transportation also afforded less employment. On the other hand, manufacturing reported considerable improvement, especially in the leather, textile and iron and steel groups, and increased employment was also indicated in construction. Statements were tabulated from 1,832 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 232,336 employees, as against 230,957 at the beginning of February.

*Ontario.*—Lessened activity was registered in Ontario, where the 3,463 co-operating establishments reduced their labour forces by 3,696 persons, bringing them to 342,421 on March 1. The situation was not so favourable as that noted on the same date last year, when the losses recorded were on a smaller scale. Iron and steel and textiles reported considerable recovery, and leather, food, clay, glass and stone, and nonferrous metal factories, railway construction and services were more active

than on February 1; highway construction however, reported decided decreases, while smaller reductions were indicated in pulp and paper, musical instrument and some other factories, and in trade, transportation, telephonic communication, logging and building construction.

*Prairie Provinces.*—As is customary in the late winter, there was a contraction in the Prairie Provinces on March 1; this involved a larger number of workers than that recorded on the same date in 1931, when the index number was higher than on the date

aggregated 63,753 persons, as compared with 62,851 in the preceding month. The index was lower than on March 1, 1931, when no general change had been recorded.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

### Employment by Cities

Employment declined in Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver; in Toronto, practically no change was indicated, while the trend was favourable in Montreal, Quebec City and Hamilton.

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



under review. Statistics were tabulated from 1,119 firms with 107,626 employees, compared with 111,427 in their last report. Manufacturing, notably of lumber and iron and steel products, registered a moderate increase, and logging was also rather brisker, while coal mining, transportation, trade and construction showed declines, those in the last named group being most extensive.

*British Columbia.*—Manufacturing, particularly of beverages and iron and steel products, recorded a small gain, and logging and highway construction also afforded greater employment. On the other hand, transportation trade and mining showed decreases. The working forces of the 757 co-operating employers

*Montreal.*—Additions to staffs were reported in Montreal, chiefly in textile and leather factories and in transportation and construction, while trade was not so active. Statements were tabulated from 1,050 firms employing 131,777 workers, as compared with 128,342 in the preceding month. The tendency on March 1, 1931, was also upward, but the index then was higher.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing afforded more employment, and transportation was also rather brisker, while other industries, on the whole, recorded only small changes. The working forces of the 136 co-operating employers totalled 12,313 persons, compared with 12,162 on February 1, 1932. The index was lower



than on the same date in 1931, when a greater gain had been indicated.

*Toronto.*—The food, leather, textile, lumber and construction groups showed increased activity, but there was a considerable decrease in printing and publishing plants, and in trade, so that there was practically no general change in the city as a whole. Returns were received from 1,148 firms, employing 115,170 workers at the beginning of March. Improvement had been indicated on March 1 of last year, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

*Ottawa.*—Employment in Ottawa decreased, chiefly in construction, although manufacturing was also quieter. The 158 co-operating em-

ployers reported a total payroll of 12,171 on the date under review, compared with 13,197 on February 1. The index was lower than at the beginning of March, 1931, when an advance had been noted.

*Hamilton.*—Slight improvement was reported in Hamilton, especially in the manufacturing and construction divisions. An aggregate payroll of 28,518 persons was reported by the 231 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 28,467 in their last report. Curtailment had been recorded on the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was higher.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—A further decline was indicated in the Border

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921.....	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922.....	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923.....	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924.....	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925.....	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926.....	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927.....	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	115.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Mar. 1, 1932.....	100.0	7.8	28.7	42.3	13.3	7.9

Cities, almost entirely in construction, in which the completion of certain unemployment relief works caused the release of a large number of workers. On the other hand, manufacturing, especially in automobile factories, showed considerable improvement. Data were received from 138 employers with 10,306 workers, or 200 fewer than on February 1. Employment was slacker than at the beginning of March, 1931, when reductions had also been recorded.

*Winnipeg.*—There was a decrease in Winnipeg, where 372 firms reported 36,076 employees, as against 36,819 in the preceding month. The shrinkage was largely in construction and trade, while manufacturing was more active. Employment was in less volume

than on March 1 of last year, when improvement had been registered.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing, as a whole, recorded a small gain in Vancouver, in spite of losses in lumber works, but trade, construction and transportation showed curtailment, so that there was a reduction of 643 persons in the payrolls of the 327 co-operating firms, who had 27,310 employees. Very little change had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

The trend of employment in this group was upward according to statistics furnished by

**NOTE.**—The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922.....	81.6	.....	90.5	.....	.....	.....	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923.....	87.0	.....	94.7	98.2	93.9	.....	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924.....	88.9	.....	93.4	95.1	87.6	.....	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925.....	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	.....	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926.....	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927.....	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	109.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1932...	16.3	1.5	14.2	1.5	3.5	1.3	4.4	3.4



4,751 manufacturers employing 429,638 operatives, as compared with 424,109 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in textile factories, but iron and steel also showed important seasonal gains, and considerably increased activity was recorded in leather, lumber, food, non-ferrous metal and beverage factories. On the other hand, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and musical instrument works were slacker. The general improvement in manufactures was not quite so great as on March 1, 1931, although it exceeded the advance reported on the same date in 1930.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Employment in this industry showed a small decline, con-

trasting with the increase recorded on the same date last year. The index number stood at 91.6, as compared with 95.0 on March 1, 1931. The working forces of the 193 reporting establishments aggregated 16,226 persons, as compared with 16,370 in the preceding month. The reduction occurred largely in dairies.

*Leather and Products.*—There was considerable improvement in employment in this industry at the beginning of March, according to statistics from 245 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 18,207 persons, compared with 17,554 on February 1. Gains were reported in Quebec and Ontario. A larger increase had been noted on the corresponding date a year ago, but the index number then was only

**NOTE.**—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921.....	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922.....	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923.....	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924.....	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925.....	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926.....	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927.....	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	126.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	167.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	80.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Relative weight of employment by industries as at Mar. 1, 1932.....	100.0	53.1	2.0	5.6	3.1	11.9	11.6	2.7	10.0

fractionally higher than on the date under review.

*Lumber and Products.*—Improvement was indicated in sawmills, container, vehicle and other wood-using industries, while furniture factories reported considerable curtailment.

Statements were tabulated from 738 employers, whose staffs totalled 29,993 workers, compared with 29,733 in the preceding month. The tendency was favourable in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Quebec, but small decreases were registered in Ontario and

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	Mar. 1, 1932	Feb. 1, 1932	Mar. 1, 1931	Mar. 1, 1930	Mar. 1, 1929	Mar. 1, 1928	Mar. 1, 1927
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	53.1	87.0	85.9	97.6	110.9	115.7	104.7	99.8
Animal products—edible.....	2.0	91.6	92.1	95.0	100.6	104.7	94.6	90.6
Fur and products.....	.2	79.8	76.9	89.1	80.2	84.8	88.2	83.2
Leather and products.....	2.2	89.5	86.2	89.9	93.0	93.3	108.9	105.6
Boots and shoes.....	1.6	97.2	93.1	97.2	94.9	95.6	.....	.....
Lumber and products.....	3.7	58.2	57.8	70.5	90.4	95.0	88.9	85.5
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.7	42.2	41.8	51.8	76.5	81.1	77.4	74.6
Furniture.....	.9	84.9	91.0	105.5	115.7	123.8	113.7	105.8
Other lumber products.....	1.1	86.1	80.4	99.3	112.5	115.5	106.4	105.0
Musical instruments.....	.2	48.7	59.7	49.1	68.7	103.3	95.3	95.8
Plant products—edible.....	3.3	93.2	91.1	97.6	100.9	100.2	93.8	94.4
Pulp and paper products.....	6.5	87.2	88.8	95.4	108.8	108.0	108.3	90.8
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	71.4	73.4	82.7	103.9	103.2	110.2	96.1
Paper products.....	.9	95.6	93.4	99.1	106.9	109.7	106.0	103.5
Printing and publishing.....	2.9	105.2	107.9	111.1	116.1	114.3	107.0	103.2
Rubber products.....	1.4	91.1	90.9	102.8	127.5	138.5	119.5	108.5
Textile products.....	10.4	100.2	96.3	102.5	106.3	110.1	106.8	103.1
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.9	108.6	103.8	103.2	99.8	110.6	110.4	104.0
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	82.1	79.4	83.3	89.7	101.8	104.9	104.8
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.9	114.9	107.8	101.2	99.7	108.4	103.4	103.8
Silk and silk goods.....	.9	367.7	344.5	322.8	250.3	227.9	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.1	109.6	106.1	106.6	110.9	111.5	102.1	102.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	92.6	88.8	106.1	111.5	108.5	103.7	102.6
Other textile products.....	1.1	83.2	80.6	89.0	104.1	110.3	111.6	104.0
Plant products, n.e.s.....	1.9	120.9	119.2	114.6	121.5	121.9	121.7	104.1
Tobacco.....	1.2	121.1	120.9	105.4	111.3	111.4	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	120.0	115.5	127.7	137.9	138.6	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	113.5	97.9	122.4	171.9	152.9	148.0	107.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	109.6	110.3	118.9	118.8	112.9	108.9	101.6
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.0	76.0	76.7	95.4	104.8	107.7	96.0	92.1
Electric current.....	1.8	116.0	115.7	118.4	124.8	116.5	109.0	97.1
Electrical apparatus.....	1.7	123.1	124.9	136.2	157.8	130.4	109.6	107.4
Iron and steel products.....	12.0	74.9	73.4	96.0	117.2	132.1	106.9	103.5
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.0	67.0	67.4	106.8	130.5	141.4	114.1	104.1
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.1	81.8	81.8	99.8	129.4	127.1	117.3	104.4
Agricultural implements.....	.3	32.4	29.7	45.8	84.3	125.3	104.0	111.7
Land vehicles.....	6.0	80.7	77.9	97.0	113.3	134.8	103.7	101.6
Automobiles and parts.....	1.3	74.8	70.3	94.4	137.7	194.9	120.3	114.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.3	65.8	68.0	98.5	140.8	112.8	104.8	114.1
Heating appliances.....	.4	73.2	68.9	87.0	108.8	132.1	103.3	100.2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.6	83.2	84.9	146.7	173.3	173.2	127.3	101.2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.5	74.2	77.0	97.3	112.7	134.6	100.4	105.9
Other iron and steel products.....	1.8	76.8	75.3	91.0	112.5	111.9	105.3	101.3
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.8	95.9	93.7	116.7	134.4	135.3	116.1	105.8
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.4	116.2	115.0	122.6	142.4	126.3	106.4	96.9
Miscellaneous.....	.5	100.4	104.0	105.7	110.7	112.1	96.6	104.4
<b>Logging</b> .....	2.0	60.6	68.5	82.7	178.3	167.8	159.6	137.5
<b>Mining</b> .....	5.6	101.1	102.4	109.5	119.8	115.9	111.4	101.6
Coal.....	3.1	94.4	97.8	99.5	106.7	111.6	109.7	104.2
Metallic ores.....	1.9	134.0	133.9	138.4	151.7	125.6	122.6	102.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	.6	69.7	65.4	98.1	116.2	115.8	100.4	92.3
<b>Communications</b> .....	3.1	95.2	97.3	103.9	118.7	112.0	101.2	99.8
Telegraphs.....	.6	95.8	97.5	102.0	110.5	109.4	98.4	96.0
Telephones.....	2.5	95.1	97.3	104.3	120.8	112.7	101.9	100.9
<b>Transportation</b> .....	11.9	81.9	83.4	95.2	97.7	99.8	97.3	95.7
Street railways and cartage.....	2.8	110.0	110.9	118.6	115.6	112.3	103.4	96.9
Steam railways.....	7.7	77.8	79.7	90.9	97.2	101.3	99.4	99.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.4	68.0	67.8	73.0	76.8	74.4	77.9	75.7
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	11.6	83.3	90.4	101.1	83.7	80.0	73.3	72.3
Building.....	2.7	55.0	59.1	90.3	109.2	94.3	79.3	87.3
Highway.....	5.9	138.6	160.0	138.1	52.0	40.7	49.9	27.4
Railway.....	3.0	62.5	60.2	81.0	72.7	81.4	75.1	76.2
<b>Services</b> .....	2.7	114.7	112.1	121.8	125.0	118.4	105.3	97.3
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.4	110.2	105.4	120.5	125.1	113.7	99.1	92.5
Professional.....	.3	130.2	128.4	125.9	119.0	122.5	114.6	100.9
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	117.4	117.3	122.6	126.8	124.5	111.5	103.0
<b>Trade</b> .....	10.0	113.6	117.2	122.0	123.0	117.8	109.7	101.2
Retail.....	7.3	119.6	123.7	128.1	127.8	121.9	112.3	102.4
Wholesale.....	2.7	100.0	102.5	108.5	112.3	109.0	104.6	99.0
<b>All industries</b> .....	100.0	88.7	89.7	100.2	110.2	111.4	102.6	97.5

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



British Columbia. The index number was lower than on March 1, 1931, although little general change had then been reported.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—An increase was recorded in the edible plant product group, chiefly in the sugar and syrup and bread and bakery divisions. The firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 381 in number, had 26,301 workers in their employ, or 455 more than at the beginning of February. Ontario showed most of the gain, but the trend was generally upward except in Quebec. Improvement had also been recorded at the beginning of March last year, when the index number stood at 97·6, compared with 93·2 on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—As on March 1, 1931, there was a falling off on the date under review, chiefly in the pulp and paper and printing and publishing divisions, while paper products showed improvement. A combined working force of 52,616 persons was reported by 559 co-operating manufacturers, who had 53,623 employees on February 1. The situation was not so favourable as in the early spring of 1931, when rather greater curtailment had been noted. The largest decline on the date under review took place in Quebec, but there were reductions in all provinces.

*Rubber Products.*—Very little change in employment was recorded in rubber factories, 44 of which employed 11,602 workers, as compared with 11,579 in their last report. The index number was lower than on March 1, 1931, when a decline had been indicated.

*Textile Products.*—Garment, cotton, woollen, silk and knitting factories registered increases which involved a very much larger number of employees than that reported on March 1, 1931. The level of employment then, however, was rather higher. The payrolls of the 796 co-operating establishments aggregated 83,992 persons, as compared with 80,719 on February 1. Considerable improvement was registered in Quebec and Ontario, while elsewhere the fluctuations were comparatively small.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Gains in employment were noted on March 1 in distilled and malt liquor factories, while other divisions showed only slight changes. The index number in the tobacco and beverage group, standing at 120·9, was over six points higher than on the same date a year ago. Data were received from 149 firms employing 15,598 workers, or 197 more than in their last report.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Activity decreased in building material plants, in which the situation was not so good as on the same date in 1931. Statements were compiled from 180 manufacturers with 8,141 employees, as against 8,258 in the preceding month. Practically all the loss took place in the stone division.

*Electric Current.*—Employment in plants producing electric power showed a slight gain, according to the 91 co-operating firms who employed 14,182 workers, compared with 14,133 on February 1. There were declines in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, with slight improvement in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The index number, at 116·0, was 2·4 points lower than on March 1, 1931, when curtailment had been reported.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—The trend of employment was downward in electrical appliance factories, 86 of which reduced their payrolls by 222 persons to 13,639 on the date under review; Ontario and Quebec registered most of the loss. Greater curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of March, 1931, but the index number was several points higher.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Continued advances were reported in the iron and steel industry, in which employment was, however, in smaller volume than in the early spring of 1931. Automobile and railway car shops registered the greatest increases, but there was also an upward movement in agricultural implement, wire, tool and heating appliance factories. Returns were tabulated from 754 establishments having 97,374 persons in their employ, or 1,972 more than in the preceding month. The most noteworthy expansion was in Ontario, but general improvement was noted except in the Maritime Provinces.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Lead, tin, zinc and copper plants showed heightened activity, while other non-ferrous metal plants reported little general change; 127 firms had 14,815 workers on their payrolls, as against 14,471 at the beginning of February. The additions to staffs were made chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, while there was a slight loss in British Columbia. The level of employment was lower than on March 1, 1931, although the gains then indicated were smaller.

*Mineral Products, n.e.s.*—Statistics tabulated from 99 employers showed practically no change in their forces of 11,372 workers. Improvement had been recorded on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was higher.

### Logging

Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 227 firms had 16,481 men in their employ, or 2,301 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a much smaller number of workers than that recorded at the beginning of March a year ago, when the index was, however, many points higher.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in the Western coal fields showed a seasonal falling-off, which involved the release of fewer workers than that indicated on March 1, 1931, when the index number was some five points higher. Eighty-one operators reduced their labour forces from 25,932 persons on February 1, to 25,035 at the beginning of March, 1932.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was a small decline in employment in this group on the date under review. Data were received from 61 mines employing 15,744 workers, as against 15,815 at the beginning of February. The situation was not quite so good as on March 1, 1931, when an advance had been recorded.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than coal).*—A considerable increase was registered in these industries, according to statistics from 73 employers having 4,636 persons on their payrolls, compared with 4,282 in the preceding month. Little change had been noted on March 1 of a year ago, but the index was then higher.

### Communications

Reductions in personnel were indicated on telephones and telegraphs; returns were received from 66 companies and branches with 24,701 employees, compared with 25,241 in the preceding month. Curtailment had also been registered on March 1, 1931, when the index was higher.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Statistics were tabulated from 165 employers in this division, whose staffs included 22,519 persons, as compared with 22,696 at the beginning of February. Very little change had been noted on the same date in 1931, but the volume of employment was then slightly greater.

*Steam Railways.*—Continued but smaller reductions were registered in steam railway operation, from which 1,576 workers were released by the 101 co-operating companies and divisional superintendents, on whose payrolls were 62,035 persons. A loss had also been indicated on March 1 last year, but the index number was then higher. Declines were noted on the date under review in all provinces.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was very little general change in the shipping and stevedoring group, in which employment was slacker than on March 1, 1931; on the date under review, 86 employers reported a staff of 11,829 persons. Improvement around the Quebec and Ontario ports was offset by losses in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—As on the same date last year, there was a falling-off in building activities at the beginning of March, in which all provinces shared. The 625 contractors furnishing data throughout the Dominion had 21,516 employees, as against 23,123 on February 1. The level of employment was considerably lower than in the early spring of 1931.

*Highway.*—Shrinkage in employment involving a larger number of men than on the corresponding date in 1931 was indicated in this group on March 1, 1932, when 312 employers reported 48,070 workers, as compared with 55,568 on February 1. There were contractions in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while gains were indicated in Quebec and British Columbia. Employment in this group was better than on March 1 in any other year on record, the index slightly exceeding that of the same date in 1931, and being considerably higher than in the late winter of any earlier year of the record. That this was so, was due to the unemployment relief works being carried on throughout the Dominion.

*Railways.*—Employment on steam railway construction and maintenance showed an increase, according to data received from 34 companies and divisional superintendents employing 24,556 persons, or 903 more than at the beginning of February. There were advances in all provinces except British Columbia. A small gain had been noted at the beginning of March in 1931, when the index was higher.

### Services

Additions to staffs were indicated in the service group, in which 287 establishments reported a staff of 21,672, as compared with 21,268 on February 1. Activity was less than in the same month of 1931, when very little general change had been reported.

### Trade

Retail and wholesale trade continued to release employees; there was a seasonal decrease of 2,569 in the personnel of the 840 firms furnishing data, who had 81,242 employees.



The index stood at 113·6 on March 1, 1932, compared with 122·0 at the beginning of March, 1931, when a smaller loss had been recorded.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given

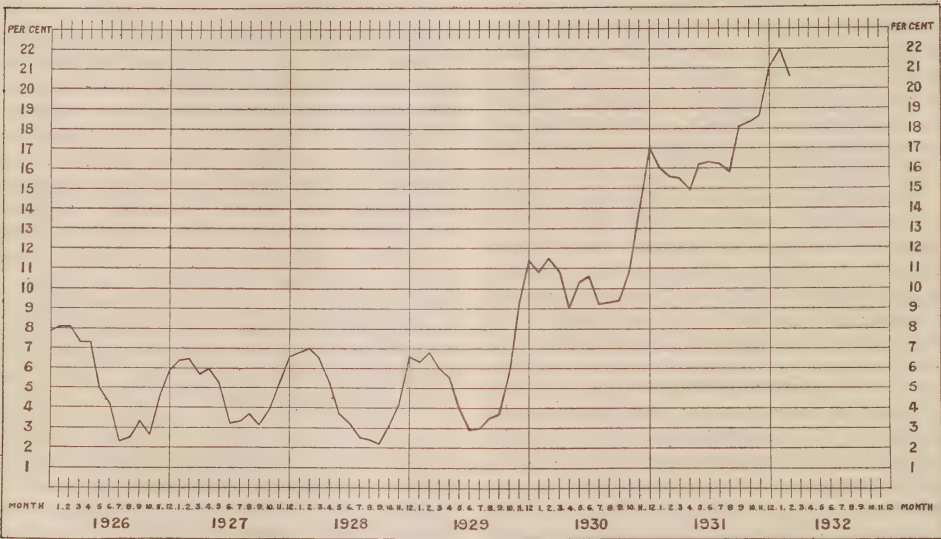
in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of February, 1932

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are

from a total of 1,819 labour organizations with 183,159 members. Conditions, however, were less favourable than in February a year ago, when 15·6 per cent of the membership involved was out of work. Influencing the situa-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The curtailment of employment which had been in evidence among local trade unions since the beginning of September last year with steadily increasing impetus showed some slight reaction during February, the percentage of idleness standing at 20·6 in contrast with 22·0 per cent in January. The February percentage was based on the returns received

tion to a considerable extent in February was the seasonal resumption of activity in the garment trades, particularly in Quebec, and in Nova Scotia the coal mines showed substantial improvement. In New Brunswick and British Columbia also the trend of activity was upward, although the gains were slight. On the contrary, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions reported declines in activity of minor importance. The percentages of unemployment in all provinces exceeded those reported in February, 1931, Quebec and Ontario unions particularly, showing contractions involving the greatest number of members, while in New Brunswick also noteworthy recessions occurred.

Unemployment statistics in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are compiled separately each month. Montreal unions reported an appreciable gain in employment from January, garment workers in that city showing a much larger number of their members at work than in the preceding month, and in Halifax, Edmonton and Winnipeg the trend of activity was favourable, though the changes were nominal only. On the other hand, substantial losses in employment were recorded by Regina unions, and in Toronto more moderate recessions occurred. Employment in Saint John and Vancouver unions also eased off slightly. With the exception of Regina all cities used in this comparison registered a

lesser employment volume than in February, 1931, Saint John unions especially showing pronounced contractions of activity while the improvement recorded in Regina was very slight. Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver also registered a large drop in the volume of work available from February last year and in Winnipeg and Edmonton declines on a much smaller scale were noted. The situation for Halifax unions was practically unchanged from February, 1931.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1926, to date. The curve which has extended consistently upward since the close of August last year showing a steadily increasing unemployment volume changed its course in February, the projection being slightly downward from January and indicative of some improvement in employment conditions. The curve during the month reviewed paralleled its course of February, 1931, when the trend was also downward, though the level of activity as shown by the curve was considerably reduced from February last year.

Reports were received at the close of February from 486 unions in the manufacturing industries, with 51,475 members, 17.4 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 21.4 in January and 10.6 in February, 1931. The deciding factor in this better situation reported from January was the continued and more extensive improvement in the Quebec garment trades which, while still indicating, considerable short time were much busier than in the preceding month. Gains in activity were registered also by cigar makers, wood, leather, fur and glass workers, which, however, affected few members. Operations for pulp and paper makers were largely restricted from January, and among textile workers employment showed a noteworthy drop. The iron, steel and printing trades indicated a somewhat lower level of activity, as did metal polishers and general labourers. Employment in the garment and textile trades was on a larger scale than in February, 1931, and minor gains occurred among cigar makers, glass workers and bakers. The majority of the trades, however, reported recessions from February a year ago, those indicated among iron and steel workers being particularly noteworthy, though marked declines also were recorded by pulp and paper makers, printing tradesmen, wood, hat and cap workers, general labourers and metal polishers.

Activity for coal miners was at a higher level during February than in the preceding month, according to the returns tabulated from

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.3	3.0	6.0	5.4	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	5.9
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	5.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Feb., 1919.....	5.7	2.7	4.9	5.5	2.8	4.5	4.2	7.8	5.2
Feb., 1920.....	5.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.1	10.2	4.0
Feb., 1921.....	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	42.1	16.1
Feb., 1922.....	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
Feb., 1923.....	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
Feb., 1924.....	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8
Feb., 1925.....	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.0	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	13.8	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.3	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.9	15.6	13.0	13.2	22.2	16.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.2	17.8	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.2	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	9.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	22.1	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6



TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE INDUSTRIES BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Months	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring operation	Steam railway	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1919	17.5	...	3.8	4.1	8.6	8	8	1.0	7	2.8	4.8	13.0	3	4.9	4.5	6.9	9.4	4.6	16.4	3.9	3.6	2.7	3.5	0	0	0	1.8	4	5	4	5.2
February, 1920	...	...	4.5	2.5	4.0	9	3	1	1.3	3	3.1	5.2	2	6.3	2.5	4.9	1.9	2.2	12.1	3.9	3.6	2.7	3.5	0	0	0	...	4	4	4	5.2
February, 1921	36	165	6.4	11.3	16.2	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.6	7.7	6	7.4	18.7	34	8	6	6.0	10.8	1.8	3.6	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	...	3.6	3	3	4.0	
February, 1922	63.5	9.2	7.9	7.5	11.4	5.7	6.3	5.6	3.6	4.6	6.6	2.3	10.3	8	14	18.2	9	10.8	23.2	3.9	3.6	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	...	3.6	3	3	4.0	
February, 1923	...	...	4.5	3.1	6.1	15.6	3.4	1.9	4.2	12.0	3.5	2.7	3.8	0.24	5.1	10.3	6.2	10.8	23.2	3.9	3.6	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	...	3.6	3	3	4.0	
February, 1924	...	...	4.5	3.1	6.1	15.6	3.4	1.9	4.2	12.0	3.5	2.7	3.8	0.24	5.1	10.3	6.2	10.8	23.2	3.9	3.6	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	...	3.6	3	3	4.0	
February, 1925	38.0	0	6.2	7.0	7.0	5.4	1.9	4.2	12.0	3.5	2.7	3.8	0.24	5.1	10.3	6.2	10.8	23.2	3.9	3.6	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	...	3.6	3	3	4.0		
February, 1926	6.5	3.4	10.6	9.2	8.2	6.9	1.6	6.8	11.3	1.3	10.2	10.2	13.0	9.9	12	10.0	1	10.3	26.6	3.9	3.6	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	...	3.6	3	3	4.0	
February, 1927	4.4	26.4	21.8	8.2	10.2	4.1	1.6	6.8	11.3	1.3	10.2	10.2	13.0	9.9	12	10.0	1	10.3	26.6	3.9	3.6	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	...	3.6	3	3	4.0	
February, 1928	27.5	0	3.2	6.3	14.2	2.2	1.2	6.8	11.3	1.3	10.2	10.2	13.0	9.9	12	10.0	1	10.3	26.6	3.9	3.6	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	...	3.6	3	3	4.0	
February, 1929	...	...	6.2	3.2	8.2	10.2	4.1	1.6	6.8	11.3	1.3	10.2	10.2	13.0	9.9	12	10.0	1	10.3	26.6	3.9	3.6	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	...	3.6	3	3	4.0
February, 1930	18.4	12.2	6.6	8.5	11.6	6.0	1.5	6.8	11.3	1.3	10.2	10.2	13.0	9.9	12	10.0	1	10.3	26.6	3.9	3.6	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	...	3.6	3	3	4.0	
January, 1930	...	...	4.3	13.0	8.4	8.5	1.0	4.8	16.4	4	13.2	2.7	18.8	8.3	30.6	6.7	20.1	5.6	42.9	30.6	7.3	32.7	6	1.8	1.8	...	0	0	0	0	0
February, 1930	...	...	4.3	13.0	8.4	8.5	1.0	4.8	16.4	4	13.2	2.7	18.8	8.3	30.6	6.7	20.1	5.6	42.9	30.6	7.3	32.7	6	1.8	1.8	...	0	0	0	0	0
March, 1930	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
April, 1930	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
May, 1930	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
June, 1930	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
July, 1930	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
August, 1930	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
September, 1930	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
October, 1930	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
November, 1930	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
December, 1930	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
January, 1931	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
February, 1931	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
March, 1931	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
April, 1931	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
May, 1931	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
June, 1931	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
July, 1931	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
August, 1931	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
September, 1931	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
October, 1931	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
November, 1931	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
December, 1931	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
January, 1932	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0
February, 1932	...	...	1.3	9.1	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.8	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	9	34.6	1.3	3.0	8.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	...	0	0	0	0	0

54 unions embracing a membership of 19,554 persons. Of these, 1,353 or 6.9 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, compared 12.3 per cent in January. The improvement over January was entirely confined to the coal fields of Nova Scotia, while in Alberta unemployment showed a slight increase and in British Columbia the same situation prevailed in both months. Coal mining reported little change, on the whole, from February, 1931, when 6.2 per cent of unemployment was recorded, the tendency, however, being towards lessened activity, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions all showing slight losses in available employment during the month reviewed.

Curtailment in building and construction operations was again in evidence during February and with increasing force, midwinter slackness together with the existing general depression causing an unemployment percentage of 65.3, contrasted with 63.8 per cent of idleness in January. The February percentage was based on the reports received from 258 unions of building tradesmen, including 25,095 members, 16,398 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month. Conditions for painters, decorators and paper-hangers showed decided improvement from January, and among granite and stone cutters a somewhat greater volume of activity was recorded. On the other hand, bricklayers, masons and plasterers reported the most substantial declines in employment from January, and among bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steam-fitters and tile layers, lathers and roofers recessions of more moderate proportions were shown. The employment tendency for electrical workers and hodcarriers and building labourers was also less favourable, though the changes were but nominal. Heavy increases in slackness were reported in the building trades from February last year when 47.1 per cent of the membership involved was without work, all tradesmen with the exception of hodcarriers and building labourers reporting a substantial slump in activity while among these workers nominal declines in employment only were shown.

Little variation in employment conditions from the previous month was indicated in the transportation industries during February, the 767 unions making returns, with 62,916 members reporting an unemployment percentage of 13.5, contrasted with 13.2 per cent in January. The trend of activity for steam railway employees, whose returns cover about 81 per cent of the entire group membership re-

porting, and navigation workers was slightly less favourable than in January, while among teamsters and chauffers, and street and electric railway employees nominal improvement occurred. Steam railway employees and navigation workers were, as in the previous comparison, largely responsible for the unemployment increases shown from February, 1931, when 10.4 per cent of idleness was registered in the transportation industries as a whole. The situation for street and electric railway employees remained approximately the same in both months compared, while among teamsters and chauffers the employment tendency was upward.

Retail clerks were more busily engaged during February than in the preceding month, the 3 unions from which reports were tabulated, with a total of 1,139 members, showing .7 per cent of inactivity contrasted with an unemployment percentage of 4.5 in January. Conditions were also somewhat better than in February, 1931, when 1.5 per cent of the members reported were without employment.

A lower level of activity was maintained by civic employees during February than in either the previous month or in February, 1931, according to the reports tabulated from an aggregate of 71 organizations with 7,873 members. Of these 497, or 6.9 per cent, were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 2.7 in January and 1.9 in February last year.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades 132 returns were tabulated at the close of February, comprising a membership of 5,746 persons, 1,181 or 20.6 per cent, of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, contrasted with 19.5 per cent in January. Marked gains in employment were recorded by unclassified workers from January, which were, however, slightly more than offset by the recessions apparent by the hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees, barbers, and stationary engineers and firemen. Compared with the situation in the miscellaneous group of trades during February, 1931, when 15.7 per cent of idleness was recorded, unclassified workers, as in the previous comparison, were much better employed during the month reviewed. Pronounced curtailment of activity however, was reflected by stationary engineers and firemen, and the situation for theatre, stage, hotel and restaurant employees, and barbers also declined.

Some lessening of the unemployment volume was shown by lumber workers and loggers during February, as compared both with the preceding month and with February





latter half of the month. At the end of February, each level was nearly 13 points below that shown at the close of the corresponding period a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 61.3 and 58.9 during the first and the second half of February, 1932, in contrast with the ratios of 69.9 and 71.7 during the corresponding periods in 1931. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 60.0 and 57.4 as compared with 68.9 and 70.2 during the corresponding month of 1931.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during February, 1932, was 1,338, as compared with 1,262 during the preceding month and with 2,159 in February a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,223, as compared with 2,311 in January and with 3,052 during February, 1931.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during February, 1932, was 1,306, of which 394 were in regular employment and 912 in work of one week's duration or less as compared with a total daily average of 1,229 during the preceding month. Placements in February last year averaged 2,120 daily, consisting of 466 placements in regular and 1,654 in casual employment.

During the month of February, 1932, the offices of the Service referred 33,892 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 32,633 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 9,849, of which 7,149 were of men and 2,700 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 22,784. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 27,740 for men and 5,686 for women, a total of 33,426, with applications for work numbering 55,558, of which 46,084 were from men and 9,474 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1922, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	108,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932 (2 months).....	21,921	41,433	63,354

## NOVA SCOTIA

There was a gain of over 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during February when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 18 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were nearly 8 per cent higher than in January and over 21 per cent above February, 1931. The increase in placements over February last year was due to gains under construction and maintenance, as the changes in all other industrial divisions were small. The largest declines were reported in manufacturing and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: construction and maintenance, 181; trade, 38; and services, 351, of which 210 were of household workers. There were 60 men and 72 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

During February orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick called for nearly 7 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, and nearly 45 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 6 per cent fewer than in January and nearly 45 per cent less than in February, 1931. Substantial declines in placements under construction and maintenance and services in a large measure accounted for the loss in comparison with February last year, although fewer placements were also made in transportation and trade. Manufacturing showed a slight gain, while the changes in other divisions were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 35; construction and maintenance, 79; and services 429, of which 311 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was obtained for 57 men and 39 women.

## QUEBEC

Orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during February called for over 9 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 3 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also of over 6 per cent in placements when compared with January, and of over 2 per cent in comparison with February, 1931. Increased placements in services and construction and maintenance were responsible for the gains over February last year. The increases, however, were partly offset by declines in logging and mining and somewhat smaller reductions in manufacturing



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1932

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place-ments same period 1931
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis-tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	654	31	773	678	132	483	1,183	89
Halifax.....	301	20	416	271	39	232	843	24
New Glasgow.....	112	11	117	166	51	52	196	44
Sydney.....	241	0	240	241	42	199	144	21
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	559	2	630	557	96	461	794	146
Chatham.....	51	1	76	50	8	42	174	38
Moncton.....	166	1	168	165	26	139	106	33
St. John.....	342	0	386	342	62	280	514	75
<b>Quebec</b> .....	1,166	87	3,925	1,591	899	140	2,300	825
Amos.....	30	4	41	31	26	0	23	0
Hull.....	137	0	348	137	137	0	112	127
Montreal.....	459	35	2,122	499	337	48	1,532	284
Quebec.....	279	33	816	585	158	82	422	156
Rouyn.....	13	0	25	12	12	0	7	7
Sherbrooke.....	159	3	377	156	155	1	107	138
Three Rivers.....	89	12	196	171	74	9	97	113
<b>Ontario</b> .....	18,227	286	28,885	18,139	3,616	14,029	37,753	5,592
Arden.....	97	0	97	97	97	0	0	77
Belleville.....	100	0	108	98	68	30	287	137
Brantford.....	1,368	0	1,597	1,369	57	1,312	2,823	151
Chatham.....	75	15	222	65	33	32	998	30
Cobalt.....	21	8	46	15	13	2	80	100
Fort Frances.....	272	35	330	227	73	154	294	.....
Fort William.....	624	0	712	628	558	70	273	77
Guelph.....	130	11	358	124	8	114	1,175	46
Hamilton.....	461	12	941	498	202	235	2,735	136
Kingston.....	2,234	9	2,289	2,239	57	2,182	1,135	49
Kitchener.....	1,504	0	1,447	1,503	46	1,457	651	117
London.....	2,350	13	2,329	2,361	100	2,238	1,355	231
Niagara Falls.....	54	2	91	55	34	18	795	79
North Bay.....	58	0	86	54	38	16	250	36
Oshawa.....	1,970	0	2,007	1,964	77	1,887	653	27
Ottawa.....	456	39	1,649	506	261	131	2,367	298
Pembroke.....	200	0	331	202	50	152	61	109
Peterborough.....	116	8	129	114	84	22	387	42
Port Arthur.....	508	0	322	417	409	8	2,063	1,200
St. Catharines.....	120	4	152	105	68	37	1,975	127
St. Thomas.....	284	4	303	281	19	262	949	61
Sarnia.....	174	0	227	173	32	141	594	67
Sault Ste. Marie.....	48	1	251	55	6	38	112	85
Stratford.....	94	0	109	95	74	21	522	84
Sudbury.....	196	2	407	198	156	42	726	56
Timmins.....	100	0	198	99	68	31	350	159
Toronto.....	4,190	112	11,608	4,211	787	3,152	10,361	2,141
Windsor.....	423	11	539	386	141	245	2,782	156
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	3,629	14	5,018	3,797	2,087	1,585	15,393	814
Brandon.....	430	3	459	425	158	267	601	37
Dauphin.....	52	0	87	49	35	14	187	6
Portage la Prairie.....	15	0	14	14	10	4	0	.....
Winnipeg.....	3,132	11	4,458	3,219	1,884	1,300	14,005	771
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	1,738	372	1,869	1,687	888	797	2,915	1,070
Estevan.....	158	0	150	160	38	122	74	8
Moose Jaw.....	472	99	451	445	114	329	813	80
North Battleford.....	99	15	118	100	92	8	76	33
Prince Albert.....	109	15	114	95	56	39	95	116
Regina.....	331	149	418	346	265	81	620	258
Saskatoon.....	282	0	330	277	186	91	830	510
Swift Current.....	63	0	78	72	41	31	328	31
Weyburn.....	33	40	24	19	9	10	36	14
Yorkton.....	191	54	186	173	87	86	43	20
<b>Alberta</b> .....	4,439	12	7,978	4,460	1,248	3,187	11,966	2,068
Calgary.....	816	2	2,345	825	781	44	6,172	1,272
Drumheller.....	93	0	247	89	63	26	169	281
Edmonton.....	1,915	8	3,631	1,934	324	1,585	4,773	432
Lethbridge.....	1,263	2	1,366	1,260	48	1,212	389	39
Medicine Hat.....	352	0	389	352	32	320	463	44
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	3,014	29	6,480	3,073	883	2,102	5,837	563
Cranbrook.....	23	0	60	24	20	3	171	27
Kamloops.....	26	6	186	23	8	11	91	17
Nanaimo.....	383	0	266	382	10	372	724	4
Nelson.....	57	0	76	56	35	21	40	41
New Westminster.....	61	4	161	55	29	26	86	14
Penticton.....	162	4	118	176	74	83	206	19
Prince George.....	10	0	44	10	6	4	23	12
Prince Rupert.....	6	0	52	6	0	6	306	91
Revelstoke.....	66	0	84	66	0	66	6	2
Vancouver.....	848	14	3,898	904	621	219	3,092	269
Victoria.....	1,372	1	1,535	1,371	80	1,291	1,092	67
<b>Canada</b> .....	33,426	833	55,558	33,892	9,849	22,784	79,334	11,188*
Men.....	27,740	385	46,084	27,631	7,149	20,385	70,933	8,304
Women.....	5,686	448	9,474	6,261	2,700	2,399	8,401	2,884

\*21 placements effected by offices since closed.

and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 52; logging, 36; construction and maintenance, 186; trade, 31; and services, 725, of which 604 were of household workers. There were 339 men and 560 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during February, were nearly 6 per cent better than in the preceding month but almost 40 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month last year. Similar percentages of change were recorded in placements under both comparisons. Placements on relief work were about 50 per cent less than during February, 1931, which accounted for the large decline under this comparison. There were, in addition, fewer placements in services, manufacturing and logging, but a gain was recorded in trade. Small changes only were reported in the other industrial groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 524; logging, 371; farming, 244; transportation, 56; construction and maintenance, 13,426; trade, 444; and services, 2,529, of which 1,610 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,545 of men and 1,071 of women.

#### MANITOBA

There was a decline of nearly 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during February when compared with the preceding month and of about 52 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were 12 per cent less than in January and 51 per cent less than in February, 1931. There was a large decrease in the number of placements made on road construction relief work, when comparison is made with February of last year, which accounts for the adverse change under this comparison. Smaller losses were shown in services and trade. These declines were offset in part by gains in farming and logging. Farm placements, which were quite heavy, were made under the Farm Relief plan. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 21; logging, 123; farming, 740; construction and maintenance, 1,911; trade, 40; and services, 810, of which 696 were of household workers. During the month 1,754 men and 333 women were placed in regular employment.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in

Saskatchewan during February, was nearly 21 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 34 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 10 per cent when compared with January and of nearly 35 per cent in comparison with February, 1931. Although a large number of placements were again made on road construction in relief of unemployment most of the decline from February of last year was due to a reduction in placements of this kind. There were also fewer bush placements. These declines were partly offset by gains in farm placements under the Farm Relief scheme and also by small increases in manufacturing and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 57; farming, 363; construction and maintenance, 558; trade, 63; and service, 599, of which 403 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 607 men and 281 women.

#### ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during February were nearly 26 per cent better than in the preceding month, but 24 per cent less favourable than in the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were recorded in placements under both comparisons. Placements in relief of unemployment on road construction, while again quite heavy, were not as numerous as in February, 1931, which accounted for the decline under this comparison. Bush placements were also considerably less and there was a small decline in manufacturing. Gains were shown in services, mining and farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month included: manufacturing, 23; logging, 60; farming, 247; mining, 100; construction and maintenance, 3,280; and services, 687, of which 297 were of household workers. During the month 1,043 male and 205 female applicants were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a gain of nearly 31 per cent in the number of positions offered in British Columbia during February when compared with the preceding month, and of over 7 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were 29 per cent higher than in January and over 7 per cent in excess of February, 1931. Construction and maintenance was the only industrial division to show any increase in placements over February of last year, due to work provided in relief of unemployment on road



construction, and accounted for the gain for the province as a whole under this comparison. This increase was, however, largely offset by reduced placements in logging and services with minor declines in farming, transportation and manufacturing. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 27; farming, 50; construction and maintenance, 2,376; trade, 24; and services, 467, of which 326 were of household workers. During the month 744 men and 139 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of February, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 9,849 placements in regular employment, 3,272 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 227 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 147 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 80 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Ontario 71 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during February, 69 of whom were destined to centres within the province. Of these 61 were bush workers for the Fort William, Port Arthur and Fort Frances zones travelling on certificates secured at Fort William and Port Arthur. The Sudbury office transferred one teamster to Ottawa and four highway construction workers and one pulp cutter within its own zone, while from Niagara Falls one bridge construction worker proceeded to Timmins. To a point within its own zone Port Arthur despatched one cook. The two persons going outside the province were miners shipped from Cobalt to Amos.

The labour movement, both within and from the Province of Manitoba during February, originated at Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 95 workers, 18 of whom went within the province and 77 to points in other provinces. Provincially, one cook was con-

veyed to Dauphin, one farm housekeeper to Brandon and 8 farmhands, one farm domestic, 5 mine workers, one cook and one porter to employment within the Winnipeg zone. Of the workers travelling outside the province 66 were bound for the Port Arthur zone, including 54 bush workers, 10 highway construction teamsters, one farm hand and one rockman. In addition, Prince Albert received one school teacher and to various Saskatchewan rural points were despatched 9 farmhands and one farm domestic.

Saskatchewan transfers at the reduced rate in February numbered 11, all provincial, the Regina office being instrumental in the despatch of 2 farmhands to Saskatoon and of 4 teachers and one farmhand within its own zone. From Saskatoon also, one farm domestic went to North Battleford and two farmhands and one farm domestic to employment within the Saskatoon zone.

Business transacted by Alberta offices in February involved an issue of 44 reduced transportation rate certificates, 43 of which were to provincial points. Of these 36 were issued at Edmonton to 16 farmhands, 14 mine workers, 2 farm domestics and 4 bushworkers proceeding to employment within the area covered by the Edmonton office. From Calgary the movement was of agricultural labour; 3 farmhands travelling to Edmonton, one farmhand to Drumheller and 3 farmhands within the Calgary zone. Journeying outside the province one farmhand secured a certificate at Edmonton for transportation to Saskatoon.

Workers who availed themselves of the reduced transportation rate in British Columbia during February numbered 6, all of whom secured their certificates at Vancouver. From this centre 2 mine workers and one hotel cook were conveyed to Penticton, one carpenter to Kamloops, one watchmaker to Nelson and one farmhand to a point within the Vancouver zone.

During February 227 persons profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, of whom 125 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 98 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 2 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, one by the Northern Alberta Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during February, 1932

The value of the building represented by the permits issued by 61 cities during February, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was lower by \$183,332 or 6.6 per cent than in the preceding month, and was also

less by \$3,817,062 or 59.7 per cent than in February of last year; the total stood at \$2,578,597 during February, 1932, as compared with \$2,761,929 in January, 1932, and \$6,395,659 in February, 1931.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted over 300 permits for dwellings valued at about \$1,100,000,

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS  
INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS  
AS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	February, 1932	January, 1932	February, 1931
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward I'd—</b>			
Charlottetown.....			
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>			
*Halifax.....	66,400	77,386	113,350
New Glasgow.....	66,225	64,786	113,150
*Sydney.....	175	Nil	200
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>			
Fredericton.....	Nil	12,600	Nil
*Moncton.....	14,055	7,740	28,525
*Saint John.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Quebec.....</b>			
*Montréal—*Maison-neuve.....	11,600	Nil	1,400
	2,455	7,740	27,125
	797,314	929,925	1,208,455
<b>Ontario.....</b>			
Bellefleur.....	727,599	885,360	1,078,860
*Brantford.....	34,015	34,865	46,457
*Shawinigan Falls.....	5,000	Nil	4,000
*Sherbrooke.....	25,900	16,800	5,150
*Three Rivers.....	600	11,800	24,550
*Westmount.....	4,200	1,300	49,635
<b>Ontario.....</b>			
Bellefleur.....	1,173,615	1,053,121	2,201,442
*Brantford.....	200	2,500	3,400
*Chatham.....	23,115	46,064	80,667
*Fort William.....	2,325	1,700	69,950
*Galt.....	1,650	8,700	98,300
*Guelph.....	2,450	745	100
*Hamilton.....	6,270	4,075	1,033
*Kingston.....	105,300	79,750	322,400
*Kitchener.....	3,115	13,375	75,945
*London.....	31,335	14,803	11,173
Niagara Falls.....	32,245	69,380	43,270
Oshawa.....	5,230	1,900	8,950
*Ottawa.....	155	1,450	1,850
Owen Sound.....	139,700	82,690	38,600
*Peterborough.....	Nil	3,500	6,000
*Port Arthur.....	10,650	800	9,000
*Stratford.....	60	3,950	9,989
*St. Catharines.....	350	1,390	24,650
*St. Thomas.....	42,120	21,250	9,755
Sarnia.....	2,650	1,789	2,800
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2,365	1,825	19,089
*Toronto.....	8,000	1,145	2,335
York and East York Townships.....	604,750	540,696	1,159,282
Welland.....	97,295	132,059	174,581
*Windsor.....	2,160	300	2,200
East Windsor.....	14,300	10,950	16,246
Riverside.....	33,000	Nil	Nil
Sandwich.....	Nil	Nil	600
Walkerville.....	Nil	3,000	1,600
Woodstock.....	Nil	3,335	7,000
<b>Manitoba.....</b>			
*Brandon.....	63,750	106,315	600,350
*St. Boniface.....	1,250	Nil	Nil
*Winnipeg.....	Nil	1,315	350
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>			
*Moose Jaw.....	62,500	105,000	600,000
*Regina.....	37,426	34,490	285,504
*Saskatoon.....	Nil	Nil	1,655
<b>Alberta.....</b>			
*Calgary.....	19,926	30,390	268,359
*Edmonton.....	17,500	4,100	15,490
Lethbridge.....	179,371	176,651	217,128
Medicine Hat.....	141,511	43,851	153,347
<b>British Columbia.....</b>			
Kamloops.....	30,465	22,700	46,650
Nanaimo.....	7,035	110,100	11,776
*New Westminster.....	360	Nil	5,855
*Prince Rupert.....	246,666	376,301	1,740,905
*Vancouver.....	400	1,050	15,335
North Vancouver.....	5,300	3,926	5,675
*Victoria.....	16,845	7,500	25,200
	10,085	2,835	14,860
	193,665	339,360	1,622,335
	3,150	4,060	7,715
	17,271	17,570	49,785
<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>			
	2,578,597	2,761,929	6,395,659
<b>*Total—35 cities.....</b>			
	2,391,137	2,485,184	6,022,091

and more than 800 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost in excess of \$1,400,000. In addition, an engineering project, valued at \$20,495, was reported in Brantford. In January, authority was given for the erection of some 300 dwellings and 800 other buildings, estimated at approximately \$1,200,000 and \$1,300,000, respectively, while an engineering project, valued at \$45,654 was reported in Brantford.

New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1932; the largest gain, of \$120,494, took place in Ontario. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, those of \$132,611 or 14.3 per cent in Quebec, and \$129,635 or 34.4 per cent in British Columbia were most pronounced.

As compared with February, 1931, all provinces recorded declines, that of \$1,494,239 or 85.8 per cent in British Columbia being most marked.

Of the larger cities, Toronto recorded an increase in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1932, but a reduction as compared with February, 1931. In Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, there were decreases in both comparisons. Of the other cities, the following recorded increases in the value of the building authorized during February as compared with January, 1932, and February, 1931:—Moncton, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, East Windsor, Brandon and Saskatoon.

*Cumulative Record for First two Months, 1932.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during February, and in the first two months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as

Year	Value of permits issued in February	Value of permits issued in first two months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first two months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first two months (1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1932.....	2,578,597	5,340,596	45.0	79.4
1931.....	6,395,659	14,787,115	124.8	83.8
1930.....	8,919,078	16,136,475	136.1	96.8
1929.....	10,465,330	18,882,210	159.2	99.6
1928.....	10,638,358	18,034,925	152.1	96.4
1927.....	7,638,176	13,314,713	112.3	97.1
1926.....	7,139,549	11,859,083	100.0	102.4
1925.....	5,902,118	11,349,388	95.7	103.2
1924.....	4,093,800	8,554,379	72.1	112.3
1923.....	5,679,671	9,819,169	82.8	110.1
1922.....	4,738,105	8,064,642	68.0	108.3
1921.....	3,683,359	6,278,923	52.9	140.5
1920.....	6,156,287	10,173,311	85.8	137.5

<sup>1</sup> Report not received.



100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January and February of the same years are also given (1926=100).

The aggregate for the first two months of 1932 was lower than in the same months of

1931 and earlier years of the record, but it should be noted that the wholesale costs of building materials were also considerably lower in the first two months of the present year than in the months January, February of any other year since 1920.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. The summary showing the employment situation during February, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment throughout the country.

### Great Britain

There was a slight improvement in employment during February. There were reductions in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the cotton, woollen and worsted, and silk industries, and in textile bleaching and finishing, in metal goods manufacture, in the clothing industries (except boot and shoe manufacture), in the paper, pottery and building industries, and in shipping service. On the other hand, the numbers unemployed increased in coal mining and in the jute industry.

Although there was a slight decline in the numbers recorded as unemployed in all divisions except the North Eastern, employment was still very slack in the Southern divisions of England and very bad in all other areas.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at February 22, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22.0, as compared with 22.4 at January 25, 1932, and with 21.7 at February 23, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at February 25, 1932, was 18.2, as compared with 18.4 at January 25, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.8, as compared with 4.0. For males alone, the percentage at

February 22, 1932, was 25.0, and for females 14.2; at January 25, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25.1 and 15.4.

At February 22, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,112,927 wholly unemployed, 486,599 temporarily stopped, and 101,647 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,701,173. This was 27,238 less than a month before, but 83,515 more than a year before. The total included 2,150,340 men, 72,489 boys, 422,836 women and 55,508 girls.

The 2,112,927 wholly unemployed included approximately 914,832 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years, and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 872,785 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 197,866 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 127,444 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at February 22, 1932, was 2,763,667.

### United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour reports the changes in employment and earnings in February, 1932, as compared with January, 1932, based on returns made by 60,252 establishments in 16 major industrial groups, having in February 4,542,751 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$97,759,053. The combined totals of these 16 groups show a decrease of 0.3 per cent in employment and an increase in earnings of 0.1 per cent.

Three of these industrial groups—manufacturing, hotels, and canning—reported increases in employment of 1.2, 1.3, and 5.9 per cent, respectively, and increases in earn-

ings of 2.1, 0.1, and 2.9 per cent, respectively. Three other groups—bituminous coal mining, telephone and telegraph, and crude petroleum producing—reported increases in payrolls of 0.1, 0.5, and 0.9 per cent, respectively, coupled with decreases in employment. The remaining 10 groups—anthracite mining; metalliferous mining; quarrying and non-metallic mining; power, light, and water; electric-railroad operation; wholesale trade; retail trade; laundries; dyeing and cleaning; and building construction had decreases in both items.

In a statement in its official publication the *Monthly Survey of Business* of March 19, the American Federation makes the following summary of unemployment among trade union members during February:

"Our estimate shows 8,300,000 still out of work at the first of February. Trade union weighted figures were: January, 23.1 per cent unemployed; February, 23.0 per cent. Nevertheless it is encouraging to note that since October unemployment has increased no more than is normal at this season."

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE conditions of the employment of fishermen in Great Britain are described in the report of a special committee on the fishing industry which was appointed in 1929. An outline of this report, recently published, is given in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, March, 1932. The number of persons directly employed in the industry in Great Britain is stated to be about 59,000, in addition to a large number employed in the preparation and distribution of fish. Of this total about 25,325 are in Scotland. Deep-sea fishing is divided into the white fish and trawling group, and the herrings and drifting group.

While the methods and the rates of remuneration vary at different ports, the general principles governing the remuneration of trawl fishermen are as follows: The skipper and the mate usually receive a fixed proportion of the net earnings of the voyage. These are divided into 14 shares, of which the skipper usually receives  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and the mate 1 or  $1\frac{1}{4}$ . At some ports they may also receive a bonus in certain cases, and other additions to their share-earnings. The deck and engine-room ratings usually receive a fixed weekly wage, and a share ("poundage") of the net earnings of the voyage; at some ports they also receive certain perquisites.

Herring fishing, unlike trawling, has declined greatly in recent years; the numbers engaged in it are said to have declined from 20,500 in 1914 to probably under 16,000 to-day. The systems of remuneration differ somewhat in England and in Scotland. In England, the owners provide all necessary gear, and the cost of provisions is included in the deductions for expenses made before the crew's share of the proceeds is calculated. From the gross earnings are deducted running expenses, the cost of provisions for the crew, commission to salesmen, and dock dues; and of the

remainder the crew, collectively, receive seven-sixteenths less one-ninth, and the owners nine-sixteenths plus one-ninth.

In Scotland the men invariably own the nets, and in nine cases out of ten the boats as well. From the gross earnings are deducted running expenses, salesmen's commission, and a fixed weekly wage to the engineer, the fireman, and the cook. The residue is divided into three equal shares, which go to the owners of the boat, to the owners of the nets, and to the crew (other than those receiving a fixed weekly wage). Most of the men are members of at least two of these categories; and their shares, although called net earnings, are subject to the further charge of the cost of food, and for those who are part owners of the boat and the nets, the upkeep and insurance of the vessel, and the expenses of tanning and drying the nets.

With the exception of the three members of the crew to whom fixed wages are paid, the men divide the crew's share equally, the skipper, for example, receiving no more than any of the others. The average "crew's share" per man for six months is said to be about £58; but further sums (against which must be set the expenses of upkeep) are received by the joint owners of boats and nets in proportion to their holdings. The "nets share" per man is placed on the average at £55, thus giving a combined sum of £113.

One of the effects of the profit-sharing system is to put all fishermen, other than those in receipt of fixed wages, outside the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme; but recent legislation has enabled the fishermen to participate in the National Health Insurance and the Contributory Pensions Schemes.

The men engaged in inshore fishing are, generally speaking, those who use vessels incapable of working at a distance from port



greater than ten or twelve miles. To a large extent inshore fishing is no more than an occasional occupation. Even in the case of those solely occupied in it, the men may often go much further afield. The boats are owned by one man as a rule, and carry a crew of two or three hands, paid by a share of the catch. The largest are often owned jointly by two men, and the crew may consist of as many as five. Whatever the size of the boat or the method of fishing, they are never long absent from port, but as a rule land their fish every day.

The number of inshore fishermen in England and Wales in 1928, including those only occasionally so occupied, was 12,279, with a further 2,218 who were engaged partly in inshore and partly in deep-sea fishing. It is estimated that the total number declined by about 7,600 between 1913 and 1928. In Scotland there are approximately 10,000 fishermen engaged in the inshore fisheries; of these, a large number fish for herring during part of the year; during the remainder they fish for white fish in inshore waters. About 2,000 men are engaged in the Scottish salmon fisheries.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

**T**HE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

- (a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;
- (b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.
- (2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on

in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are general accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the

purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed thereby by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours

as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada,



unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, those included under the "A" groups containing either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above-mentioned, and those coming under the "B" groups containing the Fair Wage Clause specified in the "B" conditions, as given above:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a fox building at the Animal Diseases Research Institute, Hull, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Edward Brunet & Son, Hull, P.Q. Date of contract, November 14, 1931. Amount of contract, \$4,883. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
		per day per week
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 90	8 44
Electricians.....	0 80	8 44
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8 44
Plasterers.....	1 00	8 44
Lathers.....	0 75	8 44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 05	8 44
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	8 44
Labourers.....	0 45	8 44

#### DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a single screw towing and fire tug for Quebec, 120 ft. by 30 ft. by 14½ ft. Name of contractors, the Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Lauzon, P.Q. Date of

contract, March 16, 1932. Amount of contract \$229,670. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Rock filling and construction of a retaining wall and of reinforced concrete deck in connection with carrying West Street, Port Colborne, Ont., over forebay of Old Welland Canal Supply Weir. Name of contractors, Ontario Construction Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, March 4, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$12,366.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 60	8
Carpenters.....	0 70	8
Cable way and dragline operators.....	1 20	8
Truck driver.....	0 45	8
Compressor operators.....	0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 55	8
Firemen, locomotive crane.....	0 45	8
Firemen, stationary.....	0 45	8
Steam hoist or derrick runners.....	0 65	8
Electric hoist runners.....	0 60	8
Locomotive crane operators.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Linemen.....	0 60	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Pump men.....	0 45	8
Riggers.....	0 60	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Welders and burners.....	0 55	8
Plumbers & steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Pile driver engineers.....	0 75	8
Divers.....	1 25	8

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)\**

Construction of an extension to the west breakwater at Matane, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Albani Bouchard, Matane, P.Q. Date of contract, March 14, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$34,950. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	
Carpenters.....	0 55	8
Timbermen.....	0 42½	8
Pile driver mechanic.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8

#### \*Correction

In the last issue, on page 346, in the fair wages schedule inserted in the contract for repairs, etc. to the drill hall at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, the rate for bricklayers should have read 80 cents instead of 50 cents per hour.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Penetanguishene, Ont. Name of contractor, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, March 29, 1932. Amount of contract, \$1,648. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of bronze signs required for screens in the long room at the Public Building, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Architectural Bronze & Iron Works of the Canadian Allis-Chalmers Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, March 21, 1932. Amount of contract, \$420. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of laboratory fittings in the National Research Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont.

Date of contract, March 30, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$28,663.70. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at New Liskeard, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, March 30, 1932. Amount of contract, \$1,898. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, March 22, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$21,679. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Alterations and additions to the interior fittings of the public building at Sudbury, Ont. Name of contractors, Carrington Construction Co., Ltd., Sudbury, Ont. Date of contract, December 12, 1931. Amount of contract, \$3,500. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of the interior fittings on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th floors of the public building at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, February 3, 1932. Amount of contract, \$5,333. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of metallic fittings in the public building at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Name Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 19, 1932. Amount of contract, \$12,732. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in March, 1932, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	\$379 13
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	376 57
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms—</i>	
R. J. Devlin & Co., Ottawa, Ont.	35 40
Samuel Dorfman, Quebec, P. Q.	1,317 78
Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.	3,044 70
<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.	2,760 00
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.	150 80
Ketchum Manufacturing Co., Westboro, Ont.	42 63
<i>Scales—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	159 00
<i>Letter Boxes, etc.—</i>	
F. H. Plant, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	377 00
<i>Ink, etc.—</i>	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.	184 45
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.	40 85
<i>Erection of Mail Accelerator—</i>	
Mahaffy Iron Works, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	2,500 00



## Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contract

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" Conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of the Government of Canada, in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance loan or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissions throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and take the form of either the General Fair Wages Clause or a fair wages schedule.

The Department of Labour was notified that the following construction contract was executed by the Saint John Harbour Commissioners under the above-mentioned conditions:—

### Saint John Harbour Commissioners

Reconstruction work at West Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, the Foundation Company of Canada, Ltd., and the Northern Construction Company and J. W. Stewart, Ltd. Date of contract, August 19, 1931. This work

was done on a cost plus basis and the total expenditure made on the work to February 29, 1932, was \$3,819,491.79. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Crane operator.....	\$0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Carpenters.....	0 75	8
Timbermen.....	0 50	8
Riggers.....	0 65	8
Hoisting engineer.....	0 65	8
Fireman.....	0 45	8
Crane signalmen.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Saw filers.....	0 75	8
Acetylene burners.....	0 65	8
Pipefitters laying surface lines for compressor, etc.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 45	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Structural-steel erectors.....	0 75	8
Compressor men.....	0 50	8
Painters.....	0 65	8
Bricklayers.....	1 15	8
Diver.....	1 25	8
Diver's tender.....	0 50	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 85	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 70	8
Concrete floor finisher.....	0 60	8
Dinky driver.....	0 60	8
Machinist repair men.....	0 65	8
Rock drillers, hand or power.....	0 45	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
File driver foreman.....	0 85	8
File driver engineer.....	0 65	8
File driver crew.....	0 45	8

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CARPENTERS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE TORONTO BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 27.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1932, to December 31, 1932, and thereafter subject to certain notice.

The business agent of the union to have access to jobs but not to interfere with work.

Hours: 8 per day with 5-day week.

Overtime: for overtime work done in case of emergency, time and one half for first three hours; all other overtime and work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: 90 cents per hour and no union member to work for less.

Wages for apprentices to be paid as specified in the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

For work out of the city, transportation to be paid by employer.

Provision is made for a conciliation board in case of any dispute; no strike or lockout to take place until an international officer of the union and the chairman of the Builders' Exchange have investigated and rendered a decision.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE PLASTERERS' LABOURERS ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO (INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABOURERS' UNION, LOCAL 781).**

(Note.—The agreement between the Contracting Plasterers' Association and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Local 48, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932, page 219, provides for an 8 hour day and 5 day week.)

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1931, to April 30, 1933.

Employers agree to recognize the union in settling disputes; union men to be employed when available; proficient men to be allowed to join the union, a maximum initiation fee being stated; a contractor to be allowed to employ unskilled labour when he considers it is required.

Overtime to be paid only when attending plasterers, and to be paid at time and one-half rate; Saturday morning not to be considered as overtime.

Wages for plasterers' labourers: from December 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, 70 cents per hour; from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, 65 cents.

An arbitration board to be formed to settle all disputes.

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION, HAMILTON BRANCH, AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 1.**

Agreement to be in effect from December 4, 1931, to May 1, 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1929, page 1284, with the following exceptions:

Hours: the regular hours are unchanged at 8 per day with a 44-hour week, but it is provided that in case of night shifts, 8 hours pay will be given for 7 hours work.

Wages per hour: bricklayers and masons, \$1.10; tilesetters, \$1. (The previous rate for bricklayers was \$1.25.)

Conference may be held on two week's notice to consider further revisions in wages.

**WINDSOR AND VICINITY, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION AND THE MASONS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF ESSEX COUNTY AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 6.**

Agreement to be in effect from June 16, 1931, to April 30, 1932, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Employers to notify the union of journeymen required, those signing the agreement to have preference with the union in the supply of bricklayers and masons.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week; when three shifts a day are employed, 7 hours to constitute a day's work with 8 hours' pay.

Overtime: all overtime and all work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for bricklayers and stonemasons: \$1.25 per hour; foremen to receive 10 per cent higher wages than journeymen.

A joint arbitration board to be formed for the settlement of all disputes and no strike or lockout to occur until a dispute has been referred to it.

**WINDSOR AND VICINITY, ONTARIO.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF ESSEX COUNTY AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 494.**

Agreement to be in effect from March 16, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Union members to be employed when available; the business agent of the union to have access to jobs.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. In case of shift work, men employed on the second or third shifts to work 7 hours and be paid for 8 hours.

Overtime: time and one half for first hour; all other overtime and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: \$1 per hour.

Wages of indentured apprentices: first year 25 per cent of journeymen's rate, second year 35 per cent, third year 45 per cent, fourth year 60 per cent. Fifth year, to be classified as journeymen.

Any disputes or grievances or violation of the agreement to be referred to a conciliation board and no strike or lockout to occur until the matter has been referred to this board.

**WINDSOR AND VICINITY, ONTARIO.—MASTER PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL 552.**

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1932, to February 28, 1933 and thereafter from year to year subject to notice and negotiations.

Provision is made for further employers signing the agreement under certain restrictions.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day with a 5-day week. In case of shift work, 7 hours per day to be worked with 8 hours pay.

Overtime: all overtime and all work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, double time, with the exception of emergency work on Saturday morning, which with the consent of the business agent of the union may be paid for at the regular rate.

Wages for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: \$1 per hour. Foremen to receive 10 cents per hour extra.

For work out of the city, fare and board and travelling time up to 10 p.m. will be paid by the employer.

One apprentice allowed for every five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters employed. Any additional help required will be labourers who will not be permitted to install work.

**WINDSOR AND VICINITY, ONTARIO.—SHEET METAL AND ROOFING CONTRACTORS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 456.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice and negotiations.



This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1931, page 834, with the following exceptions:

Only union members to be employed, including foremen.

Wages: sheet metal workers \$1 per hour (formerly \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ); roofers 85 cents (formerly two classes of roofers paid 90 and 75 cents per hour respectively). Ordinary labour remains at 50 cents per hour.

For work out of the city, fare and board and travelling time to be paid by employers.

Hours: the regular hours of work are unchanged at 44 per week.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—PLASTERING CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 324.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933. Provision is made for negotiations for a renewal or for a new agreement.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1931, page 711, and May, 1929, page 536, with the following exception:

Wages for operative plasterers: \$1.15 per hour. (The rate previously in effect was \$1.40.)

The regular hours are unchanged at 40 per week.

VANCOUVER, B.C. — GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF VANCOUVER AND THE VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER AND DISTRICT CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL AND THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS OF CANADA, VANCOUVER—NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

Rates of wages and working conditions, to be in effect from April 1, 1932, subject to 90 days' notice followed by further negotiations, were agreed upon by the above parties in conference with the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia and set out in a memorandum.

Hours: 8 per day with a 5-day week, except that on any necessary work, carpenters may work on Saturday morning at the regular rate.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; all other overtime and all work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: 87 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour. (The rate previously in effect was \$1.)

Where necessary, a joint committee will be formed to decide questions as to Saturday morning work and such other matters as may arise.

### Service: Public Administration

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CALGARY AND THE CALGARY FEDERATION OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES AND ITS AFFILIATED UNIONS.

The agreement dated March 1, 1929, which covered civic employees except firefighters and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1929, page 927, was renewed for the years 1930 and 1931. A supplementary agreement is now in effect from January 1, 1932, to December 31, 1932, which provides for a reduction in wages and salaries of 4 per cent with this exception: the wages or salary of any married man receiving \$100 per month or less and of any single man or woman receiving \$70 per month or less will not be reduced; those receiving more than these amounts not to be reduced below them.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CALGARY AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIREFIGHTERS, LOCAL 255.

The agreement which was in effect in 1928 and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1929, page 335, was renewed from March 1, 1929, with increases in wages of \$5 per month for chauffeurs and firemen with seven years' experience and for lieutenants, captains, mechanics, etc., and increases of \$2.50 per month for fire alarm operators, and was again renewed for the years 1930 and 1931.

On failure to reach an agreement for the year 1932, a conciliation board was formed under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act and the majority report of this board recommended a reduction in wages of 4 per cent for the year 1932 (see page 392).

## AGREEMENTS INVOLVING CHANGES IN WAGES ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA

**F**OLLOWING the signing of amendments to agreements providing for ten per cent reductions in wages for locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, yardmen and telegraphers, effective from December 1, 1931, to January 1, 1933, as recorded in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1932, page 124, negotiations between the principal steam railway companies and the various organizations representing other classes of employees were carried on.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, dealing with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steam-

ship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees reported on February 19 that the parties to the dispute had reached an agreement providing for a similar reduction, namely, a deduction of ten per cent from each employee's pay from March 1, 1932, to February 28, 1933, the basic rates to be paid in full after that date unless other arrangements were made by that date (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1932, p. 260).

At the end of March an agreement between the Railway Association of Canada, representing the principal steam railways, and Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour (Fed-

erated Shop Crafts), amending the existing agreement to provide for a similar deduction from pay for a period of twelve months beginning April 1, 1932.

On April 8 an agreement was reached between the Railway Association of Canada and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Em-

ployees providing for a similar reduction in wages for one year, beginning May 1, 1932.

Negotiations between the Canadian National Railways management and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees have been entered into regarding a proposed ten per cent reduction in wages for clerks, freight handlers, etc., on that railway system.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1932

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was again downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being slightly lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$7.27 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$7.34 for February; \$9.14 for March, 1931; \$11.67 for March, 1930; \$11.23 for March, 1929; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.68 for March, 1914. The decline was due chiefly to lower prices for salt pork, bacon, lard, milk, butter, flour, tea and potatoes. The price of eggs was considerably higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$17.16 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$17.25 for February; \$19.47 for March, 1931; \$21.96 for March, 1930; \$21.52 for March, 1929; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower due to decreases in the prices of anthracite coal and wood. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 showed little change at 69.1 for March as compared with 69.2 for February; 75.1 for March, 1931; 91.8 for March, 1930; 95.6 for March, 1929; 98.3 for March, 1922; 164.3 for March, 1920 (the peak); and 64.7 for March, 1914. Ninety-three prices quotations were lower, seventy were higher and three hundred and thirty-nine were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups were higher and six were lower. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group showed a slight advance, higher prices for barley, flax, oats, peas, rye, bran and shorts more than offsetting declines in the prices of flour, rubber, sugar, molasses, potatoes and hay.

The Animals and their Products group showed a substantial advance, the first which has occurred in this group since July, 1931, due to the higher prices for lambs, butter, cheese, lard and canned salmon, which more than offset lower prices for leather, calves, steers, eggs and meats. The groups which declined were: the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, mainly because of lower prices for raw cotton, raw silk and raw wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower quotations for lumber and pulp; the Iron and its Products group, due to declines in the prices of certain rolling mill products; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, owing to decreased prices for aluminium, antimony, copper, tin, lead, silver and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of lower prices for anthracite and domestic coal; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to declines in the prices of copper sulphate, zinc oxide, red lead and dyeing materials.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former due to declines in the prices of flour, sugar, potatoes, fresh and cured meats, eggs and anthracite coal, which more than offset advances in the prices of fruits, onions, carrots, fish, cheese and butter, and the latter due to reduced quotations for steers, calves, leather, raw cotton, raw silk, copper, tin and lumber, which more than offset higher prices for flax, oats, barley, bran, shorts, hogs and lambs.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods were lower, because of decreased prices for potatoes, steers, calves, fresh meats, eggs and copper. Higher prices for bran, shorts, rubbers, butter and cheese caused an advance in fully and chiefly manufactured goods. In this group the prices of flour, sugar, leather and copper sheets declined. Domestic farm products, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower. Articles of marine origin were slightly higher.



## EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quantity for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and

this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1920, quarterly from 1921 to 1930 and monthly since January, 1931. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family

(Continued on page 462)

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, and to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1923	Mar. 1925	Mar. 1927	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1931	Feb. 1932	Mar. 1932
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.0	66.6	74.6	69.2	55.6	55.0	55.2	58.0	66.6	70.0	72.4	58.6	50.4	50.6
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	32.8	47.6	48.8	43.6	32.2	30.2	29.2	32.2	39.6	43.6	46.4	34.2	27.0	27.4
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.3	26.0	26.3	26.1	19.7	18.5	18.4	20.2	22.0	24.9	25.7	20.8	15.7	15.6
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.9	32.3	33.3	31.9	26.6	27.6	28.9	29.2	30.1	30.5	31.5	26.5	22.1	22.4
Pork, leg...	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.2	34.4	37.5	34.9	29.5	26.5	25.3	28.6	25.1	28.0	30.6	29.2	15.8	15.7
Pork, salt...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.8	65.2	71.6	68.2	52.4	51.4	47.8	53.8	50.6	53.0	55.4	49.4	34.0	32.0
Bacon, breakfast...	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.9	46.5	52.6	54.5	40.5	40.3	34.4	39.8	35.8	37.9	40.1	34.3	19.3	18.4
Lard, pure...	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.6	68.0	79.2	59.4	43.0	45.6	47.0	44.6	43.4	44.4	43.0	36.8	25.0	23.6
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	37.0	58.9	73.9	55.0	50.7	52.3	52.5	50.9	46.1	51.3	52.0	34.0	29.7	32.8
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	33.3	50.5	63.3	50.6	45.6	41.9	45.7	44.7	40.1	44.7	45.8	27.6	22.7	25.7
Milk...	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	53.4	72.0	90.6	90.6	76.2	71.4	73.2	73.2	73.8	75.7	76.8	71.4	61.8	61.2
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	61.2	97.6	132.6	106.2	75.0	91.6	72.6	86.8	83.2	89.0	83.2	66.6	44.6	40.8
Butter, creamery...	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	35.5	54.3	72.9	63.0	43.5	53.5	40.6	48.6	45.6	49.0	45.4	37.6	25.9	23.7
Cheese, old...	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.2	31.3	40.7	39.0	31.1	\$34.3	\$30.1	\$30.7	\$32.3	\$33.8	\$32.8	\$28.2	\$21.5	\$21.3
Cheese, new...	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.2	30.4	38.2	37.7	28.4	\$34.3	\$30.1	\$30.7	\$32.3	\$33.8	\$32.8	\$28.2	\$21.5	\$21.3
Bread...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	114.5	136.5	127.5	105.0	102.0	120.0	114.0	115.5	115.5	117.0	96.0	90.0	90.0
Flour, family...	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	67.0	76.0	66.0	48.0	\$44.0	\$62.0	\$53.0	\$52.0	\$45.0	\$51.0	\$34.0	\$31.0	\$30.0
Rollad Oats...	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.0	37.5	41.5	34.0	27.5	27.5	32.0	30.0	31.0	31.5	31.5	25.5	23.5	23.5
Rice...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.8	20.6	32.0	24.0	19.2	\$20.6	\$21.6	\$21.8	\$21.2	\$20.8	\$20.4	\$19.0	\$17.2	\$17.6
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.0	33.6	23.4	19.8	17.2	17.0	16.4	16.4	16.6	23.4	19.8	13.0	9.2	8.8
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.5	21.3	28.7	22.9	22.6	21.0	20.7	20.0	20.3	21.2	20.9	18.7	16.3	16.5
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.2	17.1	27.0	21.4	18.4	19.2	15.6	15.1	13.3	13.7	16.3	12.2	11.4	11.4
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.4	42.4	72.8	50.4	34.4	45.6	35.6	33.6	32.0	30.0	28.8	25.2	24.4	24.4
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.4	20.0	33.8	24.0	16.4	21.6	17.0	16.0	15.2	14.2	13.8	12.2	11.8	11.8
Tea, black...	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.6	12.7	16.4	14.3	13.6	\$15.5	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.6	\$17.1	\$14.1	\$12.9	\$12.7
Tea, green...	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.1	12.1	16.9	15.7	14.7	\$15.5	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.6	\$17.1	\$14.1	\$12.9	\$12.7
Coffee...	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	10.2	15.2	14.4	13.3	13.4	15.0	15.4	15.2	15.1	14.7	12.9	11.1	11.0
Potatoes...	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	40.5	72.2	140.3	57.4	52.0	40.8	50.5	61.3	55.4	43.8	83.2	38.7	23.9	23.2
Vinegar...	1 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	1.0
All Foods...		\$ 4.8	\$ 5.6	\$ 6.5	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.68	\$ 12.66	\$ 15.98	\$ 13.23	\$ 10.54	\$ 10.79	\$ 10.74	\$ 11.65	\$ 10.92	\$ 11.23	\$ 11.67	\$ 9.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.27
Starch, laundry	1 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite...	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.6	71.7	92.8	118.4	108.7	118.0	105.1	105.3	102.8	102.4	101.5	101.5	101.2	100.6
Coal, bituminous...	"	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.6	57.9	66.8	86.4	68.7	74.6	64.6	64.5	63.8	63.2	63.4	62.5	60.3	60.3
Wood, hard...	" ed.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	41.9	68.6	77.5	88.3	78.7	79.8	77.7	76.1	75.4	76.9	76.1	75.3	69.6	69.0
Wood, soft...	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.9	49.4	59.4	65.9	58.5	59.4	56.2	56.0	56.2	55.7	54.0	54.1	50.9	50.5
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.7	26.3	33.1	38.8	31.8	31.4	30.6	31.8	31.1	31.0	31.2	30.5	27.6	27.6
Fuel and light*		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.91	\$ 2.74	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.46	\$ 3.63	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.24	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.08
Rent...	1 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.56	\$ 5.69	\$ 6.62	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.88	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.90	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.93	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.77	\$ 6.77
††Totals...		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.76	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.35	\$ 20.00	\$ 25.01	\$ 23.87	\$ 20.96	\$ 21.42	\$ 21.00	\$ 21.29	\$ 21.15	\$ 21.52	\$ 21.96	\$ 19.47	\$ 17.25	\$ 17.16

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia...	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.46	12.61	16.24	13.75	10.83	11.12	11.12	10.96	10.85	11.17	11.68	9.59	7.90	7.84	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.70	11.07	14.17	12.21	9.80	9.73	9.82	10.12	9.58	9.93	10.77	9.08	7.16	7.32	
New Brunswick...	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.36	12.61	15.80	13.40	10.78	11.01	10.98	11.08	10.86	11.00	11.49	9.57	7.93	7.80	
Quebec...	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.23	12.62	15.26	12.78	10.10	10.57	10.14	10.35	10.11	10.49	10.86	8.57	6.90	6.81	
Ontario...	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.60	12.72	16.03	12.99	10.39	10.71	10.47	11.12	10.97	11.16	11.62	9.07	7.20	7.12	
Manitoba...	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.28	12.07	15.90	13.18	10.41	10.27	10.43	10.42	10.56	11.14	11.60	8.52	6.85	7.03	
Saskatchewan...	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.24	12.63	15.67	13.32	10.58	10.62	11.09	11.35	11.04	11.62	11.84	8.62	7.08	7.14	
Alberta...	6.02	6.60	8.00	8.33	8.35	12.98	15.78	13.16	10.17	10.41	11.04	10.95	10.91	11.65	11.93	8.65	7.01	6.98	
British Columbia...	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	8.91	12.95	16.95	14.21	11.47	11.50	11.95	11.79	11.91	12.23	12.71	10.24	8.10	7.97	

†December only. ‡Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## 1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	25.3	20.4	18.8	13.7	10.8	15.6	22.4	15.7	16.0	18.4	22.0	37.5
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	28.2	23.0	20.9	16.1	12.3	12.8	23.1	19.1	19.0	18.2	21.5	36.2
1—Sydney.....	27.8	23.5	22	18.3	14.7			18.3	18.7	18.7	21.4	33.8
2—New Glasgow.....	27.7	22.7	19.3	14.7	10.8	12.7	20	20	21	16	20.3	34.4
3—Annerst.....	25	20.7	17.2	14	11.7	11		18	18	18	22.4	35
4—Halifax.....	32.5	22.6	24.2	15.6	13.5	13.2	22	18.8	16.4	18	21.6	39.7
5—Windsor.....	30	25	22.5	18	12.5	15	21.5	21.5	19.6	19.7	22.3	35
6—Truro.....	26.3	23.3	20.3	15.7	10.7	12	25	18	20.1	18.7	21.1	39.1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	34	22.5	20.7	15	13			20	15.6	20	21	37.5
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	30.9	22.7	20.5	16.7	12.5	15.4	21.3	19.5	19.5	16.9	20.6	37.8
8—Moncton.....	29.4	22.4	20.4	14.4	12.7	16	24.2	17.5	15.7	17.1	17.1	37.8
9—St. John.....	31.4	21.6	20.6	16.2	12	15.7		18	19.2	16.6	21.8	39.4
10—Fredericton.....	36.2	25	20.5	13.5	10.5	14.5	20	20	23.1	18.8	22.1	36
11—Bathurst.....	26.7	21.7	20.5	15.5	11.7			18	22.5	20	21.3	37.5
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	21.4	18.3	18.4	11.8	8.2	11.5	22.2	13.3	14.9	19.4	23.3	38.2
12—Quebec.....	25.5	22	19	15.2	9.4	14.1	21.8	13.8	14.9	21.2	22.8	34.8
13—Three Rivers.....	20.2	18.4	17.6	12	8.7	12.7	19	13.6	17.5	22.6	27.1	41.2
14—Sherbrooke.....	28.3	19.5		14.4	11.2	11.7	21	14.6	17.4	18.5	21.5	40.7
15—Sorel.....	17.5	19	17.5	9	6	9.5	20	12	14	20	25	37.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.9	15	15.3	9.9	6.7	14.6	22.2	11.2	12.5	19.8	24.1	37.3
17—St. John's.....	22.7	19.3	21	11.7	8	11.3	25	14	12.3	18.3	20	40
18—Theftford Mines.....	15	13	15	10	6		25		17.4	20	22	35
19—Montreal.....	26.8	21.4	23	14.4	11.7	9.3	9.6	23.6	14.2	13.2	17.5	39.4
20—Hull.....	20.6	17.4	18.6	12.2	8.2	8.8	22.2	13.2	14.7	17.4	19	38.2
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	25.6	20.6	18.8	13.8	11.1	17.2	23.0	15.5	15.6	17.0	20.4	35.9
21—Ottawa.....	27.2	20.8	19.9	13.9	8.9	14.2	23.8	14.5	14.2	16.8	20	31.5
22—Brockville.....	27.7	23.3	21.7	13.3	9.3	17.5		15	13.3	18.1	22.7	37.5
23—Kingston.....	24.8	20.1	21.1	14.3	9.6	13.6	23.1	14.7	13.6	14.6	18.2	35.9
24—Belleville.....	20.7	17.6	17.2	12.6	8.9	16.8	23	14.5	13.6	20.4	24.4	36.5
25—Peterborough.....	23.8	19.5	17.4	13.4	11.2	17.1	22.8	15.5	13.3	15.3	18.3	34.3
26—Oshawa.....	25.6	20	16.4	12.1	11.4	17.8	25	15	15.3	15.3	20.4	33.6
27—Orillia.....	22.2	17.2	17.2	13.8	12.7	19.2	25	16.8	16.2	15.9	19.4	33.9
28—Toronto.....	27.7	21.7	20.1	13.7	13	16.2	22.2	15.2	14.7	18.3	22.5	38.7
29—Niagara Falls.....	28.2	23	24.5	16.9	10.6	20.1	29.7	15	16.7	17.1	20	35
30—St. Catharines.....	26.7	21.2	20.1	14.8	10.2	15.8	22.7	14.5	13.3	15.2	17.9	35.3
31—Hamilton.....	26.3	21.8	20.9	15.2	12.7	18	21.7	14.5	20	16.5	19.3	34.7
32—Brantford.....	25.4	20.5	18.6	14.1	9.9	16.3		15.4	14.7	16	19.3	33.4
33—Galt.....	27	21.5	21.2	16	13.4	20.2	26	19	15	17.6	20.2	35.4
34—Guelph.....	24.4	19.8	17	13.4	12.2	17	25	12.8	16.5	15.4	20.4	34.1
35—Kitchener.....	24.2	20.2	17.2	13.8	11	17.3	27	14.2	15	15.5	18.8	35.8
36—Woodstock.....	26.3	22.3	17.8	14	12.3	16.2	20	15	12.5	16.9	19.5	34.7
37—Stratford.....	24.2	19	16.8	13	10.8	18.3	23.3	13.2	12	15.4	18.3	36.1
38—London.....	26.3	21.1	18.5	13.5	10.1	16.3	22.9	15.8	15.4	16.5	20.5	38.5
39—St. Thomas.....	25	20.6	17.3	14	10.8	15.8	23.3	15.4	15	15.6	18.2	34.5
40—Chatham.....	24.2	19.4	16.8	13.4	9.3	17.9	21	15.4	13.2	13.8	17.3	34.8
41—Windsor.....	23.1	18.5	18.7	12.8	10.7	16.6	22.5	14.1	13	14.6	18.1	36.6
42—Sarnia.....	25.7	20.7	18.7	14.2	13.2	20	20	16	17.2	16.5	20.2	36.4
43—Owen Sound.....	24.5	19.5	16	12	10.5	20	20	15.7	14	16.5	19.4	36.5
44—North Bay.....	30	23.5	20	14.5	10	15		16	15.8	18.9	22.4	38.6
45—Sudbury.....	28	23.3	20.3	14.3	10			20	17.6	17.6	20.3	35
46—Cobalt.....	26.5	19.8	16.5	12.6	11.7	15	18	17.5	17.4	21.1	24.7	37.3
47—Timmins.....	29.3	24	22.5	16	15.5	19		18.3	18.2	21.5	24.5	40.8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	25.1	20.9	18.9	14	10.3	17.7	23.2	16	18.9	19.5	22.8	39.5
49—Port Arthur.....	23	19	17.7	13	11	17		16	20	19.6	22.6	37.7
50—Fort William.....	25	18.7	17.7	12.5	10.8	17.2	20	14.2	16.6	18.1	22	35
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	24.1	18.2	17.8	12.2	9.8	13.0	21.5	14.1	12.1	17.9	22.5	34.3
51—Winnipeg.....	25.2	18.7	18.2	11.3	10.1	12.4	21.7	14.2	14.2	19.4	25	34.5
52—Brandon.....	22.9	17.6	17.3	12.5	9.5	13.6	21	13	10	16.3	20	34.1
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	24.3	18.8	16.7	11.8	8.5	14.2	20.0	13.5	12.2	21.9	25.9	37.7
53—Regina.....	24.1	18.2	17.4	11.2	9.2	13.3	21.1	13.3	11.5	19.9	27.4	37.7
54—Prince Albert.....	25	20	15	12	8	15	20	15	15	26.7	30	38.3
55—Saskatoon.....	20.2	16.8	15.8	11.5	8.4	13.6	18.7	11.4	10	20.5	23.6	37.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	27.7	20	18.5	12.5	8.5	15	19	14.4		20.4	24.6	36.9
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	21.5	17.3	16.3	11.9	9.3	13.9	19.4	13.1	13.2	19.2	23.8	38.7
57—Medicine Hat.....	25	20	14	11	11	15	20	15		22.1	26.7	42
58—Drumheller.....	18	15	15	12		12	18	12.5	12.5	15.9	17.7	37.4
59—Edmonton.....	21	17.3	16.9	11.1	8.7	15.1	21.4	12.4	14.2	19.7	23.8	36.7
60—Calgary.....	22.7	17.7	15.2	11.2	9.5	13.8	18.8	12	12.8	20	24.5	36.6
61—Lethbridge.....	21	16.5	14.5	11	8	13.7	19	13.5		18.5	21.8	40.8
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	26.8	22.0	19.1	14.0	12.8	17.9	25.0	16.6	19.6	21.1	26.2	43.4
62—Fernie.....	25	21	19	13.5	9.5	14.5	22.5	13.5	16	18	24	38.3
63—Nelson.....	27.2	20.5	18	13.5	10.5	17.7	29	16	22.5	18.4	25.6	41.4
64—Trail.....	25	21	16.7	12.7	15	15.5	25	19		21	26	43.7
65—New Westminster.....	27	22	20.2	14.6	11.9	16.9	21.7	15.7	20.3	22.6	27.3	45
66—Vancouver.....	28.8	22.8	20.5	14	14.4	19.7	25.5	15.9	20.6	22.1	26.2	45
67—Victoria.....	27.7	22.7	19.2	13.5	13	19.4	24.8	16.3	15.1	19.1	23.4	43.9
68—Nanaimo.....	28.2	23.9	19.5	15.2	16.2	22	27.5	16.7		24.8	30.3	46.2
69—Prince Rupert.....	25.2	21.7	20	15.1	12.1	17.2	24	19.3	22.9	23.1	26.8	43.3

a Price for single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1932

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17-6 12-3 10	23-6 29-9 27	13-9	15-0	52-3 48-9	19-3 15-9	18-2 15-0	24-8 20-0	11-8 13-1	32-8 35-7	25-7 29-4	10-2 10-7	20-4 23-1	23-7 27-0
14 10	30 32-5			50 48-3	15-6 15-8	15-4 14-7	19 22-6	11-1 12-5	43-4 34	31-8 29-5	a 12-9 10-12		25-3 26-7
15	30			50 45	16-2 15-7	14-7 15	21-1 18-6	13-8 13-3	34-5 37-3	28-7 29-5	9 a 12-5	25-1 17-5	28-7 26-4
12-8 15-5 10	32-9 33-7			57-2 56-7	16-4 16-9	17-2 16-8	23-5 27-2	12-9 12-2	35-0 35-7	27-0 29	a 8-5 11-5	21 25-1	25-5 25-4
	35 30			60 18-3	15-4 18-3	15-1 18	19-9 23-4	10-2 14	35-7 33-5	25 29	a 10 10	22-7 24-7	26-2 26-4
					15 20-6	18-7 17-6	18-7 17-4	15 12-9	25 33-4	29 26-2	10 9-3	22 20-6	11 23-9
						19-8 19	21-1 20-2	12-8 14-5	35-8 33-3	25-2 26-7	b 12 b 10	20 20	23-3 24-3
					24 20	18 18	20-2 17-6	14-5 12-5	33-3 32-5	26-7 26-3	b 10 a 9-1		24-3 23-2
							15-8 13-1	12-6 12-4	30-3 31-1	24 25-2	7 b 7	20 20	24-2 24-6
					19 20	14-7 18	13-1 14-8	12-4 12-2	31-1 31-2	25-2 27-5	b 7 b 8	20 10	24-6 22-6
					20-7 20	18-3 16-3	22-3 17-6	11-5 12-7	39-8 36-8	29-7 26-1	10-11 b 10	23-7 20-7	25-7 27-7
15-8	21-4	17-5	7-3	55-0	18-5 19-2	17-9 17-5	28-4 31-5	11-5 10-4	30-6 36	25-1 28-7	10-0 10	23-1 20-4	23-1 23-9
10	25 23	15 18-3	8 6-5	50	20-7 20	17-3 17-3	28 26-1	12-8 11-7	27-2 28-1	29-7 24-3	8 8	18 18-2	21-2 25-2
					18 16-2	22-5 16-3	29 26-1	11-7 12-7	27-3 25-9	24-3 21-7	8 9	23-3 18-1	23 21-9
		17-5			20 17	18 31-5	30-4 31-5	12 12-8	30-9 24-5	27-5 21-6	10 10	20 20-6	23-3 23-2
	23-5				20 17-7	16 26-8	33-6 26-8	11-6 11	34-1 30-8	26-5 25	10 11	19-2 24-1	23-7 24-1
					18-2 18-1	15-7 16-1	33-7 28-4	11-5 10-6	31 28-5	25-1 23-4	11 9	22-5 19-5	23-5 21-7
	22 18				15-7 19	19 17	25 25-8	11-1 11-3	29 29-5	22-7 24-2	10 10	19-5 19-3	23-8 22-9
	23	18			20-2 19-5	20-2 18	10-5 25-5	29-1 10-4	22-5 26	22-5 20	9 8	19-2 21	22-8 22
15	25	18			20-7 17-3	17-2 17-9	28-6 30	10-7 11-6	27-4 29-5	23-4 24-5	a 8 7	20 20-5	21-5 22-3
	24 20	20 15			18-5 17-2	17-2 19-5	33-7 16-7	11-9 10-9	27-1 33-3	23-5 27-8	10 11	22-6 23-5	23-6 23-4
					17-2 19-5	19 16-7	26-1 35-2	9-6 10-9	24-7 33-3	19 27-8	9 11	20-7 23-1	23-1 23-4
					18 15	16-5 16-5	30-1 22-5	11-6 10-2	26-8 25-5	23-7 21	10 10	22 18	22-7 21-4
					16 19-3	20-7 18	30-8 22-3	12-7 12-3	35-7 37-2	30 28-5	11 13	22 23	23-4 23-9
18	20	15		55	18-7 22	19-5 19-2	22-3 25-1	12-2 13-2	37-4 42-7	30 30-9	12 a 13-3	20 21-5	23-4 23-1
20	22				19-3 20	18-3 18	25-1 30-9	13-2 11-8	42-7 37-3	30-9 31-7	a 13-3 11	21-5 21-4	23-1 24-8
	20	18-8			20 19	18 18-3	30-3 29-4	11-8 11-9	37-3 31-8	31-7 25-7	11 11-1	21-5 20	24-1 23-9
	18				21-5 22-2	16-8 14-3	26-4 29-4	11-5 10-2	33-7 38-6	28-3 25-5	11-1 b 10	23-8 18	50 25-1
20	20-7	13-0			23 20	16-6 17	29-4 23-4	10-3 10-4	38-1 37-5	25-0 24-4	10-0 10	16-4 14-7	22-0 21-4
20-3	19-9	9-5	13-2		20-7 22-2	13-2 12-5	21-5 19-6	10-4 10-7	37-5 33-3	24-4 23-5	10 10	21-4 15-7	52 21-0
21-9	22-2	10			20 20	12 8	20 20	17-5 18-5	38-3 45	23-7 28	10 10	21-0 16-2	53 20-6
20	20	5			25 25	15 22-5	15 17	9-8 11	38-3 35-8	20 22-2	10 10	20-5 20-4	54 56
19	18-2	7-5	15		25 21-9	15 19-7	18-5 22-1	9-8 10-7	45 36-1	28 28-1	10 10-0	20-6 17-0	55 23-8
24-2	20-6	10-2	19-4		20 20	20 20	16-6 16-5	11 11-1	35 30	26-4 23-7	11 10	18 16-7	25 25
	15	9			20-7 25	20-1 18-7	20-5 28-9	10-4 10-2	39-6 37-5	29-5 26-8	10 9	17-5 16-6	58 59
22-7	24-4	11-7	18-2		20 20	20 20	28-1 21-0	11 12-1	38-5 30-8	34-3 24-3	10 12-0	16 22-7	22-6 26-2
25	22-3	10	17-8		21-5 25-8	23 23-5	32-5 22-5	12-7 12-9	36-4 32-5	27 25	a 12-5 a 14-3	24-2 20	62 63
25		15	20		25 25	25-8 22-5	22-5 22-5	11-5 11-5	32-5 31-2	25 22-7	a 14-3 a 12-5	20 20	25-6 20-9
19-1	24-7	13-7			20-8 20	20-6 18-1	26-3 27-5	10-4 10-9	29 29	24-7 24-5	a 8-3 a 8-3		65 66
23-5	26-7	11			20-5 20	18-9 20	23-6 23-6	10-7 10-7	28 28	24-6 24-6	a 12-5 a 12-5	23-9 23-9	67 68
25	27-5	15			20 20								69
23-3	28-3	15			20 20	20 21-7	35 31	13-1 14-2	26-3 34-2	21-5 24-7	a 12-5 a 14-3	25 25	28-7 29-6



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 34 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2 1/2's per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	21.3	6.0a	15.1	3.0	4.7	8.8	11.2	10.4	10.4	10.9
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	21.2	6.7	14.7	3.6	4.9	8.6	13.3	10.7	10.2	10.7
1—Sydney.....	21	5.3-7.3	15.6	3.5	4.5	7.9	13.4	10.1	9.9	9.8
2—New Glasgow.....	20	6.7-7.3	14.5	3.5	4.8	7.8	13.2	12	9.8	12
3—Amherst.....	19.7	6.7	14.4	3.6	4.8	9.	12.7	10	9.9	10
4—Halifax.....	20.5	6.7	14.5	3.4	5	9.2	13	10.5	10.3	10.4
5—Windsor.....	23.4	6.7-7.3	13.8	3.8	5.2	8.5	14.3	11.5	11.5	11.5
6—Truro.....	22.6	6.7	15.5	3.7	5	9.2	13.3	10.3	9.9	10.3
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	20	6.7	16.5	3.3	5	10	14.2	12.5	11.6	12.4
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	20.1	7.0	14.6	3.5	4.9	8.4	12.1	10.1	9.9	9.9
8—Moncton.....	19.9	6.7-7.3	14.2	3.5	4.8	9.	14	10.3	9.9	9.9
9—St. John.....	19.8	7.3	15	3.4	4.7	8.5	10.5	9.7	9.5	9.7
10—Fredericton.....	20.6	6.7-7.3	14	3.6	4.9	7.9	14	10.2	10.1	10
11—Bathurst.....		6.7	15	3.5	5	8	10	10	10	10
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	18.5	5.0	13.9	3.1	4.9	8.0	11.0	9.0	9.6	9.9
12—Quebec.....	22	6.7	14.3	3.6	5.1	9.4	11.6	9.1	9.2	9.6
13—Three Rivers.....	19.1	4.4-7	14.1	3.2	5	7.6	10.8	9.5	10.2	10.3
14—Sherbrooke.....	19.7	5	12.8	3	5.2	7.9	11.9	9.1	9.7	10.6
15—Sorel.....	17	5.6-2	14.6	2.6	5.5	7.5	12.3	8.2	9.8	9.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17	3.3	13.5	2.5	5.5	8.	10.7	8.8	9.6	9.7
17—St. John's.....	16.3	4.7-5.3	14.3	3.1	5	6.4	11	8.8	9.3	10
18—Theford Mines.....	19.5	4.3	13.3	3.2	5.3	6.4	11	9.4	9.7	10
19—Montreal.....	20.4	6.6-7	14.3	3.4	4.7	9.3	11	9.4	9.8	9.9
20—Hull.....	15.5	4.7-6	13.7	3.6	4.5	7.5	10.2	8.5	9.7	9.2
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	20.9	5.5	14.7	2.8	4.5	9.6	11.8	9.7	9.7	10.1
21—Ottawa.....	23.2	5.3-7.3	15.7	3.6	5.3	9.9	10.8	9.3	9.6	10.2
22—Brockville.....	15.9	4.5-5.1	12.5	3.1	3.9	10.9	11.4	10.5	10.8	10.8
23—Kingston.....	19.2	5.3	14.4	3.2	4.8	9.4	12.4	8.6	8.8	8.9
24—Belleville.....	20.1	4	14.8	2.4	4.6	9.3	11.4	9.6	9.8	10.6
25—Peterborough.....	18.6	4.7	13.6	2.7	4.1	8.8	10.9	8.8	8.9	9.5
26—Oshawa.....	22.2	4.7-6.7	15	2.5	4.5	9.7	11.5	9.7	9.4	9.4
27—Orillia.....	21.2	4.6	15	2.6	4.3	9.2	11.6	9.7	9.6	9.4
28—Toronto.....	23.4	6.7-7.3	15.1	3	4.6	9.3	11.3	9.8	9.8	9.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	25.3	6.7	16.2	2.8	4.4	9.4	13.3	9.8	9.8	11.1
30—St. Catharines.....	18.4	4.7	14	2.8	4.3	10	11.9	9.1	9.5	9.7
31—Hamilton.....	23.8	5.3-6.7	15.3	2.6	4.1	10.1	11.4	9.6	9.7	10.1
32—Brantford.....	20.4	4.6-7	14.2	2.5	4.2	9.8	10.8	9.3	9.4	9.4
33—Galt.....	25.3	6	15.7	2.6	4.5	10	12.3	9.8	9.7	10.7
34—Guelph.....	21.8	4.7-5.3	14.4	2.5	4.6	10	11	10	9.9	10.2
35—Kitchener.....	22.4	6	14.1	2.6	4.4	9.6	11.6	9.9	9.4	10.9
36—Woodstock.....	20	4.5-3	13.7	2.1	4.7	10.3	10	9.7	9.7	9.7
37—Stratford.....	21.2	4.7-6	15.2	2.3	4.7	9.7	10.7	10	9.6	9.5
38—London.....	20.6	4.7-5.3	15.5	2.4	4.2	9.6	10.9	10	9.9	10.1
39—St. Thomas.....	19.8	4.7-5.3	15.4	2.5	4.4	10	12.1	9.9	10.1	10.7
40—Chatham.....	21	4.7	14.7	2.5	4	9.9	12.6	10.8	10.1	11.2
41—Windsor.....	18.6	6.7-7.3	14.3	2.3	3.8	9.2	12.6	8.9	8.9	10.2
42—Sarnia.....	20.7	6.7	15	2.3	4.4	9.3	12	10.6	11	11.7
43—Owen Sound.....	18.5	5.3-6	14	2.4	4.3	9.4	12.6	9.9	10.6	10.9
44—North Bay.....	21.8	5.3	14.2	3.6	5.2	10.5	12.6	9.9	9.8	9.9
45—Sudbury.....	21.8	6.6-7	14.5	3.4	5.	7.6	15.2	9.7	10	10.1
46—Cobalt.....	20.4	6	13.7	3.5		8.7	13.1	10.3	9.8	10.8
47—Timmins.....	21	6	14	3.7	4.5	9.4	12.8	10.2	10.1	10.8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	19.9	4.5-3	15.3	3.5	4.5	10.2	12.2	9.8	9	9.9
49—Port Arthur.....	20.6	5.3	15	3	4.5	9	10.5	9	8.6	8.8
50—Port William.....	20.4	5.3	15.7	2.9	5.3	8.7	10.1	9.5	9.5	9.3
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	23.0	5.9	16.3	3.0	4.7	9.4	10.4	11.0	11.5	13.1
51—Winnipeg.....	24.6	5.6-6	15	2.9	4.7	9.9	9.6	10.3	11.3	13.3
52—Brandon.....	21.3	5.6-6.2	17.5	3	4.6	9.8	11.1	11.5	11.6	12.8
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	23.0	6.2	16.2	2.9	4.6	10.0	11.3	12.2	12.3	12.4
53—Regina.....	23.3	5.6-7	17.5	3.1	5	11.8	11.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
54—Prince Albert.....	25	5.6		2.8	4	8.5	12.6	13.1	13	13.7
55—Saskatoon.....	21.4	6.7	15	2.9	4.3	10.2	10.8	11.5	11.7	11.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.3	6.7	16	2.7	5	9.4	10.4	12.3	12.1	12.1
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	23.1	6.1	14.9	2.8	4.6	8.0	9.8	12.0	12.1	12.9
57—Medicine Hat.....	24.4	5.7-6.3	14	3	4.5	7.5	9.9	12.2	12.2	13.5
58—Drumheller.....	21.8	5.4	16.5	2.8	4	7.3	9.3	12.2	12.3	13.5
59—Edmonton.....	20.3	6.7b	14.4	2.7	4.4	7.3	8.7	11.7	11.3	11.9
60—Calgary.....	25.4	5.6-7	14.5	2.8	5.7	8.6	10.3	12	12.7	13.3
61—Lethbridge.....	23.7	6.7	15	2.9	4.5	9.3	10.8	11.7	12.1	12.3
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	24.3	7.3	17.6	3.2	5.1	6.5	7.5	12.0	12.3	12.7
62—Fernie.....	23.7	7.1	15	3.1	4.8	8	8.5	12.6	12.7	13.1
63—Nelson.....	25.5	8.3	17.5	3.2	4.8	7.9	9.2	13.3	16.1	15.5
64—Trail.....	21.5	6.3	14	3.2	4.7	5.5	7.1	11	11	11.7
65—New Westminster.....	24	6.2-7	20.7	3.2	4.8	6.3	6.3	11.9	11.6	12.1
66—Vancouver.....	23.4	6.2-7	19.6	3.2	5.1	6.7	7.1	10.8	11.3	11.5
67—Victoria.....	23.5	7.5	19.3	3.2	5.8	5.7	6.2	10.8	11.5	10.9
68—Nanaimo.....	28	7.5-8	20	3.1	5.6	7.1	9.5	12.1	12.1	13.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	8.3	15	3.4	5.	5.	6.2	13.1	12.1	13.4

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.  
 b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c., 6c. and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1932

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 80 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
4.4	4.4	.695	15.8	20.5	16.5	11.4	17.7	17.0	59.5	21.9	52.2	40.6
4.6	4.7	.764	16.5	19.7	15.2	11.8	16.8	15.8	59.8	21.5	53.5	40.1
4.1	4.5	.791	16.7		12.5	11.7	17.7	15.5		21.8		
4.4	4.6	.826	17.2			11.8	17.1	14.9	65	21	55	37
4.5	4.6	.775	15.8		19	10.9	14.8	15	50	20.8	52.5	
4.5	4.7	.703	17.8	20.7	15	12	17	18.6	59	23.5		
5	4.7	.77	16.7			12.3	16.7	15.2		20.7		
5	5	.719	15	18.7	14.3	11.8	17.2	15.5	65	21.4	53	
4.5	5.5	.60	10.5	15	20	12.5	14.7	15.2		25.7		
3.9	4.3	.601	13.7	26.3	13.3	11.7	15.5	15.4		19.1	51.7	
4.4	4.5	.623	14.6	28.3	13	11	15.6	15.7		22.2	55	
3.8	4	.58	13.1	22.5	13	12.5	15.2	15.2	55	17.5	45	
4.4	4.8	.60	12.2	28.1	13.9	13.2	16.1	15.7		17.6	55	
3	4		15			10	15	15				
4.3	5.1	.683	15.1	22.2	14.1	11.5	17.6	15.8	62.7	21.9	50.0	39.4
4	5.1	.658	15.4	21.5	15.4	12.6	19	16.2	72.5	22.7	59.5	38.9
4.7	5.6	.551	14.3	25	14.2	13.2	18.2	15.7	68.5	24.6		42.2
3.5	5.2	.666	13.2		13.8	11.2	18.8	17	62.5	21.6	45	38.9
4.5	6.4	.617	15		13	11.2	15.7	13.3		22		41.7
5	4.8	.659	13.6	16.1	13.7	11.7	16.8	14.8	55	19	45	37.7
4.5	4.3	.72	16.5		12.2	8.9	16	17.5		19		37.7
3.5	4.7	.77	15.7		15	11.3	19.2	14.5	55	25		42
4.5	4.7	.744	15.3	26.7	13.6	11.7	18.4	15.2		22.8	50.5	37.4
4.1	4.8	.763	17.1	21.5	16	11.5	16.3	18.2		20.2		37.8
4.0	4.0	.592	13.6	19.9	16.4	11.6	17.3	17.3	58.5	21.2	52.8	37.3
4.5	4.8	.833	17.2	24.9	13.3	12.4	17.4	18	65	21.5	53.2	37.4
4.2	4.4	.633	15	25		8.3	16.2	15.7		19	60	41
4.2	4.7	.715	14.6	27.5	12.7	12	17.3	17.9		18.1	60	37.9
4.3	4.6	.617	14.7	21		12.1	16	16.7	65	19.9	54	36.4
3.5	3.8	.466	10.3	14.4		10.9	16.8	17	56.3	21	52.4	34.7
4	3.9	.479	10.5	18.5		12.2	17.7	18	59.5	22.7	62	37.2
4	4.2	.491	10.8	19.7		11.7	17.3	17.6		25	57	37
5.1	4.4	.445	10.6	17.9		12	16.6	16.9	69	20	57.7	36.2
4.3	4.1	.543	12	16.5		10	19	17	60	22.5	55	37.7
4.4	4	.549	11.8	13.3		11.6	18.7	17.6	63.5	18.9	46.2	36.8
4.9	4.2	.481	12.5	17.5		12.2	17.2	16	60	20.6	50	38.5
3.7	2.8	.507	10.5	14.5		11.7	17.2	15.3		20.3	50	35.9
3.8	3.7	.475	10.6	19		12.7	16.8	17		19.8	55	34.7
4	3.7	.491	11.3	19.3		11.2	17.4	18.2		18.6	57	36.6
4	3.1	.459	10.7	15		11.8	15.9	16.9	48	20.6	60	35.4
3.1	4.1	.55	10	13.5		12.5	16.7	15		24.5		36
3.8	3.7	.449	11	13		12.4	18.1	17.4	46.6	24.1	56.5	37.6
3.7	3.2	.537	13.8	20		10.7	15.7	15.6		20.4		35
3.4	3	.60	13.3	11.5		11.7	17	17.4	53	20.5		37.1
2.7	2.5	.501	10.6	19.5		11.3	16.6	17		20.6	47	35.1
4.8	2.7	.655	12.1	13.7		10.6	17	16.4	47	21.1		37.4
3.6	3.3	.50	11.6	13.3		11.4	16.5	17.8		21.2		34.4
3.7	3.7	.386	9	14		10.7	16.8	16.6	50	22.6	50	36
4.5	4.3	.775	19.8	25	20	11.7	18.2	18.2	66.5	21.7	59	41.5
4.1	4.8	.747	16.8	30	17.5	12.2	17.8	20.6	62	21.6	57.5	38.6
4.7	5	.704	19.2	30	20	13	17.8	16.2	59.8	21	41.7	40.3
4.5	4.9	.985	25.3	32.4	16.2	12.7	18	18.2	68.7	23.3	52.4	41.3
2.8	4.9	.643	15.7	27.5		12.2	19.2	19.6	64	21.7	45.5	39.3
3.8	4.8	.78	19.2	29.3	16.7	11.9	17.4	18.2	53.3	22	45.6	38.7
3.9	4.8	.753	16.1	20	15	11.4	17.6	19	52.1	22.8	45.3	38.3
4.8	4.6	.572	13.3			12.1	19.8	18.0	54.6	22.8	45.3	41.4
4.8	4.8	.53	13.3		18	11.7	19.5	17.7	51.8	23	45.5	40
4.7	4.4	.613	13.3			12.4	20	18.3	57.3	22.6	45	42.8
4.6	5.3	.808	18.1		19.2	11.4	20.1	19.5	57.8	23.6	49.3	46.6
5	4.8	.868	23.3		22.5	10	20.7	20	56.3	25	53	45
4.5	6	.75	15		20	11	22.4	19.8	63.2	25.6	49	50
4.4	5.3	.715	14.9		15.1	11.3	18.3	18.9	54.1	23	46.4	45.9
4.5	5.2	.897	19			13.3	19.1	19.2	57.6	20.8	48.6	45.6
5.0	4.4	.766	18.3		16.6	10.8	19.7	18.2	58.2	22.7	52.7	45.7
5.7	4.1	.687	20		22.3	12.5	20.8	19.6	65.8	23.8	58.3	49.3
5.1	4.6	.95	21.7		14.4	9.9	18.9	18.5	55	22.5	50	50
5	4.1	.404	11.8		16.5	11.2	18.8	17.6	58.3	21.7	49.6	48.3
5.3	4.5	.891	22.8		15	8.9	19.5	17.1	59.3	21.6	51.8	47.1
4	4.5	.60	15		15	11.5	20.7	18.2	52.5	23.7	53.7	48.7
5.8	4.4	1.063	24.1		20.1	10.4	18.6	16.6	63.2	23.4	54.2	46.2
6.6	4.2	1.094	25		17.7	13.3	18.6	18.6	70	25	61.2	48.7
6.6	5.9	1.28	29.5		20	10.6	19.6	16.9	66.5	25.7	53.3	50.8
5.5	4	1.08	25		20	10	19	17.7	62.5	23.5	50	46
5.4	4.1	.816	17.6		22.5	9.8	17.8	15.4	54.3	24.1	49.2	44.3
5.2	3.9	.877	21.9		17	9.8	17.5	14.9	57.6	21.4	52.3	41.8
5.4	4.1	.998	22		20	9.4	18.2	14.9	59.9	20.7	47.8	43.1
6.9	4.5	.917	23			10.3	18.2	17	69.8	24	65	48.3
5	4.7	1.44	28.7		23.3	9.5	19.5	17.7	65	22.5	54.4	46.7



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>\$ 16.096</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>16.000</b>
1—Sydney.....	5.9	5.8	46.3	47.9	26.7	14.6	3.3			12.8	5.4	
2—New Glasgow.....	6	5.6	45.7	50.5	24.7	12	3		31.3	13.7	6.2	
3—Amherst.....	5.8	6	48.7	53.5	26	11	3.1	45	36.7	11.7	5.6	
4—Halifax.....	5.9	5.6	41.2	44	25.7	12.2	3.5	40		12.2	5.7	16.00
5—Windsor.....	6.2	5.9	48.3	51.7	28.2	10	3.5	45	45	12.7	5.5	
6—Truro.....	7.1	6.5	48.2	54.8	25.7	11.8	3.1	45	35.3	12.7	5.7	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6	5.5	53.7	41.6	26.5	15	3.1	44	40	14.2	6	15.40
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>16.250</b>
8—Moncton.....	6.2	5.9	40.7	60	26.3	12.2	3.1	55	38.7	13.7	5.5	15.50-16.00g
9—St. John.....	6	5.5	48.3	43.6	23	12.2	2.7	50	38.3	12.2	5	15.25
10—Fredericton.....	6.2	5.9	48	48.4	25.4	11.5	2.9	45	36.7	11.7	5.4	17.00
11—Bathurst.....	6	5.5			30	17	2.9		40	10	6	17.00
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>15.664</b>
12—Quebec.....	5.7	5.5	49.5	56.5	25.5	15.9	3	50.6	56.7	11	5.2	15.50
13—Three Rivers.....	6	5.6	49.3	52.4	25.7	14.1	2.6	50	50	11	5	15.50
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.5	5.5	39.5	50.6	24.1	13.9	2.9	48.9	52.5	11.1	4.7	15.85-16.10
15—Sorel.....	5.9	5.4	44	50	26.2	10	2.2	45	60	10	5	14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.6	5.3	50.6	50.3	25.2	13	3.9	51.2	56.7	10.6	5	15.00
17—St. John's.....	5.1	5	44.5	55	26	13.3	2	53.3	55	10	5	14.50
18—Thetford Mines.....	5.9	5.4	43.7	51.1	23.7	12.8	3.1	44	46.7	11.7	5.2	17.50-18.00
19—Montreal.....	5.4	5.3	47.5	55.4	24.1	15.1	2.7	53.6	53.1	10.1	4.9	16.25
20—Hull.....	5.5	5.3	41.8	42.5	24.8	13.4	3	49	53.7	10.6	5.4	16.00
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>15.938</b>
21—Ottawa.....	5.9	5.6	49.4	55.2	25.1	13.9	2.6	50.5	57.8	11	5.4	16.00-16.50
22—Brockville.....	6.1	5.6	48.2	54.7	22.7	14.7	2.7	41.2	57.5	11	5.4	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.6	5.3	49.1	49.2	24.7	13.9	2.6	49.3	47.1	11	5.7	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6.2	5.9	55	47	25.6	13.6	2.5	49.4	56.7	11.2	5	16.00
25—Peterborough.....	5.8	5.4	45.8	50	23.7	14.7	2.8	44.3	50.6	10.3	5.2	15.75
26—Oshawa.....	6	5.9	45.8	60.8	24.7	12.8	2.9	51.7	50.8	11.3	5.4	15.50
27—Orillia.....	6.3	6.1	51	56.5	24.5	14.3	2.7	48.3	50	10.8	5	16.50
28—Toronto.....	5.9	5.9	45.5	52.9	24.2	11.7	2.7	45.6	51.2	10	5.1	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5.8	5.4	46	59.3	23.7	13.3	2.8	50	60	10.8	5.6	13.25g
30—St. Catharines.....	6	6	45.9	55.7	23.9	13.5	2.7	43.1	48.3	10.9	5.5	14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.7	5.7	45.1	64	25.2	11.7	2.6	41.7	54.3	9.6	5.3	15.50
32—Brantford.....	6	5.8	45.2	55	24.4	12.8	2.7	44.4	60	10.1	5.8	14.50
33—Galt.....	6.1	6.1	47.1	52.4	22.8	13.6	2.5	52.8	60.8	10.1	6.2	15.50
34—Guelph.....	6	6	47.6	55	24.2	12.7	2.8	42.6	47.5	10	5.5	15.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.2	6.2	36.3	56.3	23.7	13.4	2.6	39.5	45.8	10.2	4.4	15.00-15.50
36—Woodstock.....	6.4	5.8	42.3	53	25	13	2.9	39	52	11	5.1	15.75
37—Stratford.....	5.8	5.6	46.4	51.1	25.3	13.5	2.8	43.1	47	10.6	5.7	16.00
38—London.....	6.2	6.1	50.7	54.7	25.5	14.1	2.7	46.4	55	10	5.1	16.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.3	6.2	48.5	56.9	25.1	13.7	2.6	47.5	60	11.6	5.7	16.00
40—Chatham.....	6.2	5.7	45.8	51.7	24.8	13.7	2.3	44.3	60	10.8	5	16.00
41—Windsor.....	5.8	5.6	38	48.2	22	13.8	2.5	46	53.3	9.4	5	16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	6.4	6.3	49	57.6	24	13.8	3.1	39	60	10.2	5.2	16.50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.2	6	50	59.3	24.7	12.7	2.5	41.4	55	10.2	5	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	6.7	6.5	55.7	64	26.3	15.5	2.6	54	60	12.8	6	18.00
45—Sudbury.....	6.7	6.5	43	60	26	18.1	2.7	43			5	17.25-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	6.9	6.3	48.5	55.3	25.7	15.5	2.6	41.7	45	12	4.8	18.50
47—Timmins.....	7	6.6	44.6	52.7	26.3	15.4	2.9	40.5	43	13.7	5.1	18.75
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.5	6.3	40.5	54.3	24.5	14.2	2.7	49	53.7	12.2	5	15.50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.5	6	38.3	58.3	26.1	16.7	2.6	45	56.7	11.8	5.2	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	6.5	6.2	39.8	58.3	26.2	14.2	2.7	45	60	10	5	16.75-17.00
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>20.500</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	6.6	6.6	41.1	49.6	25.9	13.5	3	51.2	60	13.5	7.8	19.50
52—Brandon.....	7	6.9	39.2	42.8	26.4	15	3	48.3	55	12	6.6	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	
53—Regina.....	6	6.3	40.3	43	25	18.3a	3.7	50			14.5	7.5
54—Prince Albert.....	6.8	6.2	36.3	49.8	29.7	21a	3.6	54	60	15	6	
55—Saskatoon.....	6.4	6.4	35.7	48.3	25.4	20.7a	2.9	44.9	50	15	5.4	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.6	6	35.7	47.6	25	20	3.4	50	55	12.5		
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	
57—Medicine Hat.....	6.7	6.6	36.1	44.3	27.6	20	3.2	52.5	60	12.7	5.4	g
58—Drumheller.....	6.5	6.3	35	40.5	27	20	3	43	60	15	5.3	
59—Edmonton.....	6.2	6.1	38.8	45.3	26.2	16	3.2	42.5	51.2	13.9	5	14.50
60—Calgary.....	6.1	6.2	39.2	43.7	25.5	14.6a	3.4	47.5	58.3	15	6.0	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.2	6	39.5	44.2	27.9	15	3.5	40	57.5	14.7	4.5	
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	
62—Pernie.....	7.6	6.7	43	46.2	26.7	17.5a	3.1	52.5	60	13.7	5.7	
63—Nelson.....	6	5.9	40	46.4	28.6	25	a	57.5	60.8	13.3	6.2	
64—Trail.....	5.9	5.5	35	40	23.5	25	a	62.5		11	7	
65—New Westminster.....	5.3	5.1	38.1	36.9	26.8	19.2a	2.8	55	60	12.4	4.9	
66—Vancouver.....	5.2	5	38.1	37.8	25.4	21.5a	3.6	50	54.3	10.9	5.5	
67—Victoria.....	6.1	5.7	37.8	36.7	26.4	21.9a	2.9	47.2	55	11.8	5	
68—Nanaimo.....	5.7	5.5	43	44	27.5	22	a	61.6	50	12.6	6.8	
69—Prince Rupert.....	5.7	5.4	35.6	43.5	28.2	25	a	50		12.5	6.2	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher price than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. h. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$35. p. Mining company houses \$20, others

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1932

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove) lengths, per cord	Soft (long), per cord.	Soft (stove) lengths, per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parlour, per box, (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9.646	\$ 12.369	\$ 11.033	\$ 13.348	\$ 8.080	\$ 9.890	\$ 8.003	c. 27.6	c. 10	\$ 27.095	\$ 19.246
8-863	11-917	8-500	10-167	5-900	7-400	5-600	30-2	10-0	24.333	16.333
7-00-7.25	9-20-9.60	6-00	7-00	5-00	8-00	5-00	30-3	10	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
7-25-7.35	11-00	6-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	30-5	10	20-00	10-00-12-00
8-00-9.00	12-50	8-00	9-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	28-8	9-7	15-00-18-00	10-00-03
9-00-11.00	12-60	13-00	14-00	6-50	7-00	6-50	31-5	9-8	30-00-45-00	20-00-30-00
10-00-12.00	13-50	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	6-50	30	10	25-00	20-00-05
8-00-10.50	12-50	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	5-00	30-10	10-2	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00
10-50	12-75	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-25	8-25c	29	10-5	21-00-26-00	11-00-18-00
10-719	13-333	8-875	10-125	5-250	7-250	7-00	28-5	9-9	25-250	19-250
10.50-12.00g	13-00g	8-00g	9-00g	6-00g	7-50g	7-00g	29-6g	9-7	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00
11-00-12.25	13-00-14.00	13.00-16.00	14-00-17.00	6-00-8.00	7-50-10.00	8-00-9.00	28-7	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
8-00-12.00	13-50	6-00	7-00	4-00	6-00	4-80-6-40c	27-6	9-9	25-00	18-00-10
10-00	12-00	7-00	9-00	6-00	7-00	6-00	28	10	18-00	15-00
9-264	12-422	12-063	12-370	9-021	9-750	8-037	26-1	9-7	23-056	14-813
10-00	11-00	14-667c	14-667c	12.00-13.33	312.00-13.333	9-00c	23-2	9-9	27-00-35-00	12-00-20-00
9-00	12-00	15-00	16-00c	12-00	14-00c	7-00	26-4	10	20-00-27-00	10-00-20-00
9-00	12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	8-00	28-10	9-7	20-00-30-00	18-00-22-00
9-00	12-00	8-50	9-50	6-50	7-50	6-00c	25	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
7-25-7.50	12-50	12.00-14.667	13.333-16.00c	9.333-10.667c	13-333c	7-00-10-667c	24-5	10	18-00-24-00	11-00-15-00
9-00	12-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	9-00c	25	9-6	22-00-33-00	15-00-23-00
11-00	14-00	6-00c	6-00c	3-75c	3-75c	3-00c	26-6	9-7	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00-18
10-00	12-25-12-50	15-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00	11-00-12-00	12-00-16-00c	29-4	9-5	20-00-35-00	15-00-20-00
9-00	13-50	10-00-11.00	11-00-12-00	6-00	7-00	7-50c	26-2	9-4	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
10-315	11-563	11-961	14-963	9-013	11-202	9-990	26-0	9-6	25-107	20-267
9-25	12-50-13-50	11-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	25	9-4	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
9-25	11-00	18-00c	18-00c	15-00c	15-00c	14-00	26-7	9	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
7-50-8-00	12-50-13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	14-00-15-00c	27-7	9-5	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
10-00	11-50	11-00	12-00	9-00-10-00	9-00-10-00	8-00	26	9-7	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
9-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	6-00	25	8-8	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
10-00	11-00	14-00	15-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	25	9-7	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-75	13-00	10-00	11-50	8-00	9-50	7-72c	26	9-8	22-00-25-00	15-00-18-00
10-50	11-00	14-00	18-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	27-5	9-5	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	23-5	9-4	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22-8g	9-6	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
9-00	10-50	16-00	17-00	13-00	13-50	13-00	26	9-8	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
11-75	12-00	17-00	17-00	13-00	13-00	13-48c	24-8	9-8	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
9-00	10-50-12-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	23-2	10	25-00	16-00-20-00
10-00	10-00-12-00	14-00	15-50	10-00	11-50	11-50	24-5	9-8	25-00-35-00	18-00-22-00
10-00	11-00-12-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	14-00	25-2	9-8	28-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
10-00-12-00	10-00-12-00	12-00	15-00c	9-00	9-00-10-50c	12-00c	22	8-3	27-00-30-00	20-00-24-00
10-00-12-00	11-50-12-00	16-00	18-00	14-00	14-00	17-00	23	9-6	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00
10-00-11-50	10-00-11-50	18-00c	18-00c	12-00c	12-00c	10-50c	23-6	9-8	30-00-40-00	17-00-30-00
12-00	10-25-12-00	16-00c	16-00c	12-00c	12-00c	12-00c	23-2	9-8	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
10-00	9-00-10-50	17-00c	17-00c	14-00c	14-00c	7-50-10-50c	22-6	9-7	22-00-28-00	20-00-22-00
8-50g	11-50g	g	c. & g 18-00	g	c & g 14-00	c & g 10-00	25	9-5	30-00-45-00	25-00-30-00
9-00	12-50	22-00c	22-00c	9-00	9-00	9-00	26-6	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
8-00	10-00	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	23-8	9-5	20-00-28-00	14-00-22-00
13-00	10-00	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	31-7	9-8	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
9-00-14-00	13-00	15-00c	15-00c	12-00c	12-00c	12-75c	31-2	10	n	25-00
16-00	14-50-15-00	12-00	13-50	12-00	9-00-12-00c	12-00c	34-2	10	22-00	14-00
8-00-11-00	9-50	8-00	12-00	6-00	7-50-9-00c	6-00c	35	9-7	p	20-00-30-00
9-50-13-00	10-00-13-00	6-75	8-00c	6-25	7-00c	6-00c	26-4	9-2	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-00-12-50	12-50	6-50	7-50	6-00	7-00	7-00	26-1	10	22-50-35-00	15-00-22-50
10-375	15-188	7-250	8-375	7-500	8-375	7-500	27	9-7	22-50-35-00	15-00-22-50
12-00h	14-50-15-50	4-50-7-00	5-50-8-50	6-00c	8-00-9-50	6-00c	10-0	10	30-00-45-00	20-00-30-00
6-50-11-00h	14-00-16-75	8-00-9-50	9-00-10-50	9-00	10-313	11-167	27-8	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
8-844	17-713	10-00-10-50	11-00-12-00	11-167	11-167	11-167	29-1	10-4	32-500	21-250
9-75-12-25h	14-00-16-20d	3-25-5-25	4-75-6-75	8-50	8-50	8-50	28-3	10	30-00-45-00	20-00-30-00
8-00-10-00h	19-00	14-00c	14-00c	13-00c	13-00c	13-00c	29-5	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
7-50-9-00h	18-50	6-000	7-000	4-167	4-167	4-167	29-5	10	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
5-25-9-00h	18-25	g	g	g	g	g	29	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-20-00
6-031	g	g	g	g	g	g	29-0	10-5	29-063	20-250
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	33-3g	10	25-00-27-50	18-00-20-00
6-00	g	g	g	g	g	g	30	12-5	30	20-00-25-00
5-00-6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	29-4	10-6	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
7-60-8-00h	f & g 10-00	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	20	g	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
4-00-5-75h	g	g	g	g	g	g	4-00	27-5	30-00	18-00-00
9-791	11-440	g	g	g	g	g	32-8	11-8	26-553	20-250
6-25-7-50	11-70	12-00	12-00	9-300	9-423	4-950	38-7	13-7	20-00	18-00-00
9-50-11-50	13-50	9-00-10-00i	11-00-13-00i	5-625c	5-625c	5-625c	38-7	13-9	22-00-31-00	18-00-20-00
9-00-10-50	11-50	8-50	10-00-10-50	6-00-6-25c	6-00-6-25c	6-00-6-25c	38-7	13-7	32-00-38-00	22-00-28-00
9-75-10-75	11-50	7-00	7-00	4-50	4-50	4-50	29-9	11-9	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00
9-50-10-50	11-50	7-00	7-00	4-50	4-50	4-50	29-9	10-9	27-50	24-00-00
9-75-10-75	9-00	6-50	8-421c	4-772c	4-772c	4-772c	32	11-7	20-00-25-00	16-00-18-00
7-70-8-20	g	g	g	g	g	g	34	11-2	22-00-30-00	16-00-22-00
12-00-13-50	g	g	g	g	g	g	33-3	10-7	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00

d. Lower price for petroleum coke. f Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including birch \$40-\$60. r Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1925	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1927	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1931	Feb. 1932	Mar. 1932
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.6	101.3	97.3	97.7	95.6	91.8	75.1	69.2	69.1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	99.9	96.0	97.9	88.5	84.9	58.6	56.4	56.7
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.3	103.7	100.9	107.1	110.0	106.1	80.7	62.4	63.5
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	112.5	103.1	93.0	93.3	92.8	85.8	74.9	71.6	71.5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.4	98.5	98.8	94.9	91.8	82.9	74.8	74.4
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	104.5	100.6	97.5	94.1	93.5	92.5	87.8	87.0	86.3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.9	103.1	94.5	90.2	107.1	93.1	68.6	63.1	60.3
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	100.3	101.7	93.7	93.0	92.7	93.3	86.9	87.2	86.2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.6	99.9	99.2	96.1	95.0	94.1	87.9	84.2	83.3
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.2	101.9	95.8	96.1	94.6	93.3	79.3	73.1	72.9
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.7	102.3	98.8	100.2	98.8	100.2	76.2	63.1	63.8
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	96.5	101.7	93.8	93.5	91.8	88.7	81.4	79.7	78.9
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	104.9	100.7	97.8	99.0	96.1	89.5	69.3	66.4	65.9
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	99.2	103.3	106.1	95.7	94.1	96.2	90.6	91.1	90.8
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	105.5	100.4	96.9	99.4	96.3	88.8	66.9	63.7	63.1
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.9	101.4	96.2	96.0	100.6	96.1	83.9	79.4	79.1
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	106.2	100.2	97.0	100.1	95.4	87.2	63.2	60.2	59.6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.3	100.8	95.7	96.9	88.1	83.1	59.4	56.9	56.9
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.6	104.2	101.9	105.2	107.0	103.0	80.2	62.9	63.8
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.4	101.0	99.6	107.1	98.0	91.1	59.3	52.1	51.7
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	97.3	98.2	94.2	105.4	97.4	76.7	70.3	71.1
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.4	98.3	98.7	94.7	91.6	82.8	74.9	74.5
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.6	101.4	97.0	91.8	93.5	91.2	82.7	82.6	81.3
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	100.8	101.7	98.4	101.4	96.6	89.8	64.4	58.5	57.5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.8	101.5	97.0	95.7	93.2	91.3	77.8	71.2	71.9

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 454)

consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1931. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3;

1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1932\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	163	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	163	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	163	131

## Retail Prices

Beef prices showed little change during the month, sirloin steak averaging 25.3 cents per pound as compared with 25.2 cents in February, and shoulder roast averaging 13.7 cents per pound in March as compared with 13.5 cents in February. These prices compare with 29.3 cents per pound for sirloin steak in March, 1931, and 17.1 cents for shoulder roast. Mutton was up from an average price of 22.1 cents per pound in February to 22.4 cents in March. Pork prices were steady, fresh leg roast averaging 15.7 cents per pound and salt pork 16 cents per pound. These prices compare with 22.9 cents per pound for fresh pork in March, 1931, and 24.7 cents per pound for salt. Prices in the Prairie Provinces and in Quebec were considerably lower than in other provinces. Breakfast bacon averaged 22 cents per pound in March, as compared with 22.8 cents in February and 38.7 cents in March, 1931. Lard was down from an average price of 12.5 cents per pound in February to 11.8 cents in March, decreases occurring in most localities.

Egg prices were substantially higher in the western provinces while declines occurred in most localities in the Maritime Provinces. The average price for fresh was 32.8 cents per dozen in March, as compared with 29.7 cents in February, and for cooking 25.7 cents per dozen in March and 22.7 cents in February. Milk was again slightly lower at an average price of 10.2 cents per quart. Reductions were reported from Sorel, Stratford, Kingston, London and Calgary. Butter prices were lower in most localities, dairy averaging 20.4 cents per pound in March as compared with 22.3 cents in February and 33.3 cents in March, 1931, and creamery averaging 23.7 cents per pound in March, 25.9 cents in February and 37.6 cents in March, 1931.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 6 cents per pound. Canned vegetables were again slightly lower, tomatoes averaging 10.4 cents per tin, peas 10.4 cents per tin, and corn 10.9 cents per tin. These prices compare with 13.7 cents for tomatoes in 1931, 12.4 cents for peas and 14.4 cents for corn. Beans were down in the average from 4.6 cents per pound in February to 4.4 cents in March. Potatoes were again slightly lower at an average price of 69.5 cents per ninety pounds. Anthracite coal declined from an average price of \$16.19 per ton to \$16.10. Decreases were reported from Toronto, Niagara Falls, Brantford and Kitchener.

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.



### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat prices, which had advanced considerably during February, remained relatively steady during the first two weeks in March and then gradually declined until nearly the end of the month when some slight recovery occurred. The high price for the month was 66½ cents per bushel reached on the 10th and the low 58.6 cents per bushel reached on the 26th. The decline was said to be due to the increased shipments from Australia and the Argentine, and to reports that large quantities held in the United States might be marketed immediately. The recovery toward the end of the month was said to be due to a better demand from Europe for North American wheat. In coarse grains quotations for the most part were slightly higher, western barley being up from an average of 38.4 cents per bushel to 39.9 cents; western oats from 29.2 cents per bushel to 30.1 cents; and rye from 44.1 cents per bushel to 47.9 cents. Flax was unchanged at \$1.02 per bushel. Bran and shorts at Montreal were higher, each advancing \$2.25 per ton, the former to \$22, and the latter to \$23. Raw sugar at New York was substantially lower at 85 cents per cwt., Canadian funds, as compared with \$1.15 in February. Granulated sugar at Montreal was down from \$4.56 per cwt. to \$4.47. Ceylon rubber at New York was down from an average price of 4.6 cents per pound in February to 3.7 cents in March in Canadian funds. In live stock prices choice steers at Toronto declined from \$5.95 per hundred pounds to \$5.84 but advanced at Winnipeg

from \$4.92 per hundred pounds to \$5.08. Veal calves at Toronto declined from \$8.13 per hundred pounds to \$7.39 and at Winnipeg from \$7.16 per hundred pounds to \$5.76. Lambs at Toronto advanced from \$7.19 per hundred pounds to \$7.30 and at Winnipeg from \$5.97 per hundred pounds to \$6.25, while at Montreal the same grade declined from \$6.65 per hundred pounds to \$6.49. Bacon hogs at Toronto declined from \$4.94 per hundred pounds to \$4.90 but advanced at Winnipeg from \$4.05 per hundred pounds to \$4.12. Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 21.4 cents per pound to 27.2 cents, at Toronto from 20.9 cents per pound to 26.9 cents, and at Winnipeg from 20 cents per pound to 25 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal were up from an average price of 28.8 cents per dozen to 31 cents, while at Winnipeg the price was down from 28.8 cents per dozen to 24.8 cents. Raw cotton at New York was slightly lower at an average price of 7.7 cents per pound, in Canadian funds, as compared with 7.8 cents in February. Raw silk at New York was down from \$2.58 per pound to \$2.18. In lumber prices fir declined from \$11 per thousand board feet to \$10 and spruce from \$16 per thousand board feet to \$15. Automobile body plates were slightly lower at \$3.25 per hundred pounds, while annealed steel sheets also declined slightly to \$2.83 per hundred pounds. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal declined from \$3.45 per hundred pounds to \$7.64 and imported copper wire bars from \$7.16 per hundred pounds to \$6.72. Tin ingots at Toronto were down from 29.8 cents per pound to 28.8 cents. Anthracite coal prices showed a seasonal decline, being down at Toronto from \$13.81 per ton to \$12.75.

### PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

#### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 63.4 for February, as compared with 63.7 for January, a decline of 0.6 per cent for the month. A decline of 0.6 per cent in food was due to a substantial reduction in meat

and fish, partly counteracted by advances in cereals and other foods. Among non-foods, iron and steel and cotton advanced, but all other groups were lower than in January.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 86.7 at the end of February, an advance of 2.3 per cent for the month due to substantial advances in vegetable foods, animal foods and sundries, which were partly offset by declines in sugar, coffee and tea, minerals and textiles.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 146 at March 1, a decline of one point for the month due to decreases in

(Continued on page 472)

## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Mexico	Peru	United States	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia
Description of Index	29 foods 60 cities Department of Labour	Food, Santiago ago	Cost of living, 16 towns	Foods	Foods, Lima	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of living towns	Cost of living, 12 towns	Cost of living towns
Base Period	1913	March, 1928	First half, 1923	1923	1913	1913	July, 1914	1921	1914	July, 1914
1913.....	7.34	100	100	100	(c) 100	(c) 100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	7.42	103	100	102	(a) 100	(i) 103.0	102.1	100	100	100
1915.....	7.74	107	100	102	(a) 100	(i) 105.3	101.7	100	100	100
1916.....	8.46	124	100	100	(a) 101	(i) 118.3	101.7	100	100	100
1917.....	11.62	145	100	100	(a) 106	(i) 124.4	102.3	100	100	100
1918.....	13.27	152	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1919.....	13.27	152	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1920.....	13.54	156	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1921.....	13.54	156	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1922.....	10.86	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1923.....	10.37	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1924.....	10.37	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1925.....	10.40	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1926.....	11.07	137	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1927.....	10.92	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1928.....	10.98	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1929.....	10.98	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1930.....	11.88	150	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1931.....	11.24	157	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1932.....	10.91	156	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1933.....	10.92	156	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1934.....	9.86	150	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1935.....	9.14	146	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1936.....	8.86	142	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1937.....	8.16	138	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1938.....	8.11	137	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1939.....	8.20	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1940.....	8.03	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1941.....	7.84	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1942.....	7.82	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1943.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1944.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1945.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1946.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1947.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1948.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1949.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1950.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1951.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1952.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1953.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1954.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1955.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1956.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1957.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1958.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1959.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1960.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1961.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1962.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1963.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1964.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1965.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1966.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1967.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1968.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1969.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1970.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1971.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1972.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1973.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1974.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1975.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1976.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1977.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1978.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1979.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1980.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1981.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1982.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1983.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1984.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1985.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1986.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1987.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1988.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1989.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1990.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1991.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1992.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1993.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1994.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1995.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1996.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1997.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1998.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
1999.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100
2000.....	7.85	135	100	100	(a) 126	(i) 137.3	102.6	100	100	100









## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Concluded

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	Sweden		Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa		China		India		Indo-China (French)		Japan	Australia	New Zealand	
		Foods, fuel and light, 49 towns	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Cairo	Cost of living, Cairo	Foods, 9 towns	Cost of living, 9 towns	Foods, Tientsin	Cost of living, Tientsin (t)	Foods, Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	Foods, Hanoi	Cost of living, Hanoi	Foods, Tokyo	Foods, 30 towns	Foods, 30 towns	Cost of living
Base Period		July, 1914	July, 1914	June, 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	Jan., 1913—July, 1914	1910 = 1000	1910 = 1000	1926	1926 (t)	July, 1914	July, 1914	1925	1925	July, 1914	1923-1927 = 1000	1923-1927 = 1000	1928-1930
1913	July	100	100	(d)	(d)	100	100	1163	1163			100	100			100	651		703
1914	July	124	124			99	100	(a) 1148	(a) 1148										(a) 803
1915	July	124	124			123	118	(a) 1228	(a) 1228										(a) 857
1916	July	142	142			190	157	(a) 1418	(a) 1418										(a) 920
1917	July	261	261			216	184	(a) 1437	(a) 1437										(a) 985
1918	July	210	210			224	201	(a) 1559	(a) 1559										(a) 1027
1919	July	297	270			281	237	(a) 2049	(a) 2049										(a) 1165
1920	July	232	236			266	237	(a) 1856	(a) 1856										(a) 1267
1921	July	232	236			279	266	(a) 1856	(a) 1856										(a) 1165
1922	July	179	190			157	160	(a) 1637	(a) 1637										(a) 1134
1923	July	169	174			165	152	(a) 1320	(a) 1320										(a) 977
1924	July	159	171			170	165	(a) 1320	(a) 1320										(a) 988
1925	July	169	176			168	158	(a) 1332	(a) 1332										(a) 1030
1926	July	156	172			158	159	(a) 1337	(a) 1337										(a) 1026
1927	July	151	169			160	147	(a) 1364	(a) 1364										(a) 1002
1928	July	157	173			157	161	(a) 1440	(a) 1440										(a) 1004
1929	July	151	169			155	161	(a) 1440	(a) 1440										(a) 1000
1930	January	145	167			155	161	(a) 1399	(a) 1399										(a) 993
1930	April	140	165			152	158	(a) 1283	(a) 1283										(a) 982
1930	July	140	164			152	159	(a) 1283	(a) 1283										(a) 985
1930	October	137	163			148	146	(a) 1237	(a) 1237										(a) 968
1931	January	132	161			146	142	(a) 1241	(a) 1241										(a) 990
1931	February	133	161			146	142	(a) 1241	(a) 1241										(a) 991
1931	March	132	160			144	142	(a) 1233	(a) 1233										(a) 982
1931	April	132	160			144	142	(a) 1233	(a) 1233										(a) 985
1931	May	129	157			141	140	(a) 1232	(a) 1232										(a) 982
1931	June	129	157			141	140	(a) 1232	(a) 1232										(a) 985
1931	July	130	158			140	140	(a) 1197	(a) 1197										(a) 988
1931	August	129	158			138	149	(a) 1153	(a) 1153										(a) 968
1931	September	130	159			139	149	(a) 1173	(a) 1173										(a) 985
1931	October	129	158			138	148	(a) 1173	(a) 1173										(a) 988
1931	November	129	157			137	147	(a) 1173	(a) 1173										(a) 985
1931	December	129	157			136	146	(a) 1152	(a) 1152										(a) 988
1932	January	127	157			134	144	(a) 1137	(a) 1137										(a) 968
1932	February	127	157			132	144	(a) 1137	(a) 1137										(a) 968
1932	March	127	157			129	142	(a) 1137	(a) 1137										(a) 968

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) New series. (i) December. (j) Cost of food budget. (k) Highest category workmen's household. (l) Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada			Chile	Peru	United States				Albania	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria
	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bank of Nova Scotia			General Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist	Irving Fisher	Ministry of Industry and Labour	
Number of Commodities	502 (n)	81	8	—	58	1913	1926	(g)	(b)	(k)	1913	1926	1914
Base period	1926	1923	1922-1926	1913	1913	1913	1926	(g)	(b)	(k)	1913	1926	1914
1913.....	64.0	.....	.....	100	100	.....	69.8 \$	.....	118.576	.....	66.2	.....	.....
1914.....	64.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.3	8.6566	118.708	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1915.....	70.3	.....	.....	.....	120.0	.....	69.3	9.8698	124.958	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1916.....	81.4	.....	.....	.....	145.9	.....	83.4	11.5294	145.142	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1917.....	118.6	.....	.....	.....	175.8	.....	123.0	16.0680	211.950	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1918.....	127.7	.....	.....	.....	212.5	.....	132.0	19.1624	232.575	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1919.....	129.8	.....	.....	.....	219.8	.....	141.1	18.8964	233.707	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1920.....	164.1	.....	.....	.....	238.1	.....	165.8	19.3528	260.414	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1921.....	104.8	.....	.....	.....	204.6	.....	93.4	10.7284	159.833	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1922.....	98.7	.....	.....	.....	189.8	.....	99.4	12.1069	173.743	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1923.....	98.5	.....	.....	.....	189.1	.....	98.4	13.0895	188.711	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1924.....	101.2	.....	.....	.....	191.9	.....	94.9	12.2257	185.485	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1925.....	101.2	.....	.....	.....	198.3	.....	104.3	13.8526	185.899	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1926.....	108.1	.....	.....	.....	204.0	.....	99.5	12.7378	186.014	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1927.....	98.5	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	94.1	12.3803	185.598	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1928.....	98.0	.....	.....	.....	193	.....	98.3	13.1418	185.183	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1929.....	97.2	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	98.0	12.4853	188.639	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1930.....	95.3	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	90.7	11.6759	186.513	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1931.....	85.3	.....	.....	.....	177	.....	82.6	10.9908	188.298	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1932.....	76.7	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	77.0	9.5032	186.719	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1933.....	75.1	.....	.....	.....	178	.....	75.5	9.3037	185.036	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1934.....	74.4	.....	.....	.....	178	.....	74.5	9.1690	183.546	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1935.....	73.0	.....	.....	.....	178	.....	73.3	9.2291	182.595	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1936.....	72.2	.....	.....	.....	181	.....	71.3	8.9134	149.419	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1937.....	71.7	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	70.0	8.6416	145.885	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1938.....	70.9	.....	.....	.....	177	.....	70.0	8.7756	145.591	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1939.....	70.0	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	69.1	8.7927	145.724	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1940.....	67.2	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	68.4	8.4904	141.724	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1941.....	66.48	.....	.....	.....	169	.....	68.6	8.2962	136.416	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1942.....	67.11	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	67.3	8.0877	140.369	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1943.....	69.4	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.9123	140.401	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1944.....	69.2	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.7325	140.681	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1945.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.5243	140.344	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1946.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1947.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1948.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1949.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1950.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1951.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1952.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1953.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1954.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1955.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1956.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1957.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1958.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1959.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1960.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1961.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1962.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1963.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1964.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1965.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1966.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1967.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1968.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1969.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1970.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1971.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1972.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1973.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1974.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1975.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1976.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1977.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1978.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1979.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1980.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1981.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1982.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1983.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1984.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1985.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1986.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1987.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1988.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1989.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1990.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1991.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1992.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1993.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1994.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1995.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1996.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1997.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1998.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
1999.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....
2000.....	69.1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	66.3	7.3186	139.533	.....	(a)	.....	.....



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Czecho- Slo- vakia	Danzig	Den- mark	Ethio- pia	Finland	France	Ger- many	Great Britain			Hun- gary	Italy	Latvia	Lith- uania	Nether- lands	Norway
Authority	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Official	Depart- ment of Sta- tistics	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Econo- mistic	Statist	London Times Bureau	Milan Cham- ber of Com- merce	Official Riga	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics
Number of Commodities	126	—	118	44	139	45	38	150	58	1867- 1877	60	125	61	87	48	100
Base Period	July 1914	1913- 1914	1913	1913	1926	1914	1913	1924	1927	1867- 1877	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1st half 1914
1913.....	(b)	.....	100	100	.....	(a) 100	100	(a) 100.0	(d)	(d)	(d)	100	100	(a) 100	100	(c)
1914—July.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85-0	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 146	.....
1915—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 226	.....
1916—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130-5	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 276	.....
1917—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 373	.....
1918—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193-1	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 304	.....
1919—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 314	.....
1920—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 292	.....
1921—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158-2	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 182	.....
1922—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134-0	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....
1923—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 145	.....
1924—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 126	.....
1925—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111-3	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 151	.....
1926—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103-5	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 141	.....
1927—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 156	.....
1928—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 135	.....
1929—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131-3	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 143	.....
1930—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 143	.....
1931—January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....
1931—February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....
1931—March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....
1931—April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....
1931—May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....
1931—June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....
1931—July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....
1931—August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....
1931—September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....
1931—October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....
1931—November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....
1931—December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....
1932—January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....
1932—February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....
1932—March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 144	.....

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Poland	Russia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Yugoslavia	Egypt	South Africa	China (Shanghai)	Dutch East Indies	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Central Statistical Office	Central Statistical Bureau (1)	Director or General of Statistics	Svensk Finans-tidning Commerce Dept.	Official (m)	National Bank	Dept. of Statistics	Census of Statistics Office	National Commerce Commission	Dept. of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce	Dept. of Statistics, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	—	69	74	47	71	50	23	188	119	92	75	56	92	—
Base Period	1927	1913	1913	July 1, 1913, June 30, 1914	July 1914	1926	Jan. 1, 1913- July 31, 1914	1910 = 1000	1926	1913	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911 = 1000	1900-1913 = 1000
1913.....		100			(b)			1125		100		(a) 132.3	1088 (a)	1055
1914-July.....		(a) 101	116	100	100			(a) 1090			100	(a) 126.3	(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1915-July.....		(a) 119	145	157	161.3		(a) 120	1204			112	(a) 127.8	(a) 1822	(a) 1238
1916-July.....		(a) 141	185	182	179.0		(a) 134	1379			128	(a) 154.9	(a) 1505	(a) 1323
1917-July.....		(a) 166	244	187	173.3		(a) 168	1583			143	(a) 196.4	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1918-July.....		(a) 207	339	207	172.3		(a) 207	1723			178 (a)	(a) 259.1	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919-July.....		(a) 204	320	221	181.0		(a) 225	1810			186 (a)	(a) 326.8	(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920-July.....		(a) 221	363	374	261.3		(a) 283	2613			209	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1921-July.....		186	211	215	178.6		164	1688	105.0 (a)	182	183	(a) 349.8	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1922-July.....		(a) 296	174	165	161.3		158	1523	97.6 (a)	170	181	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1923-July.....		(a) 169	170	157	179.0		123	1395	100.8 (a)	173	170	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1924-July.....		(a) 172	182	148	173.3		122	1494	108.5 (a)	174	170	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1925-July.....		183	188	160	173.3		122	1494	108.5 (a)	174	170	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1926-July.....		182	188	160	173.3		122	1494	108.5 (a)	174	170	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1927-July.....	102.1	182	188	160	173.3	(a) 100	122	1494	108.5 (a)	174	170	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1928-July.....	95.5	172	188	160	173.3	(a) 100	122	1494	108.5 (a)	174	170	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1929-July.....	88.2	182	188	160	173.3	(a) 100	122	1494	108.5 (a)	174	170	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1930-January.....	83.0	189	170	114	121	(a) 106.2	105	1119	115.4 (a)	111	111	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1931-January.....	78.4	187	175	109	115	75.7	105	1119	115.4 (a)	111	111	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1931-October.....	71.6		173	107	115	75.7	105	1119	115.4 (a)	111	111	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1931-February.....	72.1		175	108	114	74.8	105	1119	115.4 (a)	111	111	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1931-March.....	72.5		174	107	113	74.8	105	1119	115.4 (a)	111	111	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1931-April.....	74.1		172	108	112	75.5	100	1115	126.2 (a)	105	105	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1931-May.....	74.8		169	107	111	75.4	97	1109	129.2 (a)	104	104	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1931-June.....	70.3		170	105	110	73.8	97	1109	129.2 (a)	104	104	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1931-July.....	70.3		175	105	110	74.4	94	1104	127.4 (a)	103	103	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1931-August.....	69.0		177	104	109	73.6	92	1109	130.3 (a)	103	103	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1931-September.....	67.0		177	100	107	73.6	91	1109	130.3 (a)	103	103	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1931-October.....	66.3		175	100	108	69.5	95	1109	129.2 (a)	104	104	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1931-November.....	68.2		176	103	110	69.5	95	1109	129.2 (a)	104	104	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1931-December.....	66.4		177	103	111	67.2	91	1083	121.8 (a)	97	97	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1932-January.....	63.9		177	101	109	67.8	91	1083	121.8 (a)	97	97	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1932-February.....	64.6		177	101	109	67.8	91	1083	121.8 (a)	97	97	(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881
1932-March.....				101	110	67.3			119.9 (a)			(a) 366.5	(a) 2671	(a) 1881

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) New Series. (i) Revised series. (j) Sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. (k) Estimated cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets. (l) Until end of 1927. (m) Until end of 1926. (n) Prior to 1926, number of commodities was 236.



(Continued from page 464)

food prices, chiefly eggs, milk and potatoes, although butter prices were higher.

### Austria

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base of the first half of 1914=100, was 113 for March, an advance of one point for the month due to increases in food prices.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number on the base July, 1914=100, was 108 for March, showing no change from February. With the exception of a slight reduction in the food group, all groups were unchanged.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The *Annalist* index number on the base 1913=100, was 91.1 for March, a decline of 1.3 per cent for the month. With the exception of small increases in build-

ing materials and miscellaneous commodities, declines were shown in all groups.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$7.1515 at April 1, a fall of 2.3 per cent for the month. Of the 13 groups, only naval stores showed a rise, while fruits were unchanged and all other groups were lower than at March 1.

*Dun's* index number of wholesale commodity quotations proportioned to the *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included was \$138.316 at April 1, a fall of 0.9 per cent for the month. Increases were noted in the metals and miscellaneous commodities group, while all other groups declined.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The National Industrial Conference Board index number on the base 1923=100, was 80.1 for February, a decline of 1.6 per cent for the month. Declines were registered in all five groups.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Master Not Liable for Employee's Negligence Outside Scope of Employment

The Supreme Court of Canada, on February 2, affirmed the judgment of the British Columbia Court of Appeal in the case of *Battistoni versus Thomas*. The various stages of this case have been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1931 page 377; October, 1931, page 1161. The circumstances of the case, as already stated, were as follows:—

Morgan Thomas had a contract to collect milk in cans from farmers in Fraser Valley and deliver the filled cans at a dairy in Vancouver, and he employed his son to drive the truck. On Christmas Day, 1929, the son, having delivered his load, took a friend with him, and passed the afternoon driving about Vancouver instead of returning home with the truck as his father expected him to do. While he was so driving around, his car struck and seriously injured a woman (she and her husband being the plaintiffs in the case), who brought the action against the father and son (the former was included as being the employer of the driver of the truck). On appeal by the father against the decision of the lower court, the Court of Appeal held that in such cases the decision must depend upon particular circumstances. In the present case, the driver at the time of the accident was acting outside the scope of his employment and was going "on a frolic of his own," without being at all upon his master's business.

On the appeal by the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Lamont, in the Supreme Court of Canada, in affirming the judgment of the lower court, said:—

"A master is responsible for the consequences of his servant's negligent act only while the servant is on his master's business. That is to say, the master is responsible for the result of the negligent acts of his servant committed in the course of the servant's employment. The difficulty, however, is to determine when the master's employment has ended and the servant's frolic has begun, or, as in this case, to determine when the servant's frolic ended and he again entered upon his master's business."

His Lordship concluded that, in the present case, Claude Thomas (the driver of the truck) had made an independent journey, outside the scope of his employment, and that his father (the respondent) could not be held liable for the consequences of the son's negligent driving on that occasion.

*Battistoni versus Thomas* (Supreme Court of Canada), 1932. *Dominion Law Report*, vol. 1, page 577.

### Wages of Non-union Workmen in Quebec Must Conform with Union Agreement

Under a contract between a firm of contractors and a Protestant School Board in Montreal the firm agreed to pay carpenters a minimum rate of 75 cents an hour. The

contractor paid this rate to the carpenters who were members of the trade union concerned, but paid only 55 cents an hour to a non-union carpenter who was employed on the job. The latter brought an action against the contractor in the Circuit Court, Montreal, for the amount of the contract rate of wages, basing his claim on the provisions of an amendment of 1931 to the Professional Syndicate Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 528), which provides as follows:—

"If it be stipulated in any contract that workmen or the members of a syndicate, union or federation of syndicates shall receive a stated wage, such workmen or members, although not a party to the contract, are entitled to the rate of wages therein stated, notwithstanding any renunciation thereto afterwards agreed upon by them, whether expressed or implied."

Mr. Justice Stackhouse pointed out that the question at issue was whether all classes of workmen or only members of a syndicate were entitled to the protection afforded by the Professional Syndicates Act as amended by the new section.

"The amendment," he said, "reads 'workmen or members'. Is the word 'or' to be taken in its ordinary and usual disjunctive sense, or is it to be interpreted conjunctively? . . . If this amendment is to be read as including all classes of workmen, as well as those who are members of syndicates, there is no doubt that it is a direct derogation of the general principle of law as enunciated by our Civil Code regarding the general liberty of parties to contract, and the legislature in making such amendment to the Professional Syndicates Act has undoubtedly placed a very serious responsibility on those charged with the interpretation of their acts and intentions. There is no doubt that the rapid changes that are occurring in these eventful times have given rise to the necessity of such legislation in order to protect workmen and to afford them a relief from the more stringent enactments of bygone days. I, therefore, ask myself why should the legislature have passed such legislation with the idea that it should be limited to a certain class of workmen who have combined and organized themselves under the provisions of the Professional Syndicates Act, and omit therefrom the large body of independent workmen who, probably through no fault of their own or their desire to maintain their individual liberty, have not deemed it suitable to bury their personality. In other words, to admit defendant's contention, would be tantamount to recognizing class legislation of a very dangerous nature. The legislature may have expressed its inten-

tion in a slovenly manner, but that does not mean that the courts should be limited thereby and give an interpretation that should never have been intended.

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that the amendment 14a of the Quebec Professional Syndicates Act includes all classes of workmen, whether they are members of a professional syndicate, union or federation of syndicates, or independent workmen who are not associated with any corporate body, and that in virtue of this article, the plaintiff is entitled by law to the rate of wages fixed in the contract between the Protestant Board of School Commissioners and defendant, in the same manner as if he had been a party to the contract.

"For these reasons, I maintain plaintiff's action for \$58 and costs."

*Jensen versus Grimstead and Son Ltd.* (Quebec), 1932.

#### **Selection of a Checkweighman in Saskatchewan**

The miners employed in the Crescent Collieries, at Estevan, Saskatchewan, brought a charge in the Police Court at Weyburn against the owner of the mine, alleging that he had unlawfully discharged a checkweighman appointed by the employees, without having first applied in writing to a district court judge for permission to do so, as required by section 30 of the Mines Act of the province. Section 27 of the Act provides as follows:—

"The employees in any mine whose wages are regulated by the weight of the mineral recovered may, at their own cost, appoint one of their number (herein called a 'checkweigher') who shall be a practical working miner of at least three years' experience and resident in the province," etc.

The point at issue was as to the interpretation of the words "one of their number." The miners claimed that the section permitted them to appoint as checkweighman a member of their union, even though he was not actually employed at the mine; while the owner contended that as he had never employed the man in question, the latter had never been a checkweighman within the meaning of the Act. The Magistrate found that the miners had not complied with the requirements of section 27 in selecting a man to serve as checkweighman who was not one of their fellow employees.

#### **Right of Incorporated Community to Compensation for Member's Injury**

The question whether an incorporated society—in this case a religious community—can sue for damages for injuries to one of its members, was considered by the Judicial Com-



mittee of the Privy Council, in an appeal by the community from a judgment by the Supreme Court of Canada. The community in question was incorporated by a Quebec statute, and was bound by its rules to maintain, in sickness and health, its members, who by their vows own no property, everything acquired for them being vested in the community. In August, 1923, one of the members, who was mainly engaged in teaching, while travelling in a vehicle driven by an employee of a motor omnibus company, sustained, through the fault of the driver, serious injuries from which he subsequently died. The community thereby lost his services and were put to the expense of \$2,236 for his treatment and care. The community, in August, 1925, sued the company for damages to the extent of \$15,000. The action was tried by the Superior Court in Montreal, which awarded \$4,000 in damages. An appeal by the defendants against this decision was dismissed by the Court of King's Bench for Quebec (appeal side), but on further appeal the Supreme Court of Canada, by a majority, varied the judgment by reducing the amount of damages to \$2,236, and subject to that modification dismissed the appeal.

Two questions were in dispute: (1) whether any cause of action accrued to the community; and (2) whether any such cause of action was barred after one year. The Chief Justice of Canada was of opinion that the community had a cause of action under Article 1053 of the Civil Code, which reads:—

"Every person capable of discerning right from wrong is responsible for the damage caused by his fault to another, whether by positive act, imprudence, neglect or want of skill."

As regards the question of the limitation of the period after which action could be taken, the Chief Justice of Canada thought that the action by the community, "being a distant action from the action which could be maintained by the person who actually sustained the bodily injuries, was not an action 'for bodily injuries' within Article 2262 (2), which words," he considered, "should not be read as meaning 'for damages resulting from bodily injuries'." It fell rather within Article 2261 (2). Mr. Justice Lamont in a separate judgment took the same view upon both points. Mr. Justice Smith simply expressed his concurrence with the Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Mignault and Mr. Justice Rinfret dissented and held that the community had no cause of action under Article 1053; their judgments contained no express statement of what their views as to limitation would have been if they had thought that a cause of action did exist in the community.

Articles 2261 and 2262 are as follows:—

"2261. The following actions are prescribed by two years: 1. For seduction, or lying-in expenses; 2. For damages resulting from offences or quasi-offences, whenever other provisions do not apply; 3. For wages of workmen not reputed domestics and who are hired for a year or more; 4. For sums due schoolmasters, and teachers, for tuition, and board and lodging furnished by them."

"2262. The following actions are prescribed by one year:—1. For slander or libel, reckoning from the day that it came to the knowledge of the party aggrieved; 2. For bodily injuries, saving the special provisions contained in article 1056 and cases regulated by special laws; 3. For wages of domestic or farm servants, merchants' clerks and other employees who are hired by the day, week or month, or for less than a year; 4. For hotel or boarding-house charges."

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were of the opinion that the community's action should have been dismissed as being "prescribed by one year" under Article 2262 (2). This being so, they deemed it inadvisable to express an opinion on the remaining question, whether any cause of action accrued to the community, until that question should come before them in an appeal in which they could deal with it as the sole factor for their consideration.

*Maristes Freres (plaintiff and respondent) versus Regent Taxi and Transport Company (defendant and appellant)* Judicial Committee of the Privy Council 1932, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 2, page 70.

### No Mechanics' Lien on an Estate for Work Done for Tenant

A tenant occupying a house in Manitoba which he had rented from the owner engaged a plumber to install certain equipment, but died before he had settled his account with the plumber. The latter then sought to attach a lien to the owner's estate. The Referee of the Court of King's Bench decided that the plaintiff had no lien upon the estate, and, on appeal, this decision was affirmed by the Manitoba Court of Appeal, the Court holding that before a lien can attach against the estate of an owner of premises for work done, or material furnished, at the instance of a tenant, it must be shown that there was some direct dealing by the owner with the contractor, which, while not necessarily a direct contractual relationship, is more than mere knowledge of, or assent to, the work being done.

*Patridge versus Dunham et al.* (Manitoba), 1932, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 1, page 600.

# *Functions of the Department of Labour*

*Minister*—HON. W. A. GORDON

*Deputy Minister*—H. H. WARD

**Labour Gazette.**—The monthly publication of the "Labour Gazette" containing a review of the industrial situation throughout Canada, a record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, statistics of wages and hours, wholesale and retail prices in Canada and other countries, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, summaries of laws and legal decisions affecting labour and other information on current matters of industrial and labour interest.

**Labour Statistics and Information.**—The collection, compilation and publication of statistics of wages, hours, prices, cost of living, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents and industrial agreements; also of reports on labour organization and organization in industry, commerce and the professions; the conduct of investigational and research work bearing on industrial relations and labour conditions; the publication of bulletins of information on these subjects.

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.**—The administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Chap. 112, R.S.C., 1927, which provides for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in cases of disputes affecting mines and public utilities.

**Conciliation.**—The maintenance of a staff of officers at various points, including a Chief Conciliation Officer with headquarters at Ottawa, whose services are utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes.

**Fair Wages.**—The administration of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which provides for the observance of the current wage rates of the district. The eight-hour working day applies on Government contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition; the current hours of the district apply in other cases.

**Employment Service of Canada.**—The administration of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, Chap. 57, R.S.C. 1927, under which, in co-operation with various Provincial Governments, free public employment offices are maintained in 70 centres; statistical information relative to employment conditions is also collected and published.

**Technical Education.**—The administration of the Technical Education Act, Chap. 193, R.S.C., 1927, which provides for grants to the provinces for the purpose of promoting technical education; the collection and publication of information in the form of bulletins and otherwise.

**Combines Investigation Act.**—The administration of the Combines Investigation Act, Chap. 26, R.S.C., 1927, which provides means for investigation of alleged combines.

**Dominion Government Annuities.**—The administration of the Government Annuities Act, Chap. 7, R.S.C., 1927, whereby provision may be made for old age by the purchase of annuities by individuals, or associations on behalf of their members, or by employers on behalf of their employees.

**Old Age Pensions Act.**—The administration of the Old Age Pensions Act, Chap. 156, R.S.C., 1927 (amended, Statutes of Canada, 1931, Chapter 42), which provides for a Dominion-Provincial system of non-contributory pensions to needy persons over seventy years of age. The statute becomes operative by agreement with the respective provinces, the latter being entrusted with the payment of pensions, and the Dominion Government reimbursing each province coming into the scheme one-half (increased to three-fourths in 1931) of the sum disbursed in pensions.

**Dominion Unemployment Relief.**—The administration of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930 (First session of 17th Parliament of Canada, Chapter I), and of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931 (Statutes of Canada, 1931, Chapter 58), which provide for the granting of aid for the relief of unemployment.

**Labour Legislation in Canada.**—The compilation and publication of reports containing the text of the labour laws of the Dominion and of the Provinces.

**Library.**—The maintenance of a library of publications on labour and economic subjects.

**International Labour Organization (League of Nations).**—The collection and transmission of information required by the International Labour Conference and Office; correspondence with Federal and Provincial Government departments and with organizations of employers and employees relative thereto; the representation of Canada at the International Labour Conference and on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.



# Publications of the Department of Labour

## Labour Gazette—

Published monthly in English and French. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Canada, United States and Mexico, 20 cents per annum, postage prepaid. Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed, with postal note or money order, to Circulation Manager, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Bound volume for 1931 and for earlier years are available at \$2 each.

## Annual Report of the Department of Labour—

An outline of the activities of the Department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931. PRICE, 50 cents.

## Employment Service of Canada—

Annual Report of the Director, FREE ON APPLICATION.

## Technical Education—

Annual Report of the Director. Occasional Bulletins. FREE ON APPLICATION.

## Dominion Government Annuities—

Annual Report of the Superintendent. Booklets. Table of Rates, etc. FREE ON APPLICATION.

## Combines Investigation Act—

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruit and Vegetables in Western Canada, Feb. 18, 1925. PRICE, 20 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine amongst Coal Dealers at Winnipeg and other places in Western Canada, Feb. 28, 1925. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine Limiting Competition in the Marketing of New Brunswick Potatoes, June 9, 1925. PRICE, 20 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Bread in the City of Montreal, March 25, 1926. PRICE, 10 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables Produced in Ontario, July 31, 1926. PRICE, 15 cents.

Interim Report of Registrar on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, an Alleged Combine of Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Manufacturers, established to fix and maintain Resale Prices of Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Articles, Sept. 6, 1926. PRICE, 10 cents.

Report of Commissioner on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, Oct. 24, 1927. PRICE, 10 cents.

Report of Commissioner on the Amalgamated Builders' Council and Related Organizations, an Alleged Combine of Plumbing and Heating Contractors and others in Ontario, Oct. 31 and Dec. 18, 1929. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner on the Electrical Estimators Association, an Alleged Combine of Electrical Contractors in the City of Toronto, October 4, 1930. PRICE, 10 cents.

Report of Registrar on alleged Combine in the Bread-baking Industry in Canada, February 5, 1931. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner on alleged Combine in the Motion Picture Industry in Canada, April 30, 1931. PRICE, 50 cents.

## Labour Organization in Canada—

Published annually. Contains full information on trade unions, their origin, organization, officers, etc., with outlines of chief events in each year in connection with labour activities. PRICE, 50 cents.

## Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada—

Published annually. Gives information regarding associations of employers in industry and commerce, and professional and scientific organizations. PRICE, 25 cents.

## Co-operative Associations in Canada—

Published annually. A directory of the co-operative movement. PRICE, 25 cents.

## Labour Legislation as existing in Canada on December 31, 1928—

Contains text of Dominion and Provincial labour laws. PRICE, one dollar.

Supplements—Legislation in 1929 and 1930. PRICE, 25 cents each.

## The Employment of Children and Young Persons in Canada (December, 1930). PRICE, 25 cents.

## Reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1900-1931. FREE ON APPLICATION.

## Report on Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1931. FREE ON APPLICATION.

## Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1931. FREE ON APPLICATION.

## Bulletins of Industrial Relations Series:

PRICE, 10 cents each.

No. 1—Joint Councils in Industry.

No. 2—Report of a Conference on Industrial Relations held at Ottawa, Feb. 21-22, 1921.

No. 3—Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada, held at Ottawa, May 3-6, 1921.

No. 4—Employees' Magazines in Canada. *Out of print.*

No. 5—Canada and the International Labour Conference.

No. 6—The International Labour Organization—Laws of Canada bearing on Draft Conventions and Recommendations. *Out of print.*

No. 7—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from Sept. 1, 1920, to Sept. 30, 1923.

No. 8—National Conference regarding Winter Employment in Canada, Sept. 3-4, 1924—Report of Proceedings and Discussion.

No. 9—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from Oct. 1st, 1923, to Sept. 30, 1927.

No. 10—Report of Proceedings of Board from Oct. 1, 1927, to Sept. 30, 1930.

No. 11—Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada.

## Report of Judicial Proceedings respecting Constitutional Validity of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments of 1910, 1918 and 1920.—PRICE, 50 cents.

## Bulletin entitled "The Legal Status of Women in Canada".—FREE ON APPLICATION.

## Report of National Industrial Conference, 1919.—PRICE, 25 cents.

## Report of Royal Commission on Technical Education, 1913—

(In four parts, Part 3 out of print.) PRICE, 50 cents.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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VOLUME 32]

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed a decline at the beginning of April, according to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,855 employers of labour, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 800,924 persons, as compared with 810,885 in the preceding month. The employment index declined from 88·7 on March 1, to 87·5 at the beginning of April, as compared with 99·7 on April 1, 1931. On the same date in the preceding ten years, the index numbers were as follows: 1930, 107·8; 1929, 110·4; 1928, 102·3; 1927, 97·4; 1926, 92·5; 1925, 88·3; 1924, 90·4; 1923, 88·7; 1922, 81·8 and 1921, 85·1. The average number of workers employed in 1926 by the reporting firms forms the base, equal to 100, upon which these index numbers are computed.

At the beginning of April, 1932, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 20·4 in contrast with percentages of 20·6 at the beginning of March, 1932, and 15·5 at the beginning of April, 1931. The April percentage was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,828 labour organizations covering a membership of 181,396 persons.

The reports for the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business during March, 1932, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, was slightly more than that of the previous month, but considerably below the daily average shown during the corresponding month of last year. Vacancies in March, 1932, numbered 35,275, applications 55,271, and placements in regular and casual employment 34,275.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again slightly lower at \$7.22 for the beginning of April, as compared with \$7.27 for March; \$8.86 for April,

1931; \$11.24 for April, 1930; \$11.01 for April, 1929; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.51 for April, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 continued to decline, being 68·4 for April as compared with 69·1 for March; 74·4 for April, 1931; 91·2 for April, 1930; 94·5 for April, 1929; 98·4 for April, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64·0 for April, 1914.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during April showed a substantial increase over that recorded for the previous month. It was also much greater than in April, 1931. Eleven disputes were in progress at some time during the month involving 1,413 workers and resulting in a loss of 34,556 working days. Corresponding figures for March, 1932 were: 11 disputes, 1,510 workers and 26,410 working days, and for April, 1931, 12 disputes, 1,292 workers and 19,314 working days.

### Sixteenth International Labour Conference.

An account is given elsewhere in this issue of the proceedings of the 16th International Labour Conference, which was in session at Geneva from April 12-28, under the presidency of the Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, former Minister of Labour of Canada. The subjects dealt with by the Conference included invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance; the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies; the age of children admitted to employment in non-industrial occupations; and safety conditions in the work of longshoremen.

### Death of M. Albert Thomas Director of the International Labour Office

The death occurred suddenly in Paris on Sunday, May 8, of Monsieur Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva, following a heart attack. Monsieur Thomas' passing came as a great shock to those who were associated with



him in the work of the International Labour Organization at Geneva and to his former associates in public life in France.

Since his appointment as Director of the International Labour Office in 1919, he had served as Secretary-General of the successive sessions of the International Labour Conference, held from year to year in Geneva and attended by representatives of member countries from all parts of the world. He was also in charge of the permanent bureau of this organization from its establishment at the seat of the League of Nations in Geneva. He had brought to these offices a vivid personality, extraordinary vitality, energy and industry and unusual gifts as an organizer. His death is, therefore, a great loss to this important branch of the work of the League of Nations.

Monsieur Thomas was born at Champigny-sur-Marne on June 16, 1878, the son of a baker who made every sacrifice to give him an education. He won scholarships which took him successively to Germany and Russia and he became a disciple of the French political leader Jean Léon Jaurès, who made him the editor of his newspaper *L'Humanité*. He entered public life in 1908 as a municipal councillor of Champigny-sur-Marne. In 1910 he became a member of the French Chamber of Deputies and in his first year made himself a political figure of national importance by his successful intervention in a great railway strike. In the Chamber of Deputies he fought side by side with M. Jaurès for the interests of the working classes and wrote books on "German Syndicalism," "Socialist Politics" and "An Anecdotal History of Labour." During the war he was appointed Minister of Munitions of France and became known as the man who fed the artillery with its ammunition along the battle front.

During his twelve years tenure of the post of Director of the International Labour Office, he was always both the mainspring and the storm centre of this Organization and exerted himself to the very utmost to promote the objects for which the International Labour Organization was set up, namely, the advancement of social justice and the improvement of labour conditions by international agreement and legislative action all over the world. His travels took him all over the globe and included several visits to Canada, where, indeed, his name is well known to students of labour matters in all of the provinces.

Reference is made elsewhere in the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, which was recently brought to a close in Geneva, and to the important part which Monsieur Thomas had taken in this gathering.

It was stated in newspaper dispatches that throughout the existing depression he had exerted himself unsparingly, against the advice of friends and physicians, to help in devising means of coping with the world-wide conditions of unemployment, and that when the Conference closed at the end of April he was obviously worn out.

### **New measures for unemployment relief in Canada.**

On another page of this issue will be found the text of the new Act respecting Relief Measures which was introduced in the House of Commons on May 4 by the

Minister of Labour, together with the text of the resolution containing the principles on which the Act is based, and an explanatory statement by the Minister.

The decision of the Federal Government to apply a portion of relief expenditures to enable unemployed families to gain a subsistence on the land was announced by Mr. Gordon in April. The grant will be subject to the granting of equal contributions by the province and the municipality concerned. It is proposed to assist families, physically fit and otherwise qualified to undertake settlement, to put themselves on a self-supporting basis. The joint contribution will be sufficient to cover the cost of modest establishment in the way of livestock and equipment in addition to necessary subsistence while the families are getting a start. "This is in no sense a Government-aided land settlement scheme," Mr. Gordon said, "but an application of relief expenditure to enable families, receiving relief to contribute to their own maintenance by labour on the land, where they may eventually establish themselves on a self-supporting basis." Administration of the scheme will be under provincial jurisdiction with respect to the selection of families, location of suitable farms and settlement of families thereon. While responsibility for administration will rest upon the provinces it is intended that advisory committees, consisting of representatives of province, municipality, Federal Land Settlement Branch, Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, will co-operate. Adoption of the scheme in any locality will be dependent upon the approval and co-operation of the province and municipality concerned."

### **Unemployment relief in Australia**

The Hon. Joseph Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia, announced at a conference of the premiers of the various States held at

Melbourne during April that the Commonwealth Government would co-operate with the

States in negotiating a £10,000,000 loan for the relief of unemployment. The unemployment relief work to be financed by the proposed loan, he said, would include clearing, ring-barking, scrubbing, fencing, pest destruction, noxious weed eradication, and other sound work designed to increase productivity; also water supply, sewerage, and power and light schemes in the towns and cities. The money would be administered by a federal employment council and six similar councils in the States, on which service by men of the highest business capacity would be honorary.

### **Rural allotments for unemployed in New Zealand.**

Land settlement takes the leading place among the measures taken or proposed by the government of New Zealand to cope with unemployment. This policy is described in a recent statement by the Right Hon. J. G. Coates, Minister in charge of unemployment, which was presented to the House of Representatives on March 23. The minister states that the increase in unemployment has at last been arrested by the measures so far taken—subsidized employment on farms, highway construction camps for single men, encouragement of gold prospecting through the co-operation of the Unemployment Board and the Mines Department, public works such as land drainage, tidal flat and virgin-land reclamation, and arrangements to encourage farmers to employ help. A serious problem remains in the disposal of married unemployed, and for this a scheme of rural allotments is proposed.

"Under this new plan," Mr. Coates says, "sections of from five to ten acres will be acquired by any form of tenure which is most suitable to the case, and a cottage of the public-works type will be erected thereon. The allotments will be distributed throughout rural districts. The occupant of the section will work some of the time for himself on his place in providing his own sustenance, and part of the time for a nearby farmer or any one in the locality who can employ him. It is recognized that relief workers who are thus moved out will not immediately be able to earn an independent livelihood. Some part of the present relief allowance must therefore be continued. Again, there are many cases where a landowner could make available to a worker a portion of his land, and the occupant could work in the same way—that is to say, part of the time on his allotment, and part for farmers in the district. The Government appeals to all landowners and farmers to help in this time of stress. If they will

respond—and I am sure they will—an impetus will be given to production; men will be found employment; farmers will have labour; and at least some of the men, we hope, will later become permanent settlers. As typical of what can be done, and something that has been done, we can picture a farmer agreeing to take a relief worker and his family on to his place, with a cottage provided; the farmer setting aside a few acres and providing a cow or two, pigs and such farm-products as he can, while the relief worker agrees to work on stated terms on the farm. This matter of placing unemployed on rural allotments has been carefully considered. We are well aware of its difficulties and of its limitations; it is not wholly a land-settlement scheme, but rather an emergency measure to move some thousands of persons into an environment with opportunities for the individual. At the very least it will provide a shelter until the storm has passed over, and is certainly preferable to keeping families in congested areas with little hope or opportunity. Transport is amongst the incidental problems raised by a scheme of this character. The Railways Board have been consulted, and I am pleased to say that they have agreed to cut charges and to co-operate in a helpful way. The Government have agreed to recommend Parliament to provide a fund in the nature of capital expenditure to help to finance this scheme. With this plan—to which, I may say, I attach the greatest importance—I shall deal more fully when I speak on the Bill."

### **Proposed labour battalions for unemployed.**

The formation of a peace army composed of unemployed men was proposed in the House of Commons on April 13 by Mr. J. S.

Woodsworth, leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party. "It is suggested," he said. "that as an emergency measure—it is no permanent solution whatever, but it would be greatly preferable to the soup kitchen idea—that there be recruited a peace army; that every unemployed man be given a chance to earn \$1.10 a day, with everything found, and that this peace army go into the north country to clear brush, to make highways, and to beautify our parks and other areas, thus creating assets which would be of permanent value to us, especially so in view of the tourist business which has developed in Canada. More than anything else such an arrangement might help to save the morale of these men who are being degraded by hand-outs of food, and provision of very wretched shelter."



This suggestion is practically the same as that recently made by Mr. F. G. Brown, chairman of the British Columbia Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in the course of his evidence before the Select Committee of the Provincial Legislature on unemployment. Mr. Brown's evidence is reproduced on another page of this issue.

**United States employers and stabilization of employment.** In a pamphlet entitled: "Is Unemployment Insurance Feasible and Practicable?" Mr. J. D. Craig, actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, reaches

the following conclusion as to the most hopeful procedure whereby American workers might ultimately be provided with security of employment: "Security against the economic hazards involved in the major risks of life is," he says, "the cornerstone of any lasting program of industrial relations. Any program of providing such security has a very vital effect upon the progress, or lack of it, in the life of any nation. Now is precisely the time for American employers and employees to collaborate more closely than ever before. The problem of unemployment is industry's problem. Every means possible should be adopted to encourage employers and employees to co-operate in each individual factory, in every trade and in every industrial community. Only through experimentation, only through using individual factories as laboratories, are we going to discover eventually any plan, or plans, under which the nation as a whole will reap a genuine economic and social profit."

**Amending the British Unemployment Insurance System.**

New legislation has been adopted by the British Parliament extending until June 30, 1933, the period in which "transitional benefit" may be paid under workmen's compensation.

On that date the major act passed by the late Labour Government is due to expire; the new measure thus carrying existing benefits until the time comes for a complete amendment of the whole legislation in the light of past experience, and also in view of the report of the Royal Commission on Workmen's Compensation under Judge Holman Gregory (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 379). The *Economist* (April 9) points out that the first stage in redeeming the whole system, namely, the cessation of borrowing for the fund and the stoppage of "legal abuses," has been already achieved. "Next year is to see the second stage—the co-ordination of a host of amending legislation."

"Transitional benefits," which are now to continue for another year, consist of two classes of persons, firstly those who do not satisfy the statutory condition of the unemployment insurance scheme that they shall have made 30 contributions during the past two years; and, secondly, those who, while satisfying that condition, have already received the full 26 weeks' benefit.

**Employment of women since the war.**

The extent and character of the employment of women in various countries since the war is the subject of a study in the April issue

of the *International Labour Review* (Geneva). The writer, Madame A. Vallentin, finds that the popular belief as to the sudden invasion of the labour market by women in recent years is not in accordance with the facts; what has happened is, not the entry of more women into wage-earning occupations, but the opening up of new possibilities of employment, and the transfer of large numbers from traditionally "female" trades to others which either did not previously exist, or were mainly or altogether carried on by men. "The most important fact," the writer states, "is that women's employment passed the climax of its development as far back as the beginning of the century, and that with few exceptions most countries show a relative reduction in the employment of women." Figures are given showing that, in the United States and the principal European countries, "the vast extension in the employment of women took place in the second half of the 19th century." Comparing the percentages of female employment at the beginning of the century with those of twenty years later (i.e. about 1921) it is shown that "out of eighteen States for which comparison is possible only six show a rise in the employed proportion of the total female population and the same six show a rise in the female proportion of the total employed population."

"It is a generally accepted opinion," the writer continues, "that the war led to an unexampled increase in the employment of women. It appears, however, that except in a few cases, this development of women's work during the war—a subject worthy of separate study—consisted of the transfer of women to occupations in which women had hitherto not usually been employed, rather than of the engagement of large masses of women who had hitherto not been in employment. Only in one field, that of salaried employment, did the new demand draw on a hitherto untapped source of labour, the daughters of the middle classes. Apart from a slight and temporary

employment of certain groups of women in industry, which is difficult to measure accurately, the war effected only a transfer of women from one occupation to another, from so-called women's occupations to so-called men's occupations—and this tendency did not cease with the war.... Increasing industrialization has been accompanied by a transfer of women from the old-established women's occupations to the new fields of employment opened to them."

It is concluded that "the occupations women are beginning to reject are either badly paid or entail much loss of freedom, and that the tendency is to seek better paid work, for which, too, better training is needed. The provisional and indeed haphazard employment of women, which under the lash of necessity drew masses of unskilled labour on to the market, is gradually giving way to a policy of more deliberate choice of occupations and direction of the labour market for women."

#### **Joint Trade Boards established in Spain.**

An Act to provide for the establishment of joint trade boards came into effect in Spain at the close of 1931. The boards are of three types, covering respectively industrial and rural employment, rural property, and agricultural production and industries. The joint boards will be composed of six representatives of employers and six representatives of workers, elected by their respective recognized associations, and of an equal number of substitutes; but when the joint boards combine several sections, each section may consist of four employers and four workers, and an equal number of substitutes. The president and vice-president are to be chosen by the unanimous vote of the members of the joint board; in case of disagreement the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare will decide. The functions of the boards will be to determine, for the occupation or trade concerned, general conditions governing employment, wages, minimum duration of agreements, hours of work, overtime, the dismissal of workers, and other conditions, which will form the bases of individual or collective agreements. The joint boards will also endeavour to avert disputes and will supervise the enforcement of social legislation, for which purpose the joint boards may designate, from among their members, inspectors who will be regarded as auxiliary inspectors of the official factory inspectorate. Decisions which, in the opinion of the provincial labour delegate, are liable to be prejudicial to the interests of the industry, or branch of the industry, will be submitted by him to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. The Act makes

provision for appeal against the decisions of the joint trade boards. Final decision rests with the provincial labour delegate in the case of appeals against a decision of an individual character, and with the Ministry of Labour in the case of general decisions.

The Act provides that notice of any intended strike or lock-out must be communicated to the appropriate joint trade board, which will endeavour to effect an agreement between the parties; and that, following this notice, a strike or lock-out may not be declared within eight days, if the strike or lock-out involves failure of the supply of light or water, suspension of railway traffic, or leaving sick persons and hospitals unattended; within five days, in cases involving suspension of tramways or deprivation of any necessary article of consumption in a locality; and within forty-eight hours, in all other cases. The infringement of these provisions entails fines or imprisonment, according to the circumstances. In cases where a joint board fails to secure agreement between the parties or to obtain their consent to arbitration, the Ministry of Labour may direct the parties to have resort to the higher conciliation organ of the Council of Labour—an advisory body, with a membership composed mainly of employers' and workers' representatives.

**New Apprenticeship Board** has been appointed in Ontario to consist of the following members: Messrs

J. B. Carswell, of Hamilton (chairman), Ernest Ingles, of London, and F. S. Rutherford (representing the Provincial Department of Education). A summary of the new Act under which the Board was appointed appears elsewhere in this issue in the review of the legislation adopted by the provincial Legislature at its session recently concluded. Referring to the amendment of the Apprenticeship Act, the Hon. Dr. J. D. Monteith, Minister of Labour of the Province, stated that the chief change consists in a reduction of the minimum requirements of employment each year for an apprentice from 44 weeks to 24 weeks, exclusive of the eight weeks spent in day classes during the first and second years. This means that, whereas employers were formerly required to keep boys on the payroll for at least 44 weeks each year, they may now indenture apprentices if they are prepared to provide a minimum of 24 weeks employment each year, the understanding being that each boy will be kept at work so long as an employer has work of any kind for him to do, and that no new apprentice will be taken on while an employer is unable to provide work for boys already indentured."



Dr. Monteith stated that over 80 per cent of the assessment levied during the past year has been paid and that now that the policy and organization for the future has been settled, it was expected that those who had refrained from co-operation would submit their assessments and deal direct with the newly appointed board in all matters pertaining to the Apprenticeship Act.

**Experience shows need for vocational guidance.**

"An astounding need for vocational guidance for adults" is indicated in an account of the Public Employment Centre at Rochester, New York, during the past year, which appeared in the *Personnel Journal*, February, 1932. The Rochester Centre was established as an experimental employment office at the suggestion of the State Advisory Council on Employment Problems, which was appointed in New York about two years ago. Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, former director of the Employment Service of Canada, is the chairman of the committee in charge of the office. "The Public Employment Centre of Rochester," it is stated, "is essentially a laboratory where methods and procedures are controlled in the effort to work out a particular technique for employment exchanges."

As a first measure the Bureau segregated groups of occupations, allotting them to interviewers whose experience gives them special training to understand the requirements of the work involved. Each of these divisions acts as a separate unit under a director, the whole plan being integrated for centralized control through the manager. The aim of the agent who interviews applicants for work is to obtain and to give information, and also to establish permanent friendly relations with the person interviewed. The need for vocational guidance of the workers became apparent in the course of this work. As far as possible, vocational guidance is given in each interview; the choice of an occupation being however left to the applicant. Tests are applied to the applicant's general ability and special aptitudes; and on the other hand, jobs are analyzed and classified so that the worker may be brought into contact with the occupation which best suits his capacity. "Nothing is more apparent," it is stated, "than the prodigious need for training and retraining. . . . When technological revolutions occur, their effects are immediate and tragic: history reveals them clearly, but forecasting them in this Power Age requires prophetic insight."

It is found that changes in mechanical processes have occurred where operations were formerly very expensive; the Public Employment Centre of Rochester hopes to collect data from the diversified industries in that city and to study operations which are the "high cost points." It is pointed out that until fairly definite information is obtained as to what occupations are now undergoing marked changes, and until some means is found to predict trends in occupational shifts, the immediate problems of retraining will be obscure.

It is hoped that a new type of employment office will be evolved that will become the recognized medium by which employers may be brought into touch with the most suitable workers, and a balance be maintained between the demand for labour and its supply.

**Wages rates on public works in United States.**

A Bill was passed by the United States Senate on April 18 relative to the rates of wages to be paid to workmen employed on building and construction work for the Federal Government. An Act of the U.S. Congress, passed in 1931, provides for the payment of prevailing wages rates to workmen employed on contracts for public buildings in excess of \$5,000 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931, page 644). The present Bill would amend this statute by extending its application to general construction as well as to public buildings, and by requiring that the specifications on which tenders are taken should contain a statement of the prevailing wages rates in the place where the work is to be performed, and that the contractor would be obliged to apply these wages. Where the work in question is to continue for more than three months, the Secretary of Labour of the United States, at the request of the Government department concerned, or on petition of the contractor, or of not less than twenty per cent of the workpeople concerned, would be required from time to time to re-examine the prevailing wage scales and to make any necessary alterations. In cases where wages scales have been increased during the life of a contract, it is required that the contractor shall be indemnified by the Government accordingly, and in cases where wages rates are decreased, the contractor is to make a refund to the Government.

The legislation provides further that contractors would be required to keep books and records showing the wages actually paid and that these should be open to inspection by U.S. Government officials. For failure to pay prevailing wages, the contractor will forfeit

\$10 for each workmen affected, and in any cases where the prevailing wage was paid and a refund exacted from the workman, the forfeit would be five times the value of the refund. Persons forced to accept less than prevailing wages or to make refunds could collect amounts by filling sworn declarations with the Secretary of Labour of the United States, the amounts to be deducted by the U.S. Comptroller in making settlement to the contractor, or by suit against the contractor by the United States.

The prevailing wage policy is also to be applied to work done by day labour as well as by contract.

Since its adoption by the U.S. Senate the Bill has been referred for attention to the House of Representatives.

#### **Extension of minimum wages to stores in Quebec.**

As was noted on page 298 of the March issue, the Women's Minimum Wage Act was amended at the recent session of the Quebec Legislature so that it should include commercial establishments in its scope. During April the Commission which administers the Act decided that, as a first stage, the new provision would be confined to shops in which at least ten persons, male and female, are employed. Later, it is possible that the smaller stores may also be dealt with. Following the usual procedure before issuing orders the Commission will hold conferences, at which representatives of the employers and of the workers will be present, for the purpose of securing information as to cost of living, rates of wages and working conditions in each district. Mr. Gustave Francq, chairman of the Commission, recently appealed for the co-operation of all concerned, stating that the minimum wage system had proved successful in industrial establishments during the past five years.

#### **Minimum Wages for Boys recommended in Quebec.**

Mr. Gustave Francq, chairman of the Quebec Women's Minimum Wage Commission, stated during April that the Commission intended to recommend the amendment of the Act at the next session of the Provincial Legislature to make its provision applicable to boys as well as girls. It will be recalled that the Manitoba Act was extended last year to cover boys under 18 years of age (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 503). (A regulation governing the employment of boys in the manufacturing industries in Manitoba is given on another page of this issue.) Mr. Francq explained that the ex-

tension was needed as employers were found to be threatening to dismiss girls, for whom minimum wages are now fixed by the Commission, and to replace them with boys at a much lower rate. The chairman referred also to the practice of some employers of female labour in seeking permits from the Commission to re-engage, at apprentices' rates, girls who are ready to pass into the "experienced" class at higher wages; the tendency to substitute boys for girls is stated to have resulted from the Commission's refusal to grant such permits in many cases.

#### **International co-operation for safety in mines.**

Mr. George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, in a recent outline of the Bureau's various duties, referred to the co-ordination of the knowledge acquired by the principal mining countries in regard to mine safety, as follows:—"In conjunction with these activities co-operative coal-mine research is carried on between the United States Bureau of Mines and the government agencies in Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Germany. Since these European countries encounter problems similar to our own in coal mining and are active in research work looking to cause and prevention of mine accidents, interchange of information and co-operative investigations are of great mutual benefit. The chief mining engineer acts as liaison officer between the Bureau and foreign nations in these activities."

#### **British branch plants in Canada.**

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued a report concerning 157 new British and foreign concerns that have been established in Canada since 1930.

According to the nature of their manufactures these industries are in part as follows:—"There are nine producing vegetable products; six producing animal products outside of textiles; nine producing textiles; thirteen producing wood and paper products; forty producing iron products; twenty-eight producing non-ferrous metals products; six producing non-metallic mineral products; fifteen producing chemical and allied products; four producing mining and metallurgical products, and eight producing miscellaneous products.

The monthly review *Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada*, published by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Montreal, points out that the preponderance of United States over British branch plants, is naturally strongly marked, and it is expected that this will continue to be the case for some



time to come. "United States industrial firms are keenly alive to the value of the Canadian branch plant as a means of access to outside markets. But according to an observer closely in touch with British industry and with conditions in Canada, British interest in the Canadian industrial field may be expected to become an increasingly important factor in the situation during the next decade. According to this authority, more British firms will investigate Canada with a view to branch plant establishment during the next two years than ever before, and more British plants will actually be established during the next decade than has been the case heretofore. Regarding British industrial expansion in the Dominion, it should be remembered that branch establishments overseas, thousands of miles from the parent plant, is a step requiring the most thorough investigation and consideration. According to authoritative opinion, it is impossible to generalize as to what classes of British industry can benefit by establishing in Canada. Each firm considering this step requires to study the matter with the utmost care from its own individual standpoint, weighing its requirements in the matters of labour, transportation, raw materials, and its opportunities in the way of markets."

At the present time, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is preparing a table showing the number of firms of outside origin established in Canada year by year since 1926. These are being classified, with totals for each classification and inclusive total for each year. Such a compilation involves a great deal of correspondence and checking at a time when the Internal Trade Branch is exceptionally busy in view of the approaching Economic Conference at Ottawa.

**Experiments in company plans for workers' security.**

A series of pamphlets is in course of publication by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University (New Jersey), dealing with company savings and investment plans for the benefit of employees. The purpose of the series is to assist industrial executives contemplating the formation of such plans by providing them with concise summaries of the experience of those already in existence. "Compulsory plans for employee savings and investment," it is stated, "taken as a whole, have already a record of considerable effectiveness in meeting the needs of industrial employees. To the employer they have had the appeal of emphasizing individual initiative and responsibility along with the advantages of co-operative group action with company assistance. Their shortcomings have been a lack of inclusiveness and,

in some cases, insufficient security. The key to the success of the more effective plans has been a sustained company interest in developing a program of thrift on the part of each worker adapted to his needs, and in assuring the security and liberality of the returns provided."

Dr. J. Douglas Brown, the Director of the Section, in a foreword to the first pamphlet in the series, on "The Use of Building and Loan Associations in Company Programs for Employee Savings and Investment," makes the following observations on the significance of the efforts now being made by employers to cope with the problems of the depression:—

"The distress of long-continued unemployment has brought into sharp focus the essential need for financial security on the part of American workers. Whether the need will be met by the employer initiative alone, or state compulsion will be necessary to accelerate employer action, now hangs in the balance. During the past two decades, workmen's compensation and minimum wages have been definitely allocated to the fields of legislation and private initiative, respectively. The next decade will probably see the test whether the financial security of the individual employee can remain outside the field of legislative action. The results of that test, while much influenced by the length of the present depression, are largely in the hands of American employers."

The present pamphlet shows that a building and loan association, under the right conditions, offers a double service to employees. It furnishes a means for the accumulation of an investment fund and it makes loans to members for the purchase or construction of homes. The plan of loan repayment in small but regular amounts over a long period of time is found to be particularly suited to employees of moderate income. It is thus a possible aid in the solution of two employee problems in which the employer has an interest, those of thrift and housing. The various forms of organization now in existence are described in detail, and a bibliography of useful publications on the subject is included.

The third biennial Canadian Conference on Social Work will be held at Winnipeg on June 7-9, when prominent speakers will deal with the "big business" of the social work now being carried on under the inspiration of the enlightened conscience of Canadian communities. Over \$100,000,000 a year, it is stated, is spent on social efforts by the people of Canada, and the conference affords a unique opportunity for making this work more efficient, and for stimulating enthusiasm by the exchange of ideas between its leaders.

A union-label law for the District of Columbia was approved by the President of the United States on February 18, 1932. In addition to this law, similar legislation has been adopted by 44 States. The laws in general authorize associations of employees to adopt a device to designate the products of their labour. Labour organizations are therefore secured in their right to register, etc., the trade-marks or labels chosen by them to distinguish their products.

The Forum Publishing Company (New York City) has established a savings reserve fund to provide assistance to employees in times of illness and unemployment. A sickness and accident fund is raised by employer and employee contributions and the benefits paid range from \$10 to \$25 a week for a period of 13 weeks. Separate savings are accumulated for assistance during unemployment. This organization also provides a dismissal-wage payment amounting to 25 per cent of wages, or not less, than \$10 a week, for six months.

The Nova Scotia Government has appointed the following members of the Nova Scotia Miners Land Settlement Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 249):—Hon. O. P. Goucher, a member of the executive council, of Halifax (chairman); D. R. Nicholson, of Cox Heath, Cape Breton; Dr. H. C. McIntosh, of Glace Bay; Joseph McDougall, of Sydney Mines; and Dr. M. M. Coady, of Antigonish.

Mr. Roderick Kerr, of Glace Bay, has been appointed a member of the Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia, to serve for a period of two years.

An unemployment-benefit plan was placed in operation by the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (St. Paul) on January 1, 1932. The plan provides for benefit payments for from 10 to 17 weeks in any one year, depending upon length of service. These payments are at the rate of 60 per cent of the first \$10 of normal earnings plus 20 per cent of the balance of weekly earnings in excess of \$10, plus 5 per cent of the total benefit payment for every year of service beyond 3 years. The cost of the plan will be met by employer contributions not to exceed 2 per cent of pay roll, and by employer and employee contributions in times of emergency.

Automatic signals are rapidly displacing watchmen and gatemen at highway crossings in the United States. A study made for the Bureau of Labour Statistics, and summarized in the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington) shows that the percentage of displacement ranges from about 50 per cent in the case of combined manual and automatic installations, to 100 per cent, in the case of complete automatic track-circuit control or of grade separation. It is conceded that automatic protection for 24 hours a day is preferable to part-time protection by watchmen and flagmen. The estimated number of employment opportunities lost through the use of automatic signals and grade separations up to the end of 1930, was 44,343. A factor compensating to some extent for the displacement of the watchmen and flagmen is the provision of employment, for other classes of workers, on grade-separation projects and in the maintenance of the automatic signals.

### Employment in Canadian Wood-using Industries

A report on wood using industries in Canada in 1929 was published recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as part of the Census of Industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931, page 725). The average number of employees engaged in this industrial group in that year was 39,265, the wages and salaries of these employees being \$42,514,682. Employees in Ontario numbered 22,320, with a total pay-roll of \$24,846,281; Quebec came next with 9,357 workers, who were paid \$9,120,612 in salaries and wages; while British Columbia gave employment to 2,689 people at \$3,301,362.

The extent of employment and the amount of wages in each component industry in the group in 1929 were as follows:—Planing Mills, sash and door factories, 13,132 people; wages and salaries, \$14,966,072; Furniture, 13,082 people; wages and salaries, \$14,512,073; Boxes,

baskets and crates, 3,579 people; wages and salaries, \$3,224,267; Carriages, wagons and sleighs, 2,325 people; wages and salaries, \$2,745,992; Cooperage, 616 people; wages and salaries, \$667,672; Coffins and caskets, 761 people; wages and salaries, \$863,968; Sporting goods, 525 people; Boatbuilding, 881 people; wages and salaries, \$912,339; Laths, trees and shoefindings, 566 people; wages and salaries, \$539,964; Handles, spools and wood-turning, 651 people; wages and salaries, \$486,596; Carriage and wagon materials, 146 people; wages and salaries, \$174,866; Woodenware, 462 people; wages and salaries, \$399,755; Clothes pins, 210 people; wages and salaries, \$130,701; Excelsior, 113 people; Beekeepers' and poultrymen's Supplies, 22 people; wages and salaries, \$20,694; Miscellaneous wood-using industries, 2,198 people; wages and salaries, \$2,290,021.



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of April was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:

A few requests for farm hands for spring planting were received in the Province of Nova Scotia and men were accordingly sent out. Good fares were reported by bankers and shore fishermen, the catches of salmon, particularly, being of good size and quality. There were no new developments in the logging industry. Some mines in the vicinity of New Glasgow operated only one or two days a week, while others were entirely idle, the majority of those in Cape Breton also working only two days per week. Confectioners and bakers reported business as good. Shipment of oil to outside points also increased sales in that division. Other industries were working part time or not at all. Building activities were somewhat slow, although a few new contracts were being let. Some highway construction was also in progress. Relief work was likewise provided by the various municipalities. Transportation was fair, and trade, both wholesale and retail, poor. A number of requests were received for charworkers and women domestics and these orders were readily filled.

Very little spring ploughing had been done in the Province of New Brunswick due to wet weather, but some farmers were busy burning brush and stumping new land. There were plentiful supplies of cod, halibut, haddock and lobster. As the fishing season for the latter opens the first of May and gives employment to many hundreds of men and women, the latter in canneries, about 150 hands had already been engaged at Point Escuminac and Port Sapin factories and others were en route to the Cumberland-Guysboro section of Nova Scotia, where a similar season was about to open. There was no activity in logging or mining. Manufacturers of confectionery and foodstuffs reported business fair. Foundries and machine shops were very quiet and a reduction in staff and a cut in wages had been made at the Saint John dry dock. All other plants were working on short time. Building construction on the new high school, union depot and pier at Saint John was well under way, but elsewhere little new work was being undertaken. Some employment, however, was afforded on highways. Water-front work consisted mostly of coastal traffic. Passenger and freight transportation on railways was fair. Trade was quiet, with collections poor. Spring cleaning had created an extra demand for charworkers, but regular

placements for women domestic workers showed little change.

Farming in the Province of Quebec showed somewhat improved conditions, but there was a decline in orders in the logging industry. Mines at Amos and Rouyn were preparing for a busy season, but in both localities a number of men were idle, for whom no work was yet available. Manufacturing industries throughout the province were quiet, the only exception being in the City of Quebec, where the boot and shoe industry was reported to be active. Improvement was noted in building construction, especially at Hull, Sherbrooke, and Montreal, where orders were being received daily for tradesmen, particularly painters, joiners and plasterers. At Quebec, however, construction was quiet, and no permits had been issued at Three Rivers during the month of April. In the latter city a large number of workers were still engaged on unemployment relief work. Only one office reported transportation as normal. Trade at Sherbrooke, and Three Rivers was satisfactory. A better demand for women domestic workers was also noted.

A steady demand for farm help was noted throughout the Province of Ontario, although wages were not high, single men being placed more readily than married couples. The only activity in logging consisted of a few river drivers sent out preparatory to spring drives, but it was expected that the calls for this kind of labour would be fewer than usual this year, as last winter's cut was light. While mines were running steadily, they were taking on only a few men from day to day until surface work could be started. Nearly all factories were operating below normal capacity and prospects for a resumption of activity at an early date were not overbright. The auto industry, however, in some centres was slightly busier and it was thought likely that a few factories would be running on full time within a few weeks. Manufacturers of textiles, ice making machines, refrigerators and soft drinks also reported improvement but the conditions in the iron and steel group were quiet. There was no building construction of any importance under way, though small contracts were being carried on, thus hundreds of expert workers were available with very little chances of employment, relief work providing the only activity in some localities. In the women's domestic section a fair number of calls was listed for cooks general, but suitable women for these positions were not always easy to obtain. Casual help, however, was in demand and was easily supplied.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA  
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1932			1931		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		98,455,941	72,604,877	85,863,487	131,643,374	95,908,063
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		57,437,184	35,586,085	51,189,376	75,347,854	50,994,084
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		39,749,307	36,431,055	33,935,075	55,048,197	43,872,682
Customs duty collected..... \$		12,231,228	7,191,610	10,273,278	14,354,361	9,229,862
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,024,037,771	1,990,046,321	2,786,353,998	2,570,410,694	2,534,913,429
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		132,568,016	134,291,993	134,495,175	139,422,962	143,670,894
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,388,522,723	1,390,075,363	1,453,305,140	1,445,322,862	1,435,523,785
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,070,513,920	1,063,394,898	1,130,226,227	1,115,150,957	1,115,837,914
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	54.0	64.1	63.5	97.1	110.8	111.6
Preferred stocks.....	55.8	59.6	60.4	78.8	84.2	83.4
(1) Index of interest rates.....	111.3	110.6	115.9	92.9	92.9	95.0
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	68.4	69.1	69.2	74.4	75.1	76.0
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	17.09	17.16	17.24	19.18	19.47	19.78
(3) Business failures, number.....		208	200	200	213	253
(3) Business failures, liabilities. \$		4,530,000	5,049,000	3,752,000	3,705,000	3,012,119
(2) Employment, Index number Employers' pay-roll figures.....	87.5	88.7	89.7	99.7	100.2	100.7
(2) (1) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	20.4	20.6	22.0	15.5	15.6	16.0
Immigration.....				3,201	2,413	1,429
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	166,372	165,389	167,088	222,136	195,400	190,254
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	11,863,038	12,248,624	11,004,397	15,233,779	15,030,052	13,404,063
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			11,878,176	14,352,238	14,422,666	13,964,168
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		10,272,787	9,043,278	12,006,288	12,312,664	10,553,181
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		9,102,285	8,813,843	10,398,411	10,976,904	10,039,490
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,659,322,378	2,135,535,761	2,104,316,278	1,952,375,992
Building permits..... \$		3,323,602	2,578,597	13,786,466	9,948,979	6,395,659
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	10,112,000	10,766,700	14,802,000	22,707,300	27,311,800	25,930,100
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	16,898	17,989	10,507	53,792	57,110	46,395
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	36,030	43,572	28,469	91,461	99,341	82,637
Ferro alloys..... tons	2,185	1,295	1,431	4,605	4,526	4,006
Coal..... tons		1,024,190	1,188,349	888,312	1,028,269	963,443
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		67,640,000	48,580,000	47,800,000	71,300,000	61,700,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		5,797,000	3,859,000	4,638,000	6,748,000	4,316,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		10,212,000	7,074,000	6,155,000	10,837,000	5,389,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		1,829,000	513,000	1,403,000	2,059,000	1,010,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		110,233,780	165,822,401	170,842,465	145,769,310	121,675,733
Flour production..... bbls.			842,123	1,058,311	1,168,408	1,035,383
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		51,876,000	25,681,000	42,356,000	55,589,000	40,408,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,720,208	1,558,413	1,669,917	1,729,930	1,276,965
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		45,247,000	45,846,000	47,036,000	45,728,000	47,821,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		37,206,000	37,857,000	45,345,000	46,694,000	39,925,000
Newsprint..... tons		166,760	158,540	205,840	187,010	164,550
Automobiles, passenger.....		6,617	4,494	14,043	10,483	7,529
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		126.4	127.3	138.7	141.6	138.9
Industrial production.....		122.4	128.7	145.6	153.1	145.6
Manufacturing.....		123.3	119.4	145.9	141.8	128.7

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(3) Bradstreet.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending April 30, 1932, and corresponding previous periods.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending March 26, and February 27, 1932, April 25, March 28, and February 28, 1931.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.



More than sufficient men were available to meet all calls for farm help in Manitoba. Seeding was well advanced, particularly in the western part of the province, due to heavy rains, which had given the land a much appreciated soaking, and removed for the time being the danger of the soil drifting, which had already occurred in some districts this spring. Although the demand for farm hands was lower than usual, this was partly due to the fact that many farmers retained the help secured during the winter months under the Provincial Government farm employment plan, while others, who normally hired spring help, were unable to do so this year, and so were doing only what they could, by themselves. There was no activity in logging and mining. Manufacturing remained steady. Building construction was not decidedly active, but was considered to have made a fair start for 1932. Several large contracts were under way and others were to be started shortly, consequently, the demand for building trades, mechanics and labourers was slightly greater than formerly reported. Casual work on relief undertakings also provided employment for several hundred men. Not much change was reported in retail trade conditions, but wholesale lines maintained a steady turn-over and collections were fair. Except for a reduction in requests for day workers, the work of the women's domestic section was well maintained.

Rain and cold weather somewhat delayed farm operations in the Province of Saskatchewan, and many enquiries were received as to Government assistance in paying farm help. Little activity was recorded in the mining group at Estevan, as mines were employing only their summer crews. Orders received in building construction were all of a casual nature and easily filled. Relief work was being supplied married men in some centres, but a large number of unplaced applicants was still registered at the offices. One railway gang of former employees was taken on at North Battleford, but elsewhere no railway construction was in evidence. Placements of domestic servants in the women's section showed little change. Quite a number of farm household orders were on hand, but these offered very low wages and would be hard to fill.

Weather conditions in the Province of Alberta being unfavourable for work on the land, the demand for farm labour was smaller than usual. However, farmers throughout the district of Medicine Hat were hopeful, and crop conditions considered ideal, due to recent heavy rains. The call for sheepmen was good and all available men for this work were sent out. Logging and mining were very quiet. Manufacturing industries showed no increased activity and many were working on short time.

A slight improvement was noted in building construction, due, principally, to repairs and alterations. There was still a number of tradesmen unemployed and prospects for other construction work were indefinite. Recent heavy storms required considerable work on country roads, telephone and telegraph wires, and had been the means of providing several weeks' employment. In many instances former employees of the companies affected were hired. No gangs were made up for the railways and about 800 men were affected by the closing of the railway shops at Calgary, nor was it expected that the total number laid off would be replaced when the shops again opened. Wholesale and retail trade was fair. There was some difficulty in obtaining experienced women domestics for city vacancies, although applicants were greatly in excess of orders.

Farming remained quiet in British Columbia, a large number of farmers doing without necessary help, having no money to pay wages. Queen Charlotte Island logging camps were active but elsewhere conditions were quiet, the only improvement noted being the reopening of a few small railway tie cutting mills and there was no immediate prospect of resumption of operations by the larger mills or camps. The mine at Kimberley continued to work steadily and a few men were employed at Perry Creek, but for the most part, there was little activity in this division. No change was reported in manufacturing, with little or no likelihood of any demands being made for help. Very little new work in building construction was undertaken and all projects already started were well under way. Relief work, both municipal and provincial, provided in many localities the only form of employment available, and this did not begin to absorb the number of unplaced applicants registered at the offices. Employees at the drydock and shipyard at Prince Rupert were working on short time and longshoring there also was quiet, but at Vancouver, a considerable movement of wheat rendered conditions on the waterfront fairly good. Trade was fair. There was some improvement noted in the women's domestic section at Vancouver, but a large number of women and girls was still registered for employment.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal decline which, though larger than the reduction recorded on April 1, 1931, was less than that indicated in the early spring of 1930. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,855 firms whose staffs aggregated 800,924 persons, compared with 810,885 in the preceding month. The index number (based

on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 87.5, as compared with 88.7 on March 1, 1932, while on April 1 in the eleven preceding years it was as follows: 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1.

All provinces except British Columbia reported reduced employment, the losses in Quebec being greatest. In the Maritime Provinces, there was a further decrease in employment; construction was slacker and logging camps reported important seasonal losses, while manufacturing, coal mining and trade indicated improvement. In Quebec, mining, transportation, highway construction and trade showed heightened activity, while logging reported large seasonal contractions; manufacturing was also slacker, and there was pronounced curtailment in building construction. In Ontario, there was decided seasonal shrinkage in logging, and highway and railway construction also showed curtailment, while manufactures, transportation and trade recorded increased employment. In the Prairie Provinces, the decline took place chiefly in construction, but logging, coal mining, manufacturing and retail trade also showed contractions. In British Columbia, the greatest gains were in manufacturing, logging, highway and railway construction, while shipping, building construction and trade released help.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Ottawa and Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities; losses were noted in Hamilton and Winnipeg, while Quebec City, Toronto and Vancouver reported practically no general change. In Montreal, manufacturing was slacker, but transportation and construction recorded heightened activity. In Quebec, manufacturing registered a small gain, but transportation was duller, so that the change in the situation as a whole was slight. Toronto employers also reported no general change, improvement in manufacturing, transportation and trade being offset by losses in construction. In Ottawa, there was an advance, chiefly in construction and manufacturing. In Hamilton, manufacturing and construction released employees, while trade was rather more active. In Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, there was pronounced expansion, principally in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, manufacturing was rather quieter, and communications, transportation and trade were also slacker. In Vancouver, there were small increases in lumber mills, construction and transportation, and similar declines in iron and steel plants and trade.

An analysis of the statistics by industrial groups shows further improvement in manu-

facturing, particularly in the textile, pulp and paper and iron and steel industries, although lumber, leather, food and chemical plants also afforded increased employment. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in tobacco and beverage, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, musical instrument and rubber factories. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, local transportation, laundries and cleaning establishments, wholesale and retail trade recorded heightened activity, while logging, communications and construction showed curtailment.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of April, 1932.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Employment for local trade unions during March continued in the favourable trend shown during the previous month, the percentage of idleness standing at 20.4, in contrast with a percentage of 20.6 at the close of February. Returns for March were received from a total of 1,823 labour organizations with a membership aggregate of 181,396 persons, 36,961 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month. Conditions, however, remained more depressed than in March a year ago when 15.5 per cent of the members reported were idle. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions all showed slight employment advances from February, which were in large measure offset by the declines apparent among Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec unions, Alberta unions showing the most perceptible change. A large falling off in activity was noted by Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba unions from March, 1931, and in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia declines of much lesser magnitude occurred. In Saskatchewan, however, minor gains in employment were reported.

A review in greater detail with tabular statements on unemployment at the close of March, 1932, as shown by local trade unions, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of March, 1932, references of persons to employment made by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 35,859, while the placements effected totalled 34,275. Of the latter, the placements in regular employment were 7,560 of men and 3,159 of women, a total of 10,719, while placements in casual work were 23,556. Applications for work reported at the offices numbered 55,271, of which 45,127 were of men and 10,144



were of women workers. Employers notified the Service during the month of 28,586 vacancies for men and 6,689 for women, a total of 35,275. An increase was shown in vacancies and placements but a reduction in applications when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month. All sections, however, registered substantial declines from the corresponding month a year ago, the record for February, 1932, showing 33,426 vacancies offered, 55,558 applications made and 32,633 placements effected, while in March, 1931, there were recorded 46,295 vacancies, 68,034 applications for work and 44,884 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of March, 1932, and also for the quarterly period January to March of the current year may be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during March, 1932, was \$3,323,602 as compared with \$2,578,597 in the preceding month and with \$9,948,979 in March, 1931.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that construction contracts as a whole for all Canada had less value during April than in March. Taking building contracts alone for comparison, a gain is shown for April over either February or March. The inability of municipalities to finance other than absolutely necessary works is responsible for the slackening in the engineering group. The total value of construction contracts awarded during April was \$10,112,900.

According to MacLean Building Reports Ltd., 39.7 per cent of the value of contracts awarded for April were shown for the Province of Ontario, the value being \$4,017,800. Quebec had 29.1 per cent or \$2,947,900. The Prairie Provinces were credited with \$1,724,100 or 17.1 per cent while British Columbia took care of 8.3 per cent, \$838,100 and the Maritime Provinces \$585,000 or 5.8 per cent. Thirty-eight per cent of the April contracts related to business buildings, the total being \$3,845,600. Engineering contracts shared to the extent of 30.7 per cent or \$3,104,900. \$2,485,300 was the figure for residential building. This was 24.6 per cent of all contracts. Industrial showed 6.7 per cent or \$677,100.

#### Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL  
PRODUCTION. Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 487.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics states that the general business situation in Canada was not greatly changed in March from the level of the preceding month, an index of manufacturing production maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics being 123.3 compared with 119.4 in February. The primary iron and steel industry was considerably more active in the month under review, the gain in the output of pig-iron and steel being one of the influences leading to the advance in the index. The production of pig-iron showed a sharp gain while steel ingots and castings, after seasonal adjustment showed an increase of nearly 31 per cent. Production of 8,318 automobiles during March was the greatest for any month since last May when 12,738 cars were made. The month's output exceeded by 50 per cent the February total of 5,477 cars, which in turn was 47 per cent higher than the 3,731 cars produced in the next preceding month. Imports of raw cotton were 10,212,000 pounds compared with 7,074,000 pounds in February, the gain after seasonal adjustment being nearly 22 per cent. The imports of raw wool also showed a marked gain, the total being 1,829,000 pounds compared with 513,000 pounds in February. While wool is normally imported in much greater value in March than in February, the gain in this case was pronounced even after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. Preparations are consequently being made by textile companies for operations of considerable magnitude, contrasting with inactivity in many other industries. Exports of lumber and the output of newsprint showed recession in March after seasonal adjustment. Crude rubber and petroleum, after adjustment, were imported in lesser volume. The low point reached in the new business obtained by the construction industry was one of the reactionary features of the month. The high rates charged for funds for building purposes is acting as a deterrent in the current period. Car loadings were 182,678 in March compared with 174,106 in the preceding month, the gain being less than normal for the season.

*Coal.*—Canadian mines produced 1,024,190 tons of coal in March, a decline of 19.8 per cent from the average output for the month during the past five years of 1,277,383 tons. During March bituminous coal production totalled 702,168 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 38,118 tons, and lignite coal, 283,904 tons. Alberta's output amounted to 393,234 tons or 1.5 per cent above the March, 1931, total of 387,512 tons. Nova Scotia mines produced 369,092 tons during March, a decrease of 14.3 per cent from the output of 430,852 tons recorded in the previous year. British Columbia operators reported a production of 160,100 tons as

against 153,241 tons in the corresponding month of 1931. Saskatchewan's output continued at a high level and totalled 32,036 tons; in March, a year ago, 62,666 tons were mined. New Brunswick produced 19,723 tons as compared with 16,030 tons in March, last year. Canada imported 711,522 tons of coal during March, 38.9 per cent falling off from the five-year average for the month of 1,163,675 tons. Customs' records show that 222,253 tons of anthracite coal were imported in March; the United States supplied 96.4 per cent of the tonnage and Great Britain the remainder. Bituminous coal receipts totalled 489,046 tons made up of 483,718 tons from the United States and 5,328 tons from Great Britain. British Columbia importers brought in 223 tons of lignite coal from the United States during March. Exports of coal from Canada continued at a low level amounting to 27,380 tons as compared with the March, 1927-1931 average of 65,678 tons.

Canada's coal supply in March totalled 1,708,332 tons, a decline of 28.1 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 2,375,382 tons. Coal made available during the month was drawn from the following sources: Canadian mines, 58.4 per cent; the United States 40.8 per cent; and Great Britain, 0.8 per cent. The month's supply consisted of 222,253 tons of anthracite coal, 1,165,980 tons of bituminous coal, 38,118 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 281,981 tons of lignite coal.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade in March, 1932, prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$57,437,184 as compared with \$35,586,085 in the preceding month and with \$75,349,854 in March, 1931. The chief imports in March, 1932, were: Iron and its products, \$9,982,742; Non-metallic minerals and products, \$9,690,673; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$9,401,328.

The merchandise exported from Canada during March, 1932, amounted to \$39,749,307 as compared with \$37,018,792 in the preceding month and with \$55,048,197 in March, 1931. The chief exports in March, 1932, were: Wood, wood products and paper, \$13,864,322; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$9,754,561; Non-ferrous metals and their products, \$5,025,556.

#### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in April, 1932, showed a substantial increase over that recorded for the previous month, owing to the continuance throughout the month of strikes of coal miners in western Canada

which started towards the end of March. In comparison with the figures for April, 1931, while only one strike less occurred and a small increase only appeared in the number of workers involved, the time loss incurred was almost twice as great, due largely to the above mentioned strikes of coal miners. There were in existence during the month eleven disputes, involving 1,413 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 34,556 working days, as compared with eleven disputes, involving 1,510 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 26,410 working days in March, 1932. In April, 1931, there were on record twelve disputes, involving 1,292 workers and resulting in a time loss of 19,314 working days. At the end of the month there were on record nine disputes involving approximately 1,370 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the union.

#### Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again slightly lower at \$7.22 for the beginning of April, as compared with \$7.27 for March; \$8.86 for April, 1931; \$11.24 for April, 1930; \$11.01 for April, 1929; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.51 for April, 1914. The most important decrease was a substantial fall in the price of eggs, while the prices of beef, veal, pork, lard, rice, evaporated apples, prunes, granulated sugar and potatoes were also lower. A substantial increase occurred in the price of butter. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$17.09 at the beginning of April as compared with \$17.16 for March; \$19.18 for April, 1931; \$21.53 for April, 1930; \$21.30 for April, 1929; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to decreases in the prices of anthracite coal. Rent was unchanged in the average.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 again showed a decrease at 68.4 for April as compared with 69.1 for March; 74.4 for April, 1931; 91.2 for April, 1930; 94.5 for April, 1929; 98.4 for April, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.0 for April, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups declined, two advanced and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, because of



lower quotations for furs, hides, leather, hogs, calves and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for raw cotton, denim, raw silk and raw wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, owing to reduced quotations for lumber and pulp; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for electrolytic copper, lead, silver, tin, zinc and solder; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of both anthracite and domestic coal which more than offset higher prices for brick, coal tar and cement. The

Vegetables and Vegetable Products group and the Iron and its Products group were slightly higher, the former because of advances in the prices of barley, oats, peas, bran, shorts, onions and carrots, which more than offset lower prices for rye, wheat, flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and potatoes, and the latter because of higher quotations for steel tank plates, hot rolled annealed steel sheets, scrap iron and steel, which more than offset lower prices for automobile body plates and galvanized steel sheets. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was unchanged.

### RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE constitution of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between various coal operators in the Drumheller district and certain of their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, was completed on April 20 by the appointment of Mr. A. Macleod Sinclair, K.C., of Calgary, as chairman, on the joint recommendation of the other board members, namely, Messrs. W. C. Robertson, K.C., and A. J. Morrison, both of Calgary, nominees of the operators and employees, respectively.

Applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were reported in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as having been received from three groups of employees of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg as follows: (1) teamsters and helpers and employees of the incinerator, being members of the General Workers' Unit of Civic Employees of the One Big Union; (2) electricians, drivers, chauffeurs, labourers, electric operators, apprentices, meter readers, instructors, trimmers, and fuel plant operators, members of the Civic Federation of Employees of the City of Winnipeg, and (3) cable splicers, troublemen, linemen and foremen employed in the city's Hydro Electric Utility and being members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The cause of the dispute in each instance was a wage reduction of 10 per cent which had been put into effect by the civic authorities. In the first mentioned case, that of the incinerator employees, the industry concerned was not one to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act primarily applies, and a board could, therefore, be established only by mutual consent of the parties concerned. The consent of the city authorities not being forthcoming, no board was established in this case.

Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour, spent several days in Winnipeg conferring with the various parties concerned in the three disputes and secured the consent of the City Council to have its Wage Committee negotiate with representatives of the civic employees. During the negotiations the Wage Committee agreed to recommend that the City Council enter into a contract with the Civic Federation of Employees of the City of Winnipeg on the basis of the 10 per cent wage reduction, the agreement to contain clauses stating that the reduction is not to be regarded as necessarily permanent and that, before a general reduction is made of staff or in the number of hours worked by employees, the matter will be discussed with the representatives of the Federation. The application in this case has been accordingly withdrawn.

The city authorities have refused to sign more than the one agreement, that with the Civic Federation, but state that they will treat the other groups of civic employees on the same basis.

In view of the position taken by the city authorities, the application received from the third group mentioned above, i.e., the employees represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was receiving further consideration at the time of publication.

In connection with the superannuation of civic employees at New Westminster, B.C., the City Council on April 25, resolved that the superannuation ages for members of the fire department by 55 years, and 65 years for all other employees except those in the police department. The heads of departments, however, may be retained if their retention is in the interest of the public service.

## CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1932

**D**URING the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with the adjustment of a number of labour disputes. In some of these cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent, or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. In most cases the proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the three western provinces. The Winnipeg officer's territory is the province of Manitoba. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec. The territory of the officer residing in Halifax includes the three Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following is a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by the department on request of one or both parties to the dispute and which indicates the good results being obtained by this service.

### Construction

*Winnipeg, Man.*—In April, 1931, Local Union 739, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Winnipeg, Man., informed the Department that their organization had reached a deadlock in negotiations with the master painters over a proposed wages

reduction, and requested that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation be established to deal with the dispute. In reply the union was advised that disputes of the nature referred to did not fall directly within the scope of the federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and a Board therefore could be established only with the joint consent of the parties concerned. They were informed, however, that the matter would be brought to the attention of the master painters' association to ascertain if they would be agreeable to having the matter dealt with through Board procedure. This was done, and it was further suggested to the master painters that the Department would be glad to have a conciliator available if so desired with the object of bringing about through discussions with both parties a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty. The reply received from the master painters made it clear that the Department could not be of service in this instance, and the matter therefore was not proceeded with further.

*Saint John, N.B.*—In the fall of 1930 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act dealt with a wages dispute between certain of the master plumbers of Saint John, N.B., including those affiliated with the Canadian Construction Association, and certain of their employees, being members of Local 574, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, and unanimously recommended that the hourly rate of pay on new work should be increased from 75 cents per hour to 80 cents per hour as from May 1, 1931. Both parties to the dispute had agreed in writing, in accordance with section 63 of the Act, to be bound by the unanimous decision of the Board. Early in June, 1931, the president of the Saint John local union of plumbers and steamfitters complained to the Department that the employers had refused to grant the increase awarded and requested assistance. Shortly thereafter the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department proceeded to Saint John and arranged a conference between the interested parties, at which he was present. It developed in the discussion that the failure on the part of the master plumbers to make the agreement effective was largely due to a decrease in business and the further fact that a number of small plumbing establishments were paying less than the agreed rate, making it difficult for the larger concerns to meet the competition. After much discussion it was finally agreed that the former rate of 75 cents per hour would continue in effect



for all the ordinary plumbing and steamfitting work, but on work on which the plumbing and steamfitting alone would amount to \$5,000 or more the rate would be 80 cents per hour.

*Vancouver, B.C.*—In April, 1931, the General Contractors' Association of Vancouver endeavoured to open up wage negotiations with various labour organizations, including the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, Local No. 452 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, with the object of making reduced wages effective. No particular headway was made through the conferences and negotiations which followed. The union organizations contended that the existing agreements were in effect until April 1, 1932, but the General Contractors' Association maintained that the agreements had been broken and finally gave notice that they would no longer be bound by them. On January 15, 1932, the contractors for the construction of the new Canadian National Railways hotel notified the carpenters and bricklayers in their employ that, effective January 18, carpenters' wages would be reduced from \$8 to \$6.80 per day, and bricklayers' rates from \$10.80 to \$9.50 per day. This resulted in the carpenters and bricklayers ceasing work and the building was picketed. The Western Representative of the Department of Labour interested himself in the dispute and brought about conferences between the General Contractors and the unions involved, at which he was present. As a result it was agreed that work would be resumed at once, the present hourly rate of \$1 for carpenters maintained until April 1, and that in the meantime conferences would be continued in an effort to bring about an agreement as to wages beyond that date. The bricklayers agreed to accept a daily rate of \$9.80. Work was resumed by both carpenters and bricklayers on February 3.

### Fishing

*Halifax, N.S.*—On January 26, 1932, a committee representing the employees of the Leonard Fisheries Limited, Halifax, N.S., called upon the Eastern Representative of the Department stationed at Halifax, informed him that the company had put into effect a wages reduction, and requested the assistance of the Department in having the former scale restored. It was stated that if the former rate was not restored a strike would take place on the following Thursday, January 28. The representative immediately got in touch with the manager of the company and as a result of the conversations which took place the manager agreed to revert to the former rate.

### Manufacturing

*Barnet, B.C.*—The employees of the Barnet Lumber Company, Limited, Barnet, B.C., said to number 350, ceased work on July 27, 1931, in protest against a bonus system put into effect by the company. It is understood that the work was tied up only for a few hours, operations being resumed after the company agreed to revert to the former system of paying its employees.

On Wednesday morning, September 23, the employees went on strike, due, it is alleged, to the proposal of the company to put into effect a further wage reduction. The information of the Department was that during the preceding year three wage reductions had already been made. The Western Representative of the Department at Vancouver called upon the general manager of the company on the afternoon of September 24 to ascertain the full facts of the difficulty, and during the discussion offered the services of the Department towards bringing about a settlement of the dispute. While welcoming this suggestion the general manager stated that in his opinion the time was not yet opportune for such action. Governmental assistance was requested by the reeve of the municipality of Burnaby, in which municipality the Barnet Lumber Company's plant is located, and accordingly on September 29 the Western Representative of the Department, accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia, again discussed the situation with the manager of the company. As the manager still contended that the time was not opportune for outside intervention no headway was made and it was therefore decided to leave the matter in abeyance. On October 14 these two officers again interviewed the manager of the company and were informed that he was not in a position to offer any proposal towards a settlement of the dispute until such time as his company had made an arrangement for further financial support, mentioning that during the preceding four months the company had suffered heavy financial losses on its operations. At a further conference between the same parties on October 24 the situation had not changed, and subsequent reports indicated that the company had gone into bankruptcy. At the end of 1931 there was no likelihood of the plant being reopened for some considerable period. In this instance it is said that the workmen concerned were members of the Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union.

*St. Boniface, Man.*—On Friday, September 11, 1931, the employees of the Dominion Wheel and Foundry Company Limited, St. Boniface,

Man., went on strike, due, it is alleged, to a notice being given by the company of a further wages reduction and the laying off of a number of the employees. The plant was immediately picketed by the strikers who were actively supported by the Workers' Unity League of Winnipeg. The entire St. Boniface police force, reinforced by twenty provincial police, were posted at the foundry as a precautionary measure. The Mayor of St. Boniface was keenly interested in the situation and requested that the federal Minister of Labour should send an officer of the Department to St. Boniface in an endeavour to bring about a settlement of the difficulty. On September 15 the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department, who was at that time in Western Ontario, was instructed to proceed to St. Boniface at once and he arrived in Winnipeg at noon on Thursday, the 17th. He immediately proceeded to St. Boniface to discuss the situation with the Mayor, who was familiar with all the circumstances. After the discussion with the Mayor the departmental officer got in touch with the committee representing the men and arranged for a conference with them the same afternoon, at which conference the Winnipeg representative of the Department was also present. Later on the same afternoon a conference took place between the departmental officers and the general manager of the Dominion Wheel and Foundry Company and all avenues leading to the possibility of an adjustment of the difficulty were canvassed. No particular headway was made at that time with the manager, but it was agreed that a further conference would be held the following afternoon, the 18th, at the company's office in St. Boniface. During this latter meeting a basis of settlement which the departmental officers anticipated would be acceptable to the employees was reached, and a committee representing the employees was called in and the proposition outlined to them. From the discussion which took place it seemed evident that the men would accept the settlement as outlined but they stated it would be necessary for them to take the matter up with the employees concerned before a definite answer could be given. It was therefore agreed that a meeting would be called early that evening and word given later as to the outcome. About 9 p.m. the same evening the employees' committee called upon the departmental officers at their hotel and informed them that the proposed settlement was acceptable to the employees. It was therefore agreed that the pickets would be removed from the company's property at once, which was done at 10 p.m., and the men resumed work the following day.

*Montreal, P.Q.*—On October 1, 1931, fourteen employees of the Wolofsky Dress Company, Montreal, P.Q., said to be members of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, ceased work in protest against a reduction in piece work rates affecting two pressers. The following morning, October 2, four more employees also ceased work. While the shop was not completely tied up it is said that the output was affected. On October 22 the Montreal representative of the Department was successful in bringing about a conference between the manager of the company and the representative of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers at his office, and after considerable discussion a settlement was reached. It was agreed that all the strikers would be taken back unconditionally but the wage reduction in respect to the two pressers remained in effect.

*Winnipeg, Man.*—On Monday, October 5, 1931, twenty-eight employees comprising the entire staff of the Bentwood Chair and Table Company, Elmwood, went on strike as a protest against a cut of 5 per cent in wages put into effect by the company on October 1. On the following Wednesday morning the Mayor of Winnipeg requested the Winnipeg representative of the Department to endeavour to bring about an adjustment of the dispute, and upon receipt of this request the representative ascertained that his services would be acceptable to both parties. He thereupon proceeded to Elmwood and had numerous interviews with the owners of the plant and representatives of the employees concerned. These interviews continued throughout the day and until late in the evening by which time the Department's representative was able to bring the two parties together. As a result of these efforts an agreement acceptable to both parties was signed the following morning which, among other things, provided for the return to work of all strikers without discrimination and the withdrawal of the wage cut. The men returned to work the same afternoon. From the commencement of the strike the plant was picketed by approximately 200 strikers and sympathizers. There was also a strong police force guarding the plant in case of emergency.

*Port Moody, B.C.*—On the morning of October 7, 1931, 143 employees in the sawmill of the Thurston-Flavelle Lumber Company Limited, Port Moody, B.C., went on strike. It is stated that about 200 men from Vancouver, not employees of the mill, appeared at the plant and prevented the regular employees from going to work. It is also stated that no previous notice of an intended strike had been given. It is further under-



stood that the question of wages was not involved but that the object of the strike was to enforce union recognition and the reinstatement of 4 employees who some time previously had been dismissed. The Western Representative of the Department, accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of British Columbia, proceeded to Port Moody on the same day and interviewed the manager of the company in regard to the difficulty. It was ascertained that the employees had arranged to call a mass meeting at once to discuss the matters at issue and under these circumstances it was decided to await the results of the meeting before making an effort towards conciliation. The meeting referred to took place on October 8 and resulted in the men deciding to return to work immediately, the mill resuming operations at 2.30 the same afternoon.

*Montreal, P.Q.*—On February 19, 1932, approximately 1,500 workers employed by some twenty-five women's clothing factories operating in Montreal went on strike against a wage cut of 10 per cent and to retain the closed shop. The agreement between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the manufacturers of women's clothing, suits, etc., had expired at the beginning of the year. The Department's Montreal representative interested himself in the matter and his efforts had considerable to do with the solution of the difficulty which was reached on February 20. It was agreed that the workers would accept the lower rate of wages on condition that the closed shop would be retained. Work was resumed on February 22, a new agreement to the above effect to be signed.

### Mining

*Westville, N.S.*—An application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department on July 25, 1931, from the employees of the Intercolonial Coal Company, Westville, N.S., said to be members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, Local No. 50, to deal with certain alleged conditions contrary to their agreement with the company. Early in August the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department visited Westville and after discussions with officers of the local union and company officials the departmental officer felt that the matters in dispute could be adjusted without the necessity of board procedure. Arrangements were therefore made for further direct negotiations between the parties concerned and it has not proved necessary to establish a Board.

*Estevan, Sask.*—A strike of coal miners in Saskatchewan in the vicinity of Estevan began on September 7, 1931, and continued until

October 7 when an agreement for a resumption of work pending the result of an enquiry by a Royal Commission was reached following conferences of the parties to the dispute with the Commissioner's counsel. The dispute involved approximately 600 miners, of whom about 200 were working when it occurred. The strike was called by the Mine Workers' Union of Canada which had recently organized the coal miners in the district. The mine operators refused to negotiate with or recognize the union. Efforts had been made by the provincial authorities to bring about a resumption of work but without success. Subsequently the Chief Conciliation Officer of the federal Department of Labour was despatched to Estevan to bring about, if possible, a resumption of work pending the enquiry. Upon arriving at Estevan on September 21 the departmental officer met the mine operators and obtained from them an undertaking in writing that if the miners would return to work pending the report of the Royal Commission all employees who had been working at the time of the strike would be re-employed without discrimination. Representatives of the miners agreed to waive recognition of the union and resume work pending the enquiry if a number of specified grievances were immediately remedied by negotiation between the eight operators and a committee of three miners from each mine. These grievances included allegations as to abuses in certain instances in connection with purchases in company stores, check-weighing, non-payment of wages for repair work, prices of powder, and various other matters. The operators agreed to this and to remedy any such conditions; but the local president and secretary of the union then claimed that their representatives in these arrangements had no authority to agree to such terms. They insisted that there should be no resumption of work pending the enquiry unless the operators agreed to meet union representatives as well as employees and to negotiate a higher wage scale and to remedy other grievances. No settlement having been arrived at the Conciliation Officer left the vicinity for a conference with the provincial authorities in Regina.

### Transfer and Public Utilities

*Kentville, N.S.*—In the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation under date of April 11, 1931, dealing with the application of certain employees of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, said to be clerks, freight handlers, and station and stores department employees, represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, for increased wages and improved working conditions, it was stated

that in the opinion of the Board proper officials of the Department of Labour could and should be of material assistance to the parties to this dispute in determining the employees who should be excepted from the proposed arrangement. Subsequently the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department discussed the matter above referred to with representatives of the employees in Montreal, and later with the vice-president and general manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway in Nova Scotia. As a result of these discussions a basis was found for a renewal of direct negotiations between company officials and union representatives of the employees concerned. No word to the contrary having since been received it is assumed that the questions in dispute have been disposed of satisfactorily.

*Saint John, N.B.*—On July 27, 1931, the Department received an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from certain employees of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, said to be members of the Telephone Workers' Association of New Brunswick, who were protesting against a proposed wages reduction. There were 170 directly affected and 340 indirectly affected. This application received prompt attention and the Chief Conciliation Officer, accompanied by the Department's Eastern Representative, visited Saint John. Several conferences were held with representatives of the employees as well as with the company officials, an agreement was reached, and the Board application was withdrawn.

*Montreal, P.Q.*—On Wednesday, August 5, 1931, there occurred a strike of linemen and helpers, members of the Canadian Electrical Union of Linemen and Helpers, Local No. 1, in the employ of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, involving some 200 men, 50 of whom carried on with the company without cessation of work. The strike, it is said, was brought about by the refusal of the company to enter into an agreement which would give recognition to the union. The company was, however, willing to enter into an agreement with its own employees. The matters of wages, hours and conditions of employment were not in dispute. The employees concerned did not approach the Department for assistance prior to the strike but on Monday morning, August 10, representatives of the union called upon the Department's Montreal representative and outlined the situation. The committee had in mind that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation might be established to deal with the matter but it was made known to them that the dispute in question did not come directly within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and under

such circumstances a Board could only function by the joint consent of the parties concerned. Finally the committee suggested that the Department's Montreal officer should approach the company with the object of having the company comply with the original demand for a written agreement with the union, and the officer agreed to interview the company officials in the hope that a compromise settlement might be obtained. The same afternoon the Department's representative called at the company's office and had an interview with the managing director, the general manager and the general superintendent. These officials adhered to the stand taken by the company not to sign any agreement with the union or representatives, but intimated that they would consider an agreement with the company's employees only. The company officials made it clear that there were a number of strikers who would not be taken into the employ of the company again, but that they were willing to receive applications from individual men then on strike. At subsequent meetings between an official of the company and a committee of the men held in the Department's Montreal office the company's position was definitely made known, that is, that the men desiring to return to work were to make application at the company's employment office and each application would be dealt with separately; that there was no guarantee that all applicants would be taken back; general assurance was given that vacancies would be filled as quickly as possible, and that the men would not be discriminated against simply because they were on strike, the company being anxious to restore harmonious relations. These conditions of reinstatement were reported back to the men who accepted them and at noon, August 21, the strike was terminated.

*Quebec, P.Q.*—On December 1, 1931, the Department received word from the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company that negotiations between the company and certain groups of their employees, namely, trainmen, maintenance of way employees, and telegraphers and agents, on the company's proposal for a wages reduction had reached a deadlock. The company, it was intimated, was therefore confronted with the necessity of making applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with these disputes. It was suggested by the company that as the Department had been of considerable service in finding solutions of wages difficulties on previous occasions, the Department might consider it advisable to send an officer to Quebec at this time. The Chief Conciliation Officer, accompanied by the Department's Montreal representative, proceeded to Quebec



promptly and held a number of conferences with the company officials and also with certain representatives of the employees. After ascertaining the full facts of the situation certain suggestions were made to the parties concerned as to a basis of direct settlement and it was anticipated that these suggestions might prove acceptable. As further consideration had to be given to the matters by those directly concerned the departmental officers returned to their respective headquarters. Shortly thereafter the trainmen settled their dispute by direct negotiations with the company, but in the case of the maintenance of way employees and the telegraphers and agents the company made applications to the Department for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. Upon receipt of these applications the departmental officers referred to above conferred with the vice-presidents of the Maintenance of Way Employees and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and discussed fully all angles of the situation. It was agreed that the two vice-presidents should proceed to Quebec and endeavour to find a solution of the difficulty by direct negotiations rather than through Board procedure. This undertaking was carried out and shortly thereafter the Department received advice from the company to the effect that settlements had been reached with the two groups of employees. The applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in both instances were withdrawn.

*Winnipeg, Man.*—Early in January, 1932, a strike of the motormen, conductors, busmen, mechanical department employees, trackmen and gas workers, members of the Railway Employees' Units, One Big Union, and employed by the Winnipeg Electric Company, appeared to be imminent. The dispute arose as a result of the employees refusing to accept a wage reduction of 10 per cent recommended by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The Department instructed the Chief Conciliation Officer to proceed to Winnipeg in case his services might be helpful. Arriving in Winnipeg the departmental officer immediately got in touch with the Mayor and discussed with him all phases of the situation. Later on he had conferences with representatives of the employees and with the company officials. During this period he co-operated fully with the mayor who was taking a keen and active interest towards finding a basis of settlement. On the afternoon of January 12, as a result of direct negotiations between company officials and a committee representing the employees, a temporary solution of the difficulty was found and an immediate strike was averted. On the day following the Chief Conciliation Officer returned to Ottawa but within a few

days unexpected difficulties again arose which indicated that a strike would occur. The mayor again interested himself in the matter and it is understood that largely due to his efforts negotiations were reopened between the company officials and representatives of the employees which resulted in a signed agreement.

*Winnipeg, Man.*—On December 28, 1931, the Department received an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Company to deal with a dispute arising out of a notice given by the Company of a 10 per cent reduction in wages as from November 1, 1931. A number of conferences had been held between representatives of the employees and officials of the company but without satisfactory results. The Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department was in Winnipeg on other matters early in January, 1932, and while there held conferences with representatives of the employees as well as with the company officials, and arranged for further joint conferences to be held directly between the parties concerned, with the object of finding a settlement of the dispute without the necessity of Board procedure. These conferences took place and as a result a new agreement was reached which provided, in so far as wages were concerned, that for employees, the nature of whose employment was such that it would likely be continuous and from which they would not likely be laid off from time to time, a 10 per cent reduction in wages would be effective from February 1, 1932, and for employees whose work was not continuous but who were subject to pay-off from time to time, a 7 per cent reduction would be effective from the same date. An agreement having been reached the application for a Board was withdrawn.

*Hull, P.Q.*—Failing an agreement by direct negotiations the Hull Electric Company during the latter part of January, 1932, applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with the company's proposal for a 10 per cent wages reduction and an adjustment in working hours owing to the earnings of the company having been substantially reduced. The employees concerned were motormen, conductors, trackmen, etc., members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Subsequently a number of conferences were held between officers of the Department and the management of the company, also with a committee representing the employees, with the object of finding, if possible, a basis of settlement without Board

procedure. Finally the general manager of the company intimated to the Chief Conciliation Officer that the company would, without prejudice, be agreeable to making slight concessions and it was proposed that employees receiving 45 cents and over per hour should receive and hourly reduction of 4 cents; employees receiving 35 cents to 44 cents inclusive should receive 3 cents per hour less, and those receiving 34 cents per hour and under should receive 2 cents per hour less, making a reduction of approximately .8 per cent. In addition the manager intimated that he would be prepared to give a new agreement on this basis as from January 1, 1932, to January 1, 1933, the wages reduction, however, being effective only from February 15, 1932. This proposal was made known to the committee representing the employees, but was not acceptable to them. As the company was not prepared to make further concessions a Board was established to deal with the matter.

### Miscellaneous

*Montreal, P.Q.*—Motion picture projectionists, members of Local 262, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators, and employed in twenty-one theatres in Montreal, were locked out on August 26, 1931, on account of the local union refusing to work two motion picture projectors and talking picture equipment with one man alone in the projection room. The representative of the employees requested the assistance of this Department in the matter and the Department's Montreal officer was instructed to see what could be done. It developed, however, that the employees concerned insisted upon union recognition and certain other concessions before returning to work, whereas the theatre management refused to make any concession whatever, not even to the extent of meeting a committee to discuss the situation. Under these circumstances the Department was not able to be of any real assistance.

## DISPUTES AND AGREEMENTS IN COAL MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA AND ALBERTA

### Nova Scotia

THE last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained (page 392) an account of the proceedings following the report of the Royal Commission on Coal Mining in Nova Scotia, appointed by the Provincial Government, the text of which was printed in the issue for March. The Commission had recommended a ten per cent reduction in wages for employees paid by the day, and a reduction of 12½ per cent for contract miners paid by the ton, yard, etc., no adult to be paid less than \$3.25 per day. The miners had voted on March 14 against accepting this wage reduction which was put into effect on March 15, but they continued to work pending further negotiations.

The Commission had also recommended that work in the collieries should be re-allocated, certain collieries being closed in order to reduce average costs per ton and provide for steadier employment of miners. As this would displace about two thousand miners in 1932 and five hundred more in 1934, the Commission commented favourably on a suggestion for the settlement on land of miners who had farming experience with financial assistance. During March the provincial government introduced legislation to establish a Board for the settlement on farms of miners and other unemployed. On April 19 the government appointed this Board and opened an office at Glace Bay, temporarily in charge of the

Superintendent of Land Settlement in the Department of Agriculture. The Act provides for financial assistance to any male person, head of a household, being a British citizen, 21 years of age, resident in Nova Scotia at least two years immediately prior to the date of application, who had been employed in the coal industry in Nova Scotia for a total period of not less than five years.

At the end of April, by Order in Council, the Dominion Government amended the conditions under which financial aid was given to increase the use of Nova Scotia coal in the manufacture of coke and to promote shipments west of Montreal, thus putting into effect the policy decided upon in consultation with the Premier of Nova Scotia, following the issue of the report of the Royal Commission. These measures, as stated in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE were expected to increase the consumption of Nova Scotia coal by at least one million tons. An order for 150,000 tons was forthwith placed by a Montreal producer of coke which had not previously used Nova Scotia coal.

Following the miners' rejection of the proposals for a general wage reduction, the officers of the union, the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, summoned a special district convention at New Glasgow on April 18 (an account of this convention appears on another page of this issue). The District



Board, as prior to the vote on March 14, recommended accepting the wage reduction under the circumstances, but the convention voted against the proposal and directed the executive to enter into negotiations to secure the demands adopted at the convention in June, 1931, including wage increases; the result to be submitted to a vote of the membership and a strike called in the event of an adverse vote.

### Alberta

The principal coal mines in Alberta have been operated under agreements terminating March 31, 1932, with committees of employees, with the United Mine Workers of America, with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, or with independent unions. In the adjoining Crow's Nest Pass District in British Columbia, near Fernie, the agreement in force since 1928 between the operators and the union (independent), had been renewed last year until March 31, 1933. In the Crow's Nest District in Alberta the principal mines had been operated under agreements between the several operators and committees of employees, but the miners near Blairmore and Coleman have been on strike since February and March respectively and new agreements had not been negotiated by the end of April as stated elsewhere in this issue in the article on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, April, 1932.

In accordance with resolutions adopted at a conference of miners belonging to their own and other organizations called by the Mine Workers' Union of Canada at Lethbridge on March 22, the union took a vote of miners throughout the province in regard to calling a strike against any wage reductions that might

be proposed. In several districts the miners did not vote as the operators had not proposed any reductions in wages, and out of approximately 9,000 miners in the province less than 4,000 were reported to have voted. The figures published by the Mine Workers' Union of Canada in its official journal *The Canadian Miner*, April 21, 1932, were 2,025 in favour of a strike, 467 against, and 24 spoiled ballots.

The agreements in most of the mining districts have been renewed without any change in wages. At Lethbridge the agreement for the Galt mines between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Lethbridge Miners' Union, an independent union since 1931, expiring March 31, 1932, has been renewed for two years. At Shaughnessy, near Lethbridge, the agreement with a committee of employees reached as a result of a strike on January 15, 1930, has been renewed until March 31, 1934. At Canmore and Nordegg the agreements between the operators and committees of employees have been renewed, the union, the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, as in previous agreements, not being recognized. In the Red Deer Valley, the mines near Drumheller have been operated under agreements between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America, expiring March 31, 1932. A Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as stated in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, (page 390) was established early in April following applications from the union and from the employers. The union had proposed a ten per cent increase in wages and the employers had contended for a decrease of about twenty per cent.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1932

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during April was eleven, the same number as in the preceding month. The figures recorded as to numbers of workers involved showed a very slight decline, but owing to the continuance throughout April of several strikes of coal miners in western Canada involving some 1,200 workers, two of which began toward the end of March, the time loss recorded showed a substantial increase over that for March. In comparison with the figures for April, 1931, while only one strike less occurred and a small increase only appeared in the number of workers involved, the time loss incurred was almost twice as great, due largely to the above mentioned strikes of coal miners.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Apr., 1932...	11	1,413	34,556
*Mar., 1932...	11	1,501	26,410
Apr, 1931...	12	1,292	19,314

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a sepa-

rate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Eight disputes, involving approximately 1,350 workers, were carried over from March (the dispute involving coal miners at Robb, Alta., having been reported terminated too late to be so entered in the detailed list for March), and three disputes commenced during April. Of the eleven disputes in progress during the month, two were recorded as terminated, both having resulted in favour of the employer concerned. At the end of April, therefore, there were nine disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts in progress, namely: lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C., coal miners, Blairmore, Alta., coal miners, Bellevue, Alta., two disputes of coal miners at Coleman, Alta., motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., cap and millinery workers, Montreal, P. Q., lithographers, Toronto, Ont., and carpenters, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to nine such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February 23, 1931, one employer; photo-engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; photo-engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q., August 27, 1931, one employer; sawmill workers, Barnet, B.C., September 23, 1931, one employer; cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta., September 29, 1931, one employer; lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C., December 3, 1931, one employer; compositors, Regina, Sask., November 21, 1931, one employer; and compositors, Saskatoon, December 14, 1931, one employer, the last two being added this month.

A minor dispute, an alleged lockout, involving four printing compositors in one establishment in Regina, Sask., dating from November 21, 1931, has been recently reported to the Department. The employees involved were immediately replaced but the union has not declared the dispute terminated, and it is, therefore, included in the list of such disputes in a previous paragraph.

In the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE reference was made to two disputes occurring some time ago, involving employees in two women's clothing factories in Montreal, as to which details had not reached the Department. It appears that these two establishments were operated under the agreement between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the manufacturers of women's cloaks, suits, etc., which expired at the end of 1931. The proprietors of these two establishments refused to renew the agreement; and their employees were called out on December 1, 1931, in one case, and on January 15, 1932, in the other, but they were replaced within a short time.

Reference was also similarly made to a dispute involving fur workers in one establishment in Toronto. This establishment was also operated under an agreement between the union and the employers' association. The employer made a reduction in wages which, however, did not bring them below the minimum rates of the agreement. The employees ceased work on December 24, 1931, but during March the union terminated the strike, work to be resumed under the conditions of the agreement; the members of one local, however, refused to return to work and declared the strike still in force. Employment conditions are reported to be no longer affected, so that the dispute is recorded as terminated.

A number of disputes have been reported during the month involving men on unemployment relief work, in all cases receiving subsistence for which some work was performed or might be required. As no relation of employer and employee was involved these are not included in the record. No disputes involving unemployment workers, employed at stated wages, have been reported.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, ROBB, ALTA.**—Information was received during April that this dispute, commencing December 12, 1931, had terminated at the end of March, a number of the strikers having returned to work early in the year as previously reported, the rest being replaced by other workers from time to time.

**COAL MINERS, BLAIRMORE AND BELLEVUE, ALTA.**—In connection with this dispute, although the agreement between the company and a committee of employees as to wages and working conditions for each mine did not expire until March 31, the miners had been on strike since February 23 and February 24 respectively against the dismissal



of one employee at Blairmore. The miners involved were members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada which had not been formally recognized by the operators. During April a report was received from the union stating that the principal cause of the strike was a dispute as to equal division of work among the miners. During the month negotiations were opened between the company and representatives of the employees, a demand for recognition of the union being refused. At the end of the month the strike was, therefore, untermminated. Early in May it was reported that the company had attempted to open the mine at Bellevue and that in a clash between the pickets and police

a number of persons were injured, and some arrests were made. It is reported that negotiations for a settlement commenced on May 6.

**COAL MINERS, COLEMAN, ALTA.**—In these two disputes, commencing March 18 and March 19 respectively (the latter being in sympathy with the former), no settlement had been reached by the end of April. The agreements between each company and a committee of its employees, under which the union was not recognized, expired on March 31. It is reported that no negotiations were opened for the settlement of the dispute or for new agreements, the employers refusing to negotiate as the committee included miners who

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1932

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to April, 1932</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b> Lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C.	68	1,000	Commenced Feb. 6, 1932, for increase in wages and reduction in board; untermminated.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b> Coal miners, Robb, Alta.....			Commenced Dec. 12, 1931; against discharge of worker and charging for lamps alleged to be in violation of agreement; terminated March 31, 1932; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Blairmore, Alta..	300	7,800	Commenced Feb. 23, 1932; against dismissal of worker; untermminated.
Coal miners, Bellevue, Alta...	330	8,580	Commenced Feb. 24, 1932; in sympathy with miners on strike at Blairmore Feb. 23; untermminated.
Coal miners, Coleman, Alta..	325	8,450	Commenced Mar. 18, 1932; against alleged unfair distribution of work; untermminated.
Coal miners, Coleman, Alta..	300	7,800	Commenced Mar. 19, 1932; in sympathy with miners on strike at Coleman Mar. 18; untermminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> Printing and Publishing— Compositors, Saskatoon, Sask.	19	200	Alleged lockout; commenced Dec. 14, 1931; against decrease in wages; working conditions no longer affected by end of April, 1932; in favour of employer.
<b>SERVICE—</b> Recreational— Motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man.	3	73	Alleged lockout; commenced Feb. 27, 1932; re union working conditions; untermminated.
Pin boys (bowling alley), Vancouver, B.C.	24	120	Commenced Mar. 7, 1932; against reduction in piece rates; terminated April 5, 1932; in favour of employer.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during April, 1932</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Cap and millinery workers, Montreal, P.Q.	7	126	Commenced April 9, 1932; against reduction in wages; untermminated.
Printing and Publishing— Lithographers, Toronto, Ont..	8	112	Commenced April 15, 1932; against reduction in wages; untermminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b> Buildings and Structures— Carpenters, Toronto, Ont.....	29	290	Commenced April 20, 1932; for overtime rates after 40-hours work according to agreement; untermminated.

had been active in bringing about the strike before the agreement had expired. At the end of April it is reported that the employees had appointed a new committee.

**COMPOSITORS, SASKATOON.**—At the end of April employment conditions appeared to be no longer affected by this dispute, as the majority of the employees affected had returned to work with the permission of the union under open shop conditions; but the dispute had not been called off, and it has therefore been transferred to the list of such strikes and lockouts mentioned in a previous paragraph.

**MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—This dispute, an alleged lockout commencing February 27 owing to a dispute as to union working conditions, was untermiated at the end of the month. The employer reported that as the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators had refused to agree to his proposals to employ two operators instead of three, he had replaced the three former employees with two operators who were members of the Canadian Motion Picture Projectionists' Association. On April 29 it was reported in the press that a temporary injunction had been issued restraining the international union from picketing the theatre and also that the owners of the theatre had filed suit against the union for damages. At the end of the month the dispute was untermiated.

**PIN BOYS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Early in April information was received indicating that this dispute, commencing March 7, 1932, had terminated, the strikers having been replaced and employment conditions being no longer affected.

**CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—On April 9, 1932, seven of the employees in a hat manufacturing establishment ceased work in protest against a ten per cent reduction in wages, to be effective the following Monday. The officers of the union, the International Cloth Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers' Union, have stated in press interviews that the employees had been required to work fifty hours per week for the same wages as for a forty-four hour week. This was denied by the employer, who stated that the establishment was operated in accordance with the minimum wage regulations, which provide for the forty-four hour week. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**LITHOGRAPHERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Lithographers in one establishment in Toronto ceased work on April 15, 1932, protesting against a reduction in wages, transfers having been reduced from \$54 per week to \$45-\$50 and one artist from \$54 per week to \$40. The employer stated that similar reductions had been accepted by the employees in other establishments. The lithographers' union reported that the employer afforded no opportunity for negotiations. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**CARPENTERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Carpenters employed by a sub-contractor on one building ceased work, some on April 20 and others on April 25, because they had not been paid at overtime rates for work on Saturdays and on certain other occasions, as provided in the agreement between the union and the contractors' association (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1932, page 450). At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1932, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1931. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain

For the month of March, 32 new disputes were reported and 10 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 42 disputes in progress during the month, involving 5,600 workers and with a time loss of 26,000 working days. Of the 32 disputes beginning in March, 4 were over proposed reductions in wages, 9 over other wages questions, 10 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 2 over questions of trade union principle and 7 over other questions. Settlements were reached in 23 disputes, of which 8 were in favour of workers, 14 in favour of employers,



6 ended in compromises. In one other dispute work was resumed pending negotiations.

### Czechoslovakia

During the last week of March, strikes of coal miners took place in the northwestern Bohemian coal field and in the Moravian Ostrau district against the proposed dismissal of several thousands of miners. It was reported that 30,000 miners were out on strike at one time. At the end of March, the dispute in the Moravian Ostrau district was settled and the dismissal notices were withdrawn, but the workers agreed to wage cuts of from 4 to 12 per cent. No report of a settlement in the northwestern Bohemian district was received.

### Germany

The number of disputes reported for the fourth quarter of 1931 was 102, involving 268 establishments and 31,111 workers, with a time loss of 255,699 working days for the period.

### Netherlands

A strike in the Twente textile industry involving 14,000 workers began December 14, against a reduction in wages of 5 per cent which was the second reduction within a month and against an increase in the amount of work required. By April 4, work had been resumed on employers' terms, although certain concessions were made to the workers including the postponement of the wage cut for some weeks.

### Poland

Following an award of an arbitration committee made in February authorizing a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of coal miners in the Dombrowa and Cracow districts, a strike occurred affecting between 20,000 and 40,000 men. This strike was called off March 17, the reduction being accepted by the strikers.

### Sweden

Negotiations before the State Conciliation Commission for a new agreement involving reductions in wages in the paper-pulp industry were unsuccessful and a strike was called off 3,500 workers on February 23, when employers attempted to put into effect reductions in wages of 6 per cent for time work and 12 per cent for piece work. Later the employers closed down certain establishments affecting an additional 5,500 workers and on April 11, after further negotiations had failed, the union called another 5,000 workers out on strike. No report of a settlement has been received.

In the glass industry, a strike of 2,500 workers began March 18, also against wage reductions.

## United States

In February, 42 new disputes began and 52 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in all disputes in effect at the end of the month was 43,912 and the total time loss for the month 584,804 working days.

As reported in the April LABOUR GAZETTE, failure to reach new agreements in the bituminous coal mining industry in Illinois and Indiana resulted in the closing down of the mines April 1. In Illinois, operations were discontinued in practically all of the mines including both strip and shaft mines and involving about 65,000 men. In Indiana, only the deep-shaft mines were closed and 20,000 men affected, while the strip mines and the co-operative mines continued to operate pending a settlement of the wage scale. In both of these States, employers had proposed substantial reductions in wages. The dispute in Ohio and West Virginia was also mentioned in the April LABOUR GAZETTE and no settlement has since been reported. Serious disorders occurred in Ohio during April resulting in one death and in injuries to other persons.

The strike of anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania which began March 14 terminated April 1, when the remaining strikers voted to return to work. The number reported to have been involved in the dispute was 12,000 in the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre district and 2,000 at Pottsville and Shenandoah.

The Royal Commission on Labour in India, in a recent report, recognized the difficulties in the way of introducing a scheme of sickness insurance, but recommended for examination by the Indian Government the outline of a tentative scheme based upon the separate provision of cash benefits by the employer and medical attendance by the State. The Commission also recommended the enactment or maternity benefit legislation throughout India on the lines of schemes now operating in Bombay and the Central Provinces.

The Hon. W. G. Martin, Minister of Public Welfare for Ontario, announced on April 23 that the Ontario Government intended shortly to assume responsibility for the full amount of the provincial share of the cost of old age pensions, thus relieving the municipalities of their present contribution of 10 per cent. The provincial treasury would thus, by payment of 25 per cent, complete the contribution of the Dominion Government, which now amounts to 75 per cent of the entire cost of pensions.

That efforts be made by the Provincial Government towards securing from the Dominion Government an annual contribution to the insurance fund.

That accumulated funds or surpluses be invested in the extension of social services for insured persons, such as providing for the inclusion of dental, ophthalmic, or other beneficial health measures, including the establishment of clinics, laboratory aids to diagnosis, and periodical health examinations; or otherwise as may be deemed advisable.

That the utmost consideration be given to the desirability of providing a dental service as speedily as possible.

That the management and administration of all business connected with the scheme be under the control of a Central Board or Commission responsible to the Legislature of the Province, and that the Central Board be empowered to set up such local regional committees as may be conducive to the successful district operation of the system with an especial view to autonomously directed funds, but a centralized system of insurance forming only one accounting unit, all contributions to be paid to a central insurance fund.

That such regional committees shall comprise representatives of insured persons, employers, the medical profession, municipalities, and such other interested organizations as may seem calculated to assist the furtherance of the scheme, but with the right always to the Central Board to refuse or reject any individual representative for good cause.

That such regional committees have discretion, according to the exigencies of each

particular case, to determine whether the maternity benefit shall be granted in cash or in kind, or partly one and partly the other.

That power be given the Central Board to make arrangements with general medical practitioners for the medical and surgical treatment of insured persons for a capitation or an attendance fee, accordingly as may be best arranged for any particular district; and that reasonable freedom of choice be allowed insured persons in selection of practitioners.

That in the case of attendance contracts with practitioners a scale of fees be established to prevent "over-attendance" as well as excessive fees.

That, in order to build up a benefit disbursement fund, there is established in the first year of operation such waiting period as may be necessary to place the insurance institution in funds of not less than \$200,000.

That the cost of medical aid now administered under the Workmen's Compensation Board be borne by the State health-insurance fund, thereby eliminating the present medical-fund levy made upon workmen and employers by that Board.

That sums paid as contributions by employer and employee be deducted from the total income of such persons for purpose of taxation on income.

That, in order to ensure no lapse of information as to world sickness-insurance law and practice as from the conclusion of our inquiry, the Department of Labour take over and continue the subscription of our Commission to the International Labour Office's "Legislative Series" and *Industrial and Labour Information*.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATIONS OF ONTARIO

THE Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario held their annual convention at Toronto during April. Mr. C. Gordon Cockshutt of Brantford, chairman of the convention committee, commented on the remarkable attendance from all parts of the Province, the delegates numbering 1,055. The large attendance was considered to indicate that industrialists are interested in accident prevention and will send representatives to attend a convention when results are in evidence. The Convention opened on April 21 with registration and a safety exhibit, the first speaker being Mr. Elmer Davis of Kingston, immediate past president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who told of results achieved in his plant by careful attention to accident prevention work. His address was followed by the Annual General Meeting of the Associations, at which the report of the general manager, Mr. R. B. Morley, on the activities of the organization on the past year was presented, the financial statement being discussed by the honorary-treasurer, Mr. W. S. Campbell, of Toronto.

The officers elected were: Messrs. C. G. Cockshutt, Slingsby Manufacturing Company, Brantford, president; P. J. Wood, Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, first vice-president; O. H. Shenstone, Massey-Harris Company, Toronto, second vice-president; and W. S. Campbell, Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto, honorary-treasurer.

Mr. Harry Guilbert, safety director of the Pullman Company, Chicago, showed how, over a period of five years, the Pullman Company had dealt consistently with the joint question of accident frequency and accident severity and had made a remarkable reduction in both. Their work included safety education, charts, awards, meetings, work by safety committees, bulletins and special investigations. In the five years 1927 to 1931 they had made a reduction of sixty-two per cent in the number of accidents.

Ten class safety associations held their meetings on April 21, and interested groups of executives discussed practical problems relating to their classes of industry. Each meeting had its own program, but subjects fairly com-



mon to all were discussed at most of them, including safeguarding machinery, adequate first aid and interesting employees in safety. In each case the business portion of the meeting was carried through under the direction of the class chairman and a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected directors held.

At the annual banquet Mr. F. M. Morton, of Hamilton, was in the chair and reviewed briefly the activities of the organization in the past year, paying special tribute to the Workmen's Compensation Board for their co-operation. Mr. S. N. F. Chant, M.A., Assistant Professor of Psychology, University of Toronto, spoke on "Some Psychological Aspects of Accident Prevention," and considered eight items which he said constituted personal factors contributing to accidents; these eight were sensory deficiency, motor deficiency, fatigue, lack of skill, inattention, excitability, poor judgment and lack of responsibility. He suggested three points of attack for industry: a careful selection of employees, enlightened management and safety education.

Hon. W. G. Martin, Minister of Public Welfare, spoke on the whole situation of accident prevention, and congratulated Mr. V. A. Sinclair, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, on the work of that body.

The morning session on April 22 was opened under the chairmanship of Mr. R. T. Herdegen, of Walkerville, the first speaker being Mr. A. J. Harvey, Lever Brothers, Toronto, whose subject was "Safety Work in East Toronto." Both Mr. Harvey and Mr. E. E. Sparrow of the Imperial Varnish & Color Company, Toronto, who followed, told of the good work being done by the Toronto East Division of the Associations.

Two representatives of the Wentworth Division, Mr. R. J. A. Curry, Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, and Mr. F. H. Rutherford, B. Greening Wire Company, Hamilton, told of the activities of the Wentworth Division and the excellent results achieved through a series of meetings and careful inspection work.

Mr. M. E. Shoveller of the Ontario Refining Company, Copper Cliff, dealt with "Modern Methods in Safety," and gave the story of the work carried on by his company. Mr. G. A. Kuechenmeister, Dominion Forge & Stamping Company, Walkerville, representing the Essex-Kent Division of the Associations, gave an answer to the query "Accident Prevention—Whose Job is it?" outlining the activities of that Division.

At the luncheon meeting on April 22, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. G. Cock-

shutt, of Brantford, the newly-elected president of the Associations, the first speaker was Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board. Mr. Sinclair dealt at length with recent amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, modifying the former system of merit rating and conferring on the Board authority to reduce the amount of any assessment payable by an individual industry where proper precautions had been taken for the prevention of accidents. He said this far-reaching section had been substituted for the former system on the recommendation of manufacturers. The amendments to the Act authorized the Board to penalize a firm for unlawful employment of a minor, and added to the list of compensable industrial diseases; bursitis, resulting from any process involving continuous rubbing, pressure or vibration of the parts affected; cancer, arising from the manufacture of pitch and tar; dermatitis, from any process involving the use or direct contact with acids and alkalies or acids and oils capable of causing dermatitis, and infected blisters. Mr. Sinclair commented on the energy and enthusiasm of the Accident Prevention Associations operating under the authority of the Workmen's Compensation Act and congratulated the newly-elected officers.

Mr. C. S. Ching, of the United States Rubber Company, New York, spoke on "The New Attitude on Accident Prevention." He said one of the best indication of management's attitude towards safety was the amount of time and thought put into the problem; modern managers had become convinced that a lowered accident rate and efficient operation ran hand in hand, and that accidents are the result of management inefficiency. Mr. Ching appealed for the removal of all the material causes of accidents, and for the acceptance by employers of responsibility for impressing safe practices on every employee so that the safety idea would become a habit, and an accident be considered a disgrace.

The safety exhibit occupied the entire floor in the hotel and was a fine display of practical safety devices and first aid material. Tentative arrangements have been made for the holding of the next Convention at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, April 27 and 28, 1933.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has adopted an Act, introduced by the Premier of the Province, to provide for a reduction of 10 per cent, during the remainder of the current fiscal year, in the amount of the sessional indemnity paid to the members of the Legislature. The amount of the indemnity is \$1,000 for each session.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Workers' Health in Canada in 1931

The *Statistical Bulletin*, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, stated in its March issue as follows:—"The health record of 1931, among Canadian wage-earners and their dependents, was even more remarkable than that registered among the Industrial population of the United States. In the latter country, 1931 was recognized as a remarkable health year because the death rate, in spite of general unemployment and business depression, ran less than two per cent above the previous minimum. But with equally unfavourable economic conditions prevailing among approximately 1,200,000 Canadian wage-earners and their dependents, who are insured in the Industrial Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, their 1931 death rate was actually more than seven per cent below the previous minimum. New minimal death rates were registered in Canada in 1931 for measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, tuberculosis and diarrhoeal complaints. Comparing the 1931 death rates for these diseases with those shown for 1925, we observe drops of 53 per cent for measles, 35 per cent for scarlet fever, 43 per cent for diphtheria, 16 per cent for pneumonia, 21 per cent for tuberculosis, and 37 per cent for diarrhoeal diseases. Perhaps the most gratifying item in the accompanying table is the 1931 death rate of 82.1 per 100,000 for tuberculosis. This marks a drop of nearly 16 per cent in a single year. Prior to 1931, the tuberculosis death rate among insured Canadians had been showing only a slow decline—by no means keeping pace with the drop observed in the United States.

### Safety Work in Woodworking Industries in Ontario

The annual meeting of the Woodworkers' Accident Prevention Association was held recently in Toronto. Among the topics discussed were the safeguarding of machinery, adequate first aid and interesting employees in safety work. Particularly gratifying to the members of this division was the good showing made by several of the groups in the matter of accident reduction with consequent reduction in compensation rates. It was pointed out that rates of assessments as fixed by the Workmen's Compensation Board are determined entirely on the experience of each Class. In 1931 before rate adjustments were made, Class 3 had a credit on the year's operations of more than \$34,000 but there was a debit of over \$10,000 carried forward from

1930. The net result of this was that most of the groups of Class 3 were fortunate in securing rate reductions; for example, the furniture rate was down from 90 cents to 60 cents and fixtures down from \$1 to 90 cents per \$100 of payroll. On the other hand, the piano and organ group of the Class had a bad experience and the rate went up from 75 cents to 90 cents. Class 4 had a credit on the year's operations of more than \$49,000 before rate adjustments. Most of this figure was in the good experience of the planing mill group and that group received the very satisfactory reduction from \$1.60 per \$100 of payroll to \$1.25, the lowest figure in many years and worth striving to hold.

### Construction Accidents in Quebec

Figures presented to the Province of Quebec Safety League's Construction Division at the bi-monthly meeting, held at Montreal on April 6, showed that accidents in this branch of industry are on the increase. Statistics for the past year were presented and showed that 20 firms were reporting their accidents and that there were 2,670 accidents during the year out of a man-hour total of 6,763,873. Of these accidents 927 were lost-time accidents, an increase of 269 over 1930. Members expressed the opinion that if the rate of increase continues it will not be long before the premiums under the new Workmen's Compensation Act will increase for all members of the construction classes.

### First Aid Rooms in Small Plants

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company recently published, under this title, the first of a new Industrial Health Series of bulletins. "With a moderate number of employees and no excessively dangerous processes," it is stated, "a comparatively simple outlay is usually adequate to take care of first aid needs. These depend, however, to a large extent on the accident experience and the availability of medical service either in the plant or near at hand and on call. As a general rule, if the accident rate, even for minor accidents, is high, and the plant maintains no doctor, nurse, or dispensary, it will be found that a considerable saving in the cost of accidents can be demonstrated by installing a first aid station in charge of a well trained nurse with ample, though simple, equipment, and a good system of record keeping. The advantages of such an installation lie in the accomplishment of the following:—(1) Reduction of time lost in getting proper treatment



for injured and consequent reduction in number of serious results and prolonged disability cases following minor accidents; (2) Reduction in number of wound infections which are an important cause of lost time and permanent impairment to the injured individual; (3) Consequent reduction of compensation payments under Workmen's Compensation Insurance Laws; (4) Increased confidence of employees in first aid facilities of plant and hence less inclination to let injuries go without immediate attention; (5) Valuable opportunity for contact between employees and nurse, promoting better knowledge of cause of accidents and offering a means of introducing educational and preventive measures.

"If a trained nurse is not to be in charge of first aid work, the proposed attendant for the first aid room should be well trained in

the principles of first aid by a competent authority, such as the Red Cross or an interested physician, before taking up the duties involved. Such training should include thorough knowledge of the prone pressure methods of resuscitation.

"The first aid kit or cabinet should be of the simplest type and contain: (a) tincture of iodine and applicators or iodine in individual ampules; (b) bandages and sterile dressing; (c) a tourniquet; (d) aromatic spirits of ammonia; (e) adhesive tape and safety pins may be added.

"Other bulletins issued in the Industrial Health Series are as follows: (2) Physical Examinations in Industry; (3) Industrial Dental Services; (4) Functions of an Industrial Eye Clinic."

## EIGHT HOUR DAY AND MINIMUM WAGE SCHEDULES TO GOVERN QUEBEC PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS

ANNOUNCEMENT was made on April 1 by the Honourable C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of the Province of Quebec, that the

Provincial Government had decided to apply a working day of eight hours on all building works undertaken by the Provincial Govern-

### MINIMUM WAGES SCHEDULE—MONTREAL, P.Q.

Trade	Nos. of Districts					
	A-2	A-4	A-6	A-8	B-2	C-2
Asbestos.....	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75
Bricklayers.....	1 00	0 80	1 00	0 90	0 80	0 80
Cement workers (labourers).....	0 40	0 35	0 40	0 35	0 30	0 30
Quarrymen.....	0 60	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 50	0 40
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	0 50	0 85	0 45	0 50	0 50
Drivers (horse).....	0 60	0 50	0 60	0 45	0 50	0 50
Drivers (team).....	0 90	0 75	0 90	0 60	0 70	0 75
Truck drivers.....	0 45	0 40	0 50	0 40	0 50	0 50
Firemen (boiler).....	0 40	0 60	0 60	0 40	0 60	0 50
Cement finishers.....	0 75	0 60	0 75	0 50	0 75	0 60
Roofers (tar, gravel, tile, metal).....	0 80	0 60	0 70	0 50	0 75	0 60
Electricians.....	0 75	0 60	0 60	0 60	0 75	0 60
Tinsmiths (sheet iron and ornamental work).....	0 80	0 40	0 60	0 50	0 75	0 60
Engineers (crane, cement mixer, steam shovel, hoist, compressor).....	0 75	0 40	0 75	0 50	0 75	0 60
Drillers.....	0 50	0 35	0 65	0 40	0 35	0 40
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	0 60	0 65	0 60	0 60	0 60
Labourers (general).....	0 40	0 30	0 40	0 30	0 30	0 30
Lathers (wood and metal).....	0 80	0 50	0 50	0 40	0 45	0 50
Masons.....	1 00	0 80	1 00	0 90	0 80	0 80
Iron workers (bridge, viaduct, tunnel, waterpipe layer).....	1 00	0 80	1 00	0 80	0 80	0 80
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	0 50	0 70	0 40	0 50	0 50
Plasterers.....	0 85	0 80	0 85	0 80	0 80	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	0 60	0 90	0 50	0 75	0 60
Marble polishers.....	0 85	0 50	0 50	0 65	0 50	0 50
Tile setters, terrazzo layers and polishers.....	0 85	0 75	0 75	0 65	0 75	0 75
Hod carriers.....	0 50	0 35	0 50	0 35	0 40	0 40
Divers (hydraulic works).....	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Stone cutters.....	0 90	1 00	1 00	0 90	0 75	0 75
Pointer.....	0 60	0 60	0 65	0 60	0 60	0 60

District No. A-2 comprises the following counties on Isle of Montreal:—Montreal-Dorion, Laurier, Maisonneuve, Mercier, Ste. Anne, St. George, St. Henri, St. Jacques, St. Laurent, St. Louis, Ste. Marie, Laval, Verdun, Westmount and Jacques-Cartier.

District No. A-4 comprises the municipalities of the County of Sherbrooke.

District No. A-6 comprises the municipalities of the County of Hull.

District No. A-8 comprises the municipalities of the County of Richelieu.

District No. B-2 comprises the counties of Argenteuil, Beauharnois, Berthier, Chateauguay, Deux-Montagnes, Gatineau, Joliette, Labelle, L'Assomption, Laval, Montcalm, Laprairie, Papineau, Pontiac, Soulanges, Temiscamingue, Terrebonne, Vaudeuil.

District No. C-2 comprises the counties of Bagot, Brome, Chambly, Compton, Drummond, Huntingdon, Jacques-Cartier Iberville, Missisquoi, Richmond, St. Jean, St. Hyacinthe, Shefford, Stanstead, Vercheres, Yamaska.

ment of Quebec, and also that minimum wages schedules had been approved for insertion in all contracts for Provincial public works.

Under the fair wages policy adopted by the Province of Quebec, the Province is divided into two main divisions, one centering in the City of Montreal and the other in the City

of Quebec. Each of these two divisions is in turn divided into different sections comprising the Cities of Montreal and Quebec, respectively, cities of secondary importance, and the rural districts.

The accompanying tables show the minimum wages schedules referred to.

MINIMUM WAGES SCHEDULE—QUEBEC, P.Q.

Trade	Nos. of Districts				
	A-1	A-3	A-5	B-1	B-3
Asbestos.....	0 60	0 60	0 55	0 55	0 55
Bricklayers.....	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 80	0 80
Cement workers (labourers).....	0 45	0 40	0 40	0 35	0 35
Quarrymen.....	0 55	0 55	0 55	0 50	0 50
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	0 50	0 50	0 40	0 40
Drivers (horse).....	0 55	0 60	0 50	0 45	0 45
Drivers (team).....	0 70	0 80	0 70	0 55	0 55
Truck drivers.....	0 45	0 45	0 40	0 35	0 35
Firemen (boilers).....	0 50	0 50	0 45	0 40	0 40
Cement finishers.....	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 45	0 50
Roofers (tar, gravel, tile, metal).....	0 55	0 65	0 50	0 50	0 45
Electricians.....	0 55	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50
Tinsmiths (sheet iron and ornamental work).....	0 50	0 65	0 50	0 55	0 45
Engineers (crane, cement mixer, steam shovel, hoist, compressor).....	0 50	0 45	0 45	0 40	0 40
Driller.....	0 45	0 40	0 40	0 35	0 35
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	0 50	0 45	0 40	0 40
Labourers (general).....	0 40	0 35	0 35	0 30	0 30
Lathers (wood and metal).....	0 55	0 55	0 50	0 45	0 40
Masons.....	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 75	0 55
Iron workers (bridge, viaduct, tunnel, waterpipe layer).....	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 80
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	0 50	0 50	0 45	0 40
Plasterers.....	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 80	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 60	0 60	0 55	0 60	0 50
Marble polishers.....	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 50	0 50
Tile setters, terrazzo layers and polishers.....	0 90	0 70	0 70	0 65	0 70
Hod carriers.....	0 50	0 40	0 40	0 35	0 35
Divers (hydraulic works).....	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Stone cutters.....	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 65	0 50
Pointers.....	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 55	0 50

District No. A-1 comprises the following cities: Quebec, Levis—within a radius of five miles of their limits.

District No. A-3 comprises the following cities: Three Rivers, Cap-de-la-Madeleine and Shawinigan.

District No. A-5 comprises the following cities: Chicoutimi, Jonquières and Kenogami.

District No. B-1 comprises the following counties: Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Champlain, Lavolette, St. Maurice, Maskinongie, Abitibi, Montmagny, Bellechasse, Levis, Dorchester, Beauce, Lotbinière, Frontenac, Wolfe, Arthabaska, Nicolet, Mégantic.

District No. B-3 comprises the following counties: Charlevoix-Saguenay, Lac St. Jean, Roberval, Chicoutimi, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Rivière-du-Loup, Temiscouata, Rimouski, Matapédia, Bonaventure, Matane, Gaspé North and South and Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

## Frontier College Charter Amendment

An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Frontier College, introduced in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State on April 21, repeals the section of the Act which conferred upon the college the power to confer degrees in arts. The repeal was applied for by the College in pursuance of an agreement, dated December 18, 1931, with the Minister of Education of Ontario, which required that such application should be made forthwith.

Reference has been made in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time to the work of the Frontier College (November, 1929, page 1194 etc). Its objects are (a) to promote education among Canadian working men and women

and Canadian immigrants; (b) to promote higher educational training and instruction for teachers and social workers among Canadian working men and women and Canadian immigrants. The college may conduct classes of instruction and when necessary may construct buildings for the accommodation of the same in such parts of Canada as may be deemed expedient by the Board of Governors, as for instance in, or in the vicinity of factories, industrial plants, mining camps, lumber camps, railway camps, extra gangs and all communities of workers engaged in construction, industrial, agrarian and other labouring pursuits.



## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ONTARIO AND SASKATCHEWAN IN 1932

### Province of Ontario

A NUMBER of laws of labour interest were enacted during the recent session of the Ontario Legislature, which began on February 10 and ended on March 29, 1932. These included new laws dealing with investigation of industrial disputes, and with unemployment relief; revision of the Acts governing factories, shops and office buildings, stationary engineers, and the Railway and Municipal Board; and amendments to statutes dealing with the Department of Labour, apprenticeship, minimum wages for women, workmen's compensation, steam boilers, railways, mechanics' liens, old age pensions, and licensing of electricians.

#### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1932, which will come into force on proclamation, provides for making the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable to disputes within provincial jurisdiction. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to adopt by proclamation any future amendments to the Dominion Act. Provision is made that nothing in the Ontario Act shall apply to or affect any Commission whose members are appointed by the Crown. The Trade Disputes Act, which was passed in 1894, is repealed by the new statute.

#### Unemployment Relief

An Act Respecting Unemployment Relief validates an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province pursuant to the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and confirms an Order in Council containing Regulations for the administration of the Unemployment Relief Fund. The Agreement and the Order in Council appear respectively as Schedule A and Schedule B to the Act. The Act further confirms agreements between the Province and the municipalities and provides that municipalities, parties to such agreements, may, without the assent of the electors, issue debentures to defray the cost of work undertaken. The Province's share of the cost is to be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Agreement (Schedule A) provides for an eight-hour day on all works and undertakings, except where a modification of this requirement is agreed to by the Federal Minister of Labour. Provision is also made for the payment of fair and reasonable wages, for the use of Canadian materials and the employment of residents of Canada and, wherever practicable, of the locality where work is done.

#### Factory Act

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act was re-enacted with a number of changes. The schedule containing a list of the various kinds of factories was omitted owing to the difficulty of keeping it up to date and the definition of "factory" was amended accordingly. Certain sections of the Act were made applicable to bakeshops and restaurants. These include provisions requiring the submission to an inspector of the plans of a building over two storeys in height or of any alteration thereto, and the provision of conveniences for employees, safety measures in connection with elevators and hoists, and the giving of notice of fires and accidents; forbidding the employment of children under 14 years of age and of children under 16 except on a certificate under the Adolescent School Attendance Act, the contravention of regulations of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, or the keeping of premises so as to endanger health and safety. Provisions made applicable to restaurants include those dealing with inspection of premises, posting of notices, hours of labour, heating, lighting and ventilating of premises, sanitary regulations, and fire escapes. The majority of these already applied to bakeshops.

The definition of "shop" was widened to include premises where services are offered for sale, bringing such places as bowling alleys, shoe-shine parlours, etc., within the scope of the Act. In order to give better control of child labour in such places as lumber yards and yards about shingle mills, the clause enumerating places which are not part of a factory for the purposes of the sections dealing with evidence of employment, is amended by omitting "yards" and "places open to public view."

Under a new section the inspector may grant a permit authorizing the operation of a factory by double shifts. In such cases the hours of labour may not exceed eight hours for each shift nor sixteen hours for both shifts, and the time of the double shift must fall between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. Youths, young girls and women must be allowed at least one hour in each shift for a meal. Time for the noon-day meal must be given between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, and for the evening meal between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. The section permitting youths, young girls and women to be employed in shops between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. on Saturdays, the day before a statutory holiday and from December 14 to 24, is amended

to limit the hours of employment to ten per day and sixty per week.

The employer in a factory, shop, bakeshop, restaurant, or office building must keep the premises properly heated. The required temperature in a factory, shop or restaurant is 68 degrees Fahr., unless a lower temperature is permitted by the inspector. The minimum temperature for a factory or shop was formerly fixed at 60 degrees Fahr.

The section providing for inspection of homes where garments or articles of clothing are being manufactured under contract, was enlarged to make similar provision for the manufacture of any household article.

A new section authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for the protection of persons engaged in any industrial process involving the use of benzol or any other poison. The section relating to boiler insurance and inspection was amended to ensure that the inspection of uninsured boilers and pressure vessels shall be carried out by qualified engineers. A clause was added forbidding the use of outside fire escapes above the fifth floor in a factory, shop or office building.

Penalties for breaches of the Act are generally on a lower scale than formerly.

### **Operating Engineers**

The Operating Engineers Act repeals the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act and embodies a revision of the law which brings it into conformity with modern practice. The Act does not apply to internal combustion engines nor electric motor-drawn hoists of 25 h.p. or less. Plants with a combined h.p. of 35 are also exempt in certain cases. Other exceptions are a steam boiler or boilers with safety valve set to relieve the steam pressure at 15 pounds or less, provided the aggregate h.p. of such boiler or boilers does not exceed 200 h.p.; locomotives used in railroads, steamboats, tugs, and plants on vessels floating on navigable waters not adjacent to the shore; hoists at mines, and boilers and engines used for agricultural purposes. Qualifications required of members of the Board of Examiners are omitted from the Act and provision is made to have them prescribed by the regulations. A new clause requires owners of internal combustion engines to supply the Board upon request with information regarding the diameter and number of cylinders. The penalty for interfering with members of the Board or inspectors ranges from \$10 to \$100, that for impersonation from \$50 to \$200, and for operating without a certificate from \$25 to \$50. Factory inspectors and government officials engaged on road construction are charged with the duty of assisting in the enforcement of the Act and reporting violations.

### **Ontario Municipal Board**

The Ontario Municipal Board Act is a consolidation of several statutes dealing with municipal affairs, together with some new provisions. Included in the consolidation is the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act and the Board appointed under that Act is continued under the name of the Ontario Municipal Board. Sections of the old Statute provided that a dispute between a railway (including a street railway) or public utility company or corporation and its employees might be submitted to the Board for settlement, and authorized the Board to mediate in case of a strike or lockout of the employees of such companies or corporations. These sections are incorporated without change in the new Act.

### **Department of Labour**

The Department of Labour Act was the subject of several amendments. The clause outlining the functions of the Government Employment Offices was revised to conform with present practice, the words "for obtaining suitable employment for working men" being replaced by "for obtaining suitable employment for persons both male and female, in any of the trades, occupations, or professions and for procuring workers for employment in any of the trades, occupations or professions." A new section provides that when an inspector appointed under the Act, or any of the Acts or regulations administered by the Department of Labour, is of the opinion that any work or installation to which such Act or regulations apply is being carried on or has been installed in such a manner as to be dangerous to life or property, he may, by written order, to the employer, contractor or person responsible, order the immediate cessation of work or operation of the plant or any portion thereof which he considers unsafe. A penalty is provided for non-compliance with such order.

### **Apprenticeship Act**

The Apprenticeship Act was the subject of a number of amendments. The definition of "employer" was again amended and now includes any person, firm, corporation, or public authority employing mechanics, helpers, labourers, apprentices or other employees in connection with any of the designated trades or work incidental to those trades. A petition to have a trade included among the designated trades must be signed by twenty-five employers in the trade, or by not less than twenty per cent of such employers, where the total number in the Province does not exceed one hundred and twenty-five. A section providing for a Provincial Apprenticeship Board of three members replaces that which established an Apprentice-



ship Committee consisting of an equal number of employers and employees. Members of the Board serve for one year, but are eligible for reappointment. They receive no remuneration but an allowance for expenses, etc., may be granted. The appointment of a Chief Inspector of Apprenticeship is also authorized. Regulations will be made by the Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, instead of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as formerly. A new section authorizes the Board to hold conferences and make inquiries to determine the opinions and wishes of employers and employees in the designated trades regarding suggested changes in the Act and regulations. No such change may be made affecting any designated trade without giving at least one month's written notice to representative organizations, or, where such do not exist, to at least ten representative individuals in various parts of the Province, and providing opportunity for a full discussion of the proposed changes. All suggestions and recommendations in connection with amendments to the regulations are to be submitted in writing to the Board, and, where such request comes from ten or more employers or employees, the Board must provide opportunity for representations of such petitioners to meet the Board within one month after the submission of the recommendations. Clauses transferred to the Act from existing regulations provide a penalty for default in payment of assessments, and collection of assessments by court order. These clauses are retroactive to August 20, 1930.

### **Women's Minimum Wages**

The Minimum Wage Act was amended by the addition of subsections requiring employers to keep records setting forth the names, addresses, rates of wages, hours of labour, actual earnings, and actual time spent in work, of all female employees, also the ages of those who are under 18 years. A penalty is provided for falsifying or failing to keep such records. The section dealing with posting of Minimum Wage Orders was amended to make it clear that this duty is imposed upon the employer. The definition of "wages" was amended to include any compensation for labour or services, thus covering remuneration other than money payments, such as board and lodging. The penalty for contravening orders regarding wages or hours, which formerly ranged from \$50 to \$500, is now from \$20 to \$200.

### **Workmen's Compensation**

The Workmen's Compensation Act was the subject of a number of amendments, some of which carry out recommendations made by Mr. Justice Middleton in his recent report on

the working of the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 407). Dental treatment made necessary by the accident is now included in medical aid. The section permitting the Board to adopt a system of merit rating was replaced by new provisions which authorize the Board to reduce the amount of the contribution to the accident fund from an employer if the works, machinery, etc. in his industry conform to modern standards, so as to reduce the hazard of accidents to a minimum, and the Board is satisfied that all proper precautions are being taken. The Board may adopt a merit system in regard to any particular industry, classifying the employer according to the extent to which the precautions against accidents are modern, adequate and efficient. A new section provides that where a minor is unlawfully employed and a claim is made for injuries to such minor, the unlawful employment shall not prejudice or affect the right of the claimant, but the Board may exclude the industry from the class in which it is included, in which case the employer shall be individually liable for compensation to the minor or his dependants.

The clause under which an employer who fails to make returns or pay assessments is liable for the capitalized value of compensation payable in respect of an accident to any of his employees during the period of default, was amended to make him liable for the capitalized values of medical aid also. An employer who defaults in reporting an accident or claim is liable for the payment of medical aid as well as compensation. The following were added to the schedule of industrial diseases: infected blisters, bursitis, dermatitis, and cancer arising from the manufacture of pitch and tar.

### **Steam Boilers**

An amendment to the Steam Boiler Act fixes a penalty of from \$50 to \$300 for any contravention of the Act or regulations which endangers the safety of persons, or for failure or refusal to comply with any order, direction or recommendation given under the Act or the regulations dealing with the sale, manufacture, installation or repair of steam boilers. A penalty of from \$10 to \$50 is provided for offences for which no other penalty is imposed.

### **Railways**

The Railway Act was amended by broadening the definition of "street railway" to include busses and other vehicular means of transportation operated as part of, or in connection with, a street railway.

### **Mechanics' Liens**

The Mechanics' Lien Act was the subject of a number of amendments. It is made clear that the extent of priority on a prior

mortgage is limited to the extent of the advances that have actually been made thereon at the time the first lien arose. A mortgage or charge existing in fact for which valuable consideration has been given or for all or for part of the purchase price of land before any lien arises is deemed to be a prior mortgage. Future advances made upon a prior mortgage also have priority, where the intention to make such advances and the amount thereof are clearly stated in the mortgage, unless there has been written notice or registration as provided by the Act. A mortgage given to a person entitled to a lien, as against other lien holders, is made fraudulent and void. An application may be made by any interested party to the judge or officer having jurisdiction for an order vacating a certificate of action which has been registered for two years or more. A bond or other security may be deposited in court to take the place of money directed to be paid in. The officer trying the action is given authority to set aside a fraudulent conveyance. Finally, the court is given power to appoint a receiver of rents and profits, and also to direct a sale, and appoint a trustee.

#### **Old Age Pensions**

By an amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, an agreement between the Government of

Canada and the Government of the Province regarding old age pensions may provide for the payment by the Dominion of one-half or more of the net amount paid out for pensions. The Dominion Act as amended in 1931 provides for the payment to the provinces of 75 per cent of the cost of pensions. The percentage collectible by the Province from the municipalities was reduced, by the amendment to the Ontario Act, from twenty per cent to ten per cent of the pension. The section dealing with applications for pension was altered and now provides that an application is to be made in the first instance to the local authority which shall make its written recommendation to the Commission with whom the decision rests. Formerly the decision in each case was made by the local authority, subject to an appeal to the Commission.

#### **Licensing of Electricians**

The Power Commission Act was amended to provide for the licensing of dealers in electrical appliances and also electrical contractors and journeymen electricians in any municipality where a by-law is now in force for licensing electrical workers under The Municipal Act. Provision is also made for the bonding of electrical dealers and electricians in such municipalities.

### **Province of Saskatchewan**

The Saskatchewan Legislature was in session from February 4 to April 13, 1932, and enacted a number of laws of interest to labour. These dealt with unemployment relief, coal mines, weekly rest day, income tax, licensing of chauffeurs, liability of directors of companies for wages of employees, etc.

#### **Unemployment and Farm Relief**

The Relief Act, 1932, ratifies and confirms an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province pursuant to the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act 1931, passed by the Government of Canada. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to do all things necessary for carrying the agreement into effect, including the making of agreements with municipalities. Prior agreements are ratified. The necessary moneys may be raised by way of loan under the Loan Act, 1932. Pending receipt of the contributory shares payable by the Dominion and the Province under the agreement, municipalities are empowered to pass by-laws authorizing the raising of funds by way of loan and assigning such contributory shares as security. All such by-laws previously passed are validated.

The agreement between the Dominion and Provincial Governments which appears as Schedule A to the Act provides for the payment by the Dominion to the Province of fifty per cent of the amount expended by the latter on public works and undertakings to provide work for the unemployed or on provincial highways or on sections of the Trans-Canada highway. Provision is also made for the payment by the Dominion to the Province for remittance to any municipality of such proportion of the cost of municipal public works and of direct relief as may be agreed upon. The contribution towards public works is not to exceed fifty per cent, unless owing to the financial condition of the municipality a larger contribution by the Dominion is authorized by the Governor-General in Council. The Dominion further undertakes to pay fifty per cent of the expenditure made by the Province for direct relief in territory having no municipal organization and where suitable work cannot be provided. Direct relief is defined as "necessary food, clothing, fuel and shelter or the equivalent thereof." The agreement further provides for an eight-hour day, unless a modification of this requirement is agreed to by the Minister of Labour, and for fair



wages, the use of Canadian goods, if available, and the employment of residents of Canada and, as far as possible, of the locality in which the work is performed.

### Saskatchewan Relief Commission

The Saskatchewan Relief Commission Act ratifies a Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor dated August 5, 1931, appointing the five persons named therein as Commissioners for the relief of distress in Saskatchewan, with authority to use, for the purpose of relieving distress and providing employment, the moneys advanced to them by the Government of the Province from funds furnished for the purpose by the Government of Canada. Prior Acts of the Commissioners are confirmed. The Commission is empowered to do all things necessary for the carrying out of its duties, to provide such services and to purchase such quantities of seed grain and of coal, wood, fodder, feed, gasoline, kerosene, motor oil, formaldehyde, gopher poison, binder twine, repairs to implements and parts, clothing, flour and other staple commodities, to be supplied on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, to persons needing such assistance. Applications for supplies are to be in writing in form approved by the Commission. Any persons receiving seed grain under the provisions of the Act must give a written agreement for a lien in favour of the Commission on all crops grown during the year in which the lien is made and the succeeding year on the land described therein. Penalties are provided for sale of grain or of land, implements, etc., while the note remains unpaid, and for the sale, barter or exchange of any commodity supplied by the Commission. Provision is also made for a lien on all crops grown in 1932 and 1933 by persons to whom any of the commodities named in the Act are supplied.

### Mines Act

The Mines Act was the subject of a number of amendments which will come into force on November 1, 1932, and some of which carry out recommendations made by the Commissioner, Judge Wylie, appointed to investigate mine conditions at Estevan and Bienfait following a dispute in 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 262). The title of the Act is changed to The Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act, and the definition of "mine" amended to include "any parcel or tract of land from which coal is being mined, or which is being prospected for coal, or upon which development work preparatory to mining coal is being carried on, and includes all open cuts, slopes, levels, shafts, works, machinery, tramways, railway sidings, both below and above

ground, in or adjacent to a mine." The underground workings of a mine in which less than six persons are employed must be under the daily supervision of a miner holding a miner's certificate under the Act. When more than six persons are employed underground, every working face must, while mineral is being cut, removed, sheared, broken, or loosened from the solid, be in charge of a person holding a miner's certificate or a certificate of higher grade obtained under the Act. The clause providing that no mining contractor or person employed by such contractor shall act as manager, was repealed. Provision is made for the issuing of certificates of competency as manager, pit boss, or miner. Applicants for managers' and pit boss's certificates must have had five years and three years, respectively, of practical experience underground. Applicants for manager's certificates must have had four months of such experience. Candidates successfully passing examinations as mine manager or pit boss may receive certificates from the Minister on recommendation of the inspector. The fees remain at \$15 and \$5 respectively. An applicant for a miner's certificate must make a written application to the inspector, stating his experience and qualifications. The fee for a certificate is \$2. The inspector may, subject to examination at a later date, issued a miner's certificate to a person who has the required qualifications at the date of coming into force of the Act (November 1, 1932).

All shafts or outlets must be kept in such condition and state of repair as to provide a safe means of entering or leaving a mine. The owner, agent or manager must, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, make a return showing the tonnage of coal mined, the number of employees, and such other information as the Minister may direct. Where loss of life or serious personal injury is caused by an explosion or other accident, the owner, agent, or manager must report forthwith to an inspector. The clause forbidding an inspector to make a copy of any part of the plan of a mine was repealed and provision made that the owner, agent or manager of a mine shall furnish an accurate and up-to-date copy of the plan at the request of the Minister, but such plan may not be exhibited nor information therein be imparted to any person without the written consent of the owner, agent, or manager. A plan showing the ways of ingress and egress to and from the various outlets and travelling roads leading thereto must be posted in a conspicuous place at the mine.

A check-weigher or a representative committee of miners from a mine where wages are based on the amount of mineral recov-

ered, may at any time apply to the Minister for an inspection as to the system of checking weights or the accuracy of the scales, and the Minister may, if he deems it necessary, direct an investigation to be made. The section dealing with the appointment of a checker at a mine where wages are regulated otherwise than by weight of mineral recovered, was amended to provide that employees in such a mine might appoint "one of their number (herein called a checker) who shall be a practical working miner." This clause formerly provided for the appointment "in their behalf of one or more practical working miners."

A new section provides that a workman may not be employed above ground, or at his working place below ground, for more than eight hours in any twenty-four hours except by mutual consent of employer and employee. The provision does not apply to persons employed in the office, boarding house or bunk house. Exception is made in the case of underground workers, at the weekly changes of shift, where two or more shifts are worked, and also where life or property are in danger through accident, and where a pumpman, engineer, fireman, or other person in charge of constantly running machinery, is underground for the purpose of dealing with an emergency which, if neglected, would necessitate the closing of the mine. Working hours may be prolonged by half an hour per day when an employee is engaged in work which must be carried on continuously, or on technical work, so far as such work is necessary in preparing for or terminating the working of the mine. Such additional period must not be devoted to the production or transport of coal. The Minister may, by Order, in case of great emergency or grave economic disturbance due to the demand for coal exceeding the supply, suspend the operation of the Act with respect to any class or classes of mines, in so far as it restricts the hours of work, to the extent and for the period named in the Order. The inspector must have access to the time book and other records at all reasonable hours.

Sections dealing with wages were also added. An employee at a mine may, by written order, request the owner, agent or manager to apply the whole or any part of his wages towards the payment of hospital dues, medical service or sickness fund. Such order is only effective for the amounts specified therein, and the amounts so specified are to be used only for the purposes authorized. Proper accounts must be kept showing the sums retained and their disposal, and must be open to inspection at all times. The owner, agent or manager must also furnish a bond satisfactory to the Minister, conditioned for the proper accounting for the sums retained.

Wages must be paid twice a month at intervals as nearly as possible of half a month. Special contracts with employees and other means of securing exemption from this provision are forbidden. Employees in receipt of \$2,000 per annum or more are exempt.

### One Day's Rest in Seven

An amendment to the One Day's Rest in Seven Act which comes into force on May 1, 1932, provides that no one may suffer or permit an employee to work in an industry without the weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours. Formerly the Act forbade only the requiring of employees to work without the rest-day.

### Companies Act

The Companies Act was amended as from July 1, 1932, to provide that no director shall be liable for an action for wages or workmen's compensation assessments unless the company has made an assignment, or a receiving order has been made against it, or it is in process of being wound up, or has been struck off the register; or unless the company has been sued therefor, or a certificate has been filed under the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act within one year after the debt becomes due, and execution against the company is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part. A person who has ceased to be a director is not liable unless action is begun within a year of his so ceasing.

### Licensing of Chauffeurs

In the revision of the Vehicles Act, which will come into effect on July 1, 1932, the sections relating to chauffeurs were re-enacted with very few changes. The provision requiring an applicant for a chauffeur's licence to file a certificate of physical fitness was omitted, but such applicant is required to make a declaration as to whether or not he is suffering from any physical or mental disability or disease which would be likely to render him a source of danger to the public when driving a motor vehicle. If the applicant appears to be suffering from such disability the licence shall not be issued. Except in the case of such diseases and disabilities as may be prescribed by the Minister, however, the applicant may claim to be subjected to a test of his competency and ability to drive. If he passes such test and is not otherwise disqualified the licence may not be refused by reason only of the above provisions. A new section requires every person in charge of a motor vehicle directly or indirectly involved in an accident resulting in personal injuries or damage to property exceeding \$50 to report at once to the nearest police officer.



The Public Service Vehicle Act which replaces the Public Vehicles Act will come into force on July 1, 1932. The Act sets up a Public Utility Board with power to make regulations relating to a number of subjects, including drivers. Any person operating a public service vehicle must obtain a certificate from the Board, which is issued subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, including satisfactory evidence that the applicant has complied with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act. Every driver of a public service vehicle must be of good moral character and fully competent to operate the vehicles under his charge, and must hold a chauffeur's licence under the Vehicles Act. He must not drink intoxicating liquor when on duty, or use it to excess at any time. He is forbidden to smoke while on duty. The holder of a licence to operate a public service vehicle may not employ a driver or operator who is not in possession of a chauffeur's licence under the Vehicles Act. Every owner of such a vehicle who dismisses a driver or operator must report such dismissal to the Board forthwith, giving the reason therefor.

### Municipalities

The City Act and the Town Act were amended to provide that councils of cities and towns respectively may pass by-laws grant-

ing aid or relief to the poor and providing for the taking of security where deemed advisable from persons to whom such aid or relief is granted and prescribing the form of security. A further amendment to the Town Act authorizes town councils, of their own motion, to pass by-laws requiring that during the whole or any part of the year any class of shops shall be closed on each or any day of the week during any time between 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. of the following day or on any one day of the week after 12 noon or such later hour as may be deemed advisable. Upon petition signed by not less than three-fourths of the occupiers of shops of the class to which such petition relates the council must pass such a by-law within four weeks. The council may also, upon petition of not less than two-thirds of the occupiers of shops throughout the town pass a by-law requiring all shops to close on any one day of the week at 12 noon or such later hour as may be deemed advisable. These amendments are in effect from May 1, 1932.

### Old Age Pensions

On March 17 a resolution was passed as follows:—

"That the Legislature of Saskatchewan respectfully urge upon the Federal Government the introduction of an amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act making provision for the granting of pensions to needy blind persons at an earlier age than stipulated in the Old Age Pensions Act."

## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN SASKATCHEWAN

### Annual Report of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries for 1930-31

THE annual report of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries of Saskatchewan reviews its activities during the year ending April 30, 1931. These include the administration of the Factories Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Electrical Workers Protection Act, the Employment Agencies Act, the Mines Act, and the Minimum Wage Act. The Bureau is also charged with the duty of preparing statistics of employment wages and hours of labour, strikes and lockouts, labour organization, industrial relations, conditions of industrial employment and the natural resources of the province. The Railways Branch concerns itself with questions of adjustment of freight rates, locations of branch lines, retention of station agents, and other matters having to do with railway development of the province.

*Industrial Statistics.*—The Industrial Development Branch refers to the conditions imposed on the province as a result of a series

of poor crop years, but anticipates a recovery both in general industry and in farming. "It is extremely unfortunate that the province of Saskatchewan should experience a series of poor crop years coincident with one of the severest industrial and trade depressions in the history of the Dominion. Even with average crop conditions the rural population would have been able to tide over these distressing times, but two dry years in succession in which the drought was so severe as to leave the farmers in a large portion of Southern Saskatchewan without feed for their animals, or garden produce for their tables, has made it imperative that aid should be forthcoming from the Provincial and Federal Governments.

"Proof that an improvement in industrial conditions generally will not long be delayed lies in the fact that in spite of the depression the Canadian mining industry has been able to show a record output for the fourth year in succession, while many other small industries

in Saskatchewan, such as the power industry, the milling industry, the coal industry and the sodium sulphite industry, have all shown increased production.

"The farming industry itself, which is so hard hit, will eventually realize some good out of the depressing times it is now experiencing, for the lesson of diversification in agriculture will have been driven home as never before. The depression has resulted in the formation of a Buttermakers' Association to insure a grade and standard of butter suitable for the export market. Greater attention is being given to the raising of hogs suitable for the bacon market, the building up of the overseas market for western cattle, and the increase in the number of sheep. All these factors will help to build up a greater stability to the buying power of the West and consequently the country will be better able to withstand and to recover from future industrial reactions."

It is pointed out that in order of importance the flour milling industry occupied the first position among Saskatchewan industries, according to returns for 1929, the last year for which complete statistics were available. The dairy industry was in the second position, while the third place was held by the slaughtering and meat packing industry. The percentage of the value of production of the leading industries to the total of all industries was approximately 66 per cent. These leading industries were as follows:—Flour mills; Butter and Cheese; Slaughtering and meat packing; Central electric stations; Printing and publishing; Breweries; Bread and other bakery products; Planing mill products; Dyeing, Cleaning and laundry work; Sawmills. The number of employees in these industries in 1929 was 5,972, the total number of employees in all industries being 8,047.

The report gives an analysis of the situation in various industries during 1930-31. As regards building activity it is stated that in spite of partial crop failures in 1929 and 1930, construction awards in 1930 were over \$5,000,000 ahead of corresponding figures for 1928, and only \$7,000,000 below those of 1929.

The mineral production schedule for the province, as prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, indicates that the value of production for 1930 was \$2,298,725 as compared with \$2,253,506 in 1929. Coal production in 1930 was 2,000 short tons less than in 1929 and the value of the product was \$966,929.

The fishing industry in 1930 had a market value of \$232,994 as compared with \$572,871 in 1929.

The principal statistics for the lumber industry are for the years 1928 and 1929 and

these indicate that in 1929 there were 757 employed in lumbering and their wages and salaries amounted to \$250,917.

*Employment Service.*—The work of the Employment Service in the province is dealt with in regular articles appearing in the LABOUR GAZETTE. A summary of the operations of the nine offices in Saskatchewan indicates that during the year ended April 30, 1931, a total of 41,383 placements were effected. The average wage for farm work prevailing throughout the year was: winter work, \$10 to \$15 per month; spring work, \$25 to \$40 per month; harvest work \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; fall work, after threshing to freeze-up, \$15 to \$20 per month.

*Immigration.*—The section dealing with immigration outlines the provisions under which 'teen-age British boys are placed on carefully selected farms. During the period under review, 34 boys arrived in Saskatchewan, and the reports of the departmental inspector on the boys' adaptability to farming conditions in this country "bear out the soundness of the scheme." Under the heading, "General British Immigration," it is indicated that 6,435 British settlers were reported as coming to the province in 1930 as compared with 11,336 in 1929.

*Unemployment Relief.*—This section details the various undertakings and services in accordance with the agreement entered into between the Dominion and the province under the terms of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930. In addition to such provincial undertakings as work camps, public works, etc. in which the cost was shared between the province and the Dominion, relief was extended in other ways. These included the refunding of freight charges on all cordwood shipped into the dried out areas; flour and coal, and fodder and fuel oil advances; grants for mothers' allowances; maternity grants; and bonusing of lumber companies to the extent of 75 cents per day per man for every man employed through the employment service branch. Direct relief in urban municipalities from October 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, amounted to \$269,402.59.

*Steam Boiler and Industrial Inspection.*—This division deals with reports of inspection of steam boilers, grain elevators, factories, freight and passenger elevators and coal mines for the year ending April 30, 1931. There were 1,362 boilers, and 1,929 pressure tanks and vessels inspected during the period under review. As regards inspection of coal mines, the report of the mines inspector showed that there were 112 mines in operation, employing an average of 588 miners and 171 labourers. During the year there were 101 non-fatal and two fatal accidents in and about coal mines.



*Labour Legislation.*—The report gives a summary of the labour legislation recommended by the Saskatchewan executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in an interview with the provincial government on December 15, 1930. There is also

presented a synopsis of the One Day's Rest in Seven Act which was passed in the 1930 session of the Legislature, and which was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 656.

## THE MINING INDUSTRY OF NOVA SCOTIA IN 1931

A review of the mining industry of Nova Scotia is contained in the annual report of the provincial Department of Public Works and Mines for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1931. The report includes statistical tables with information in respect to mines and the mining operations; records of boring done by the government drills; results of the mining examinations held during the year; and reports of deputy inspectors and others, together with other information relative to the industry. In a prefatory note the Minister emphasizes the need for larger markets for the industry and re-iterates an appeal for a national fuel policy: "It is my confident hope," he says, "that the people of Canada will soon awake to the necessity for a National Fuel Policy through which Canadian coal will be used more extensively by the Canadian people. Such a development will, I believe, mean very much in the way of advancement for the coal industry of this province."

The following extracts from the report summarize the principal facts in regard to the mining industry:

During the fiscal year under review there were 4,745,005 tons of coal produced from Nova Scotia mines. This is a decrease of 1,009,497 tons as compared with 1930.

The average number of men employed at the coal mines show the total to be about 13,055, as compared with 13,423 of the previous year. The total number of man-days worked was 2,568,048 as compared with 2,989,428 in the fiscal year of 1930 which is a decrease of 421,380 man-days.

Coal sales for the year were 4,315,429 tons of 2,240 lbs. as compared with the previous year's sales of 5,281,508 tons, a decrease of 966,079 tons. The quantity of coal distributed for consumption in Nova Scotia during the fiscal year was 1,404,026 tons of 2,240 lbs. as compared with the previous year of 1,844,480 tons, a decrease of 440,454 tons. Shipments to the United States were 36,341 tons during the fiscal year, as compared with 10,883 tons for the previous year. The shipments to the St. Lawrence market in the fiscal year were 1,835,524 tons of 2,240 lbs., as compared with 2,213,767 tons for the previous year, a decrease of 378,243 tons.

The quantity of coal supplied the Dominion Iron & Steel Company was 552,925 tons as against 1,004,845 tons in 1930 a decrease of 451,920 tons.

The total amount of coal used by the coke ovens in the province last year was 566,768 tons—556,976 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and 9,792 tons by the N.S. Light & Power Company while this year a total of 369,373 tons were used—357,726 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and 11,647 tons by the N.S. Light and Power Company.

The total quantity of coke manufactured in the province this year was 223,635 tons—216,197 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. and 7,488 tons by the N.S. Light and Power Co. Last year there was a total of 342,155 tons produced—335,753 tons by the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., and 5,467 tons by the N.S. Light and Power Co.

The quantity of tar manufactured from coal during the fiscal year was 3,815,686 imperial gallons, as against 5,491,723 gallons manufactured during the previous year.

The benzol gas, from coal manufactured for motor fuel, etc., during the year was 723,736 imperial gallons, as against 966,044 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 242,308 gallons.

During the year 1,597,051 silicate brick were manufactured. This is an increase of 48,495 as compared with the previous year.

The mining and shipment of crude and calcined gypsum reached 754,083 tons for the fiscal year. This is a decrease of 109,051 tons from the previous year.

The production of salt for the fiscal year was 25,951 tons, as against 25,703 tons for the previous year.

*Fatal Accidents.*—The report analyses the fatal accidents in Nova Scotia coal mines during 1931, and compares the figures for the province with those in the United States. During 1931 there were 28 fatal accidents in the coal mines of the province as compared with 30 in the previous year. Of the total of 28 fatalities in 1931, 21 were underground. Falls of roof or face accounted for 50 per cent of such fatalities, while mine cars and locomotives caused 25 per cent of the fatalities.

The fatal accident ratio per million tons of 2,240 pounds was 5.90 in 1931 as compared with 5.21 in 1930, while the ratio per 1,000 men employed was 2.15 as against 2.23 in the previous year. In 1929 the ratio of fatalities in Nova Scotia per 1,000,000 tons of

2,000 lbs. was 3.38 as compared with a ratio of 3.59 for the United States. On the basis of per one thousand 300-day workers, the ratio for Nova Scotia in 1929 was 1.91 while the United States ratio was 4.54.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN NOVA SCOTIA

### First Annual Report of Provincial Minimum Wage Board

THE first annual report of the Minimum Wage Board for Nova Scotia deals with the administration of the Act for the period ended September 30, 1931. Nova Scotia's minimum wage legislation was passed in 1920, but the Act only became effective by Order-in-Council in 1930. The regulations governing its administration were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1930, page 736. In several issues last year the LABOUR GAZETTE published the various wage orders of the Board as they appeared as follows:—

Laundries and Dry Cleaning Establishments, Food Trades (Halifax), and Hotels (January, 1931, pages 34-35); Food Trades (exclusive of Halifax) (July, 1931, page 769); Telephone Operators, (August, 1931, page 884); Textile and Needle Trades (September, 1931, page 984); Factories (November, 1931, page 1192).

The report refers to the fact that at the National Industrial Conference held in Ottawa in September, 1919, (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1919, page 1178) a resolution was unanimously adopted urging provincial governments that had not adopted minimum wage laws to enact such legislation; and recommending uniformity in such measures and their application, due regard being given to local conditions. Since that time all the provinces with the exception of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have brought minimum wage acts into effect. The New Brunswick Legislature enacted legislation in 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930, page 1153) but the Act has not been put into operation.

In its general outlines, the Board administering the Act has followed the Ontario program and expresses its appreciation of assistance from the Ontario Board. Enunciating the principle underlying minimum wage laws the Nova Scotia board quotes from the first report of the Ontario board as follows:— "A worker has the right to live from her work and to assert the value and dignity of human life within the industrial sphere. It does not fix wages, but sets levels below which wages may not fall."

The report points out that, paralleling to some extent the experience of Ontario, "the

act was brought into effect during a time of business depression, which has been of more intensity this past twelve months than the preceding, and although we cannot definitely state that wages would have been lower had the Act not been in force, we believe that this would undoubtedly have happened. On account of this depression the Board has not brought in as many orders as it otherwise would have, and has felt it better to allow women to be employed at a lower rate, than to be forced out of positions altogether in the curtailing of staffs, or the employing of inexperienced rather than experienced help."

Dealing with its procedure, the Board details its method in arriving at a cost of living budget to form the basis of establishing a living wage for experienced women workers. This budget was the subject of separate and joint conferences with employers and employees of laundries and dye works in Halifax, the first order to be issued having concerned this industry. The budget adopted allows \$312 per year for board and lodging, \$142 per year for clothing; \$109 per year for sundries (including laundry, doctor, dentist, car-fare, church and charity and recreation); and \$15 per year incidentals. This totals to \$578 per year or an average of approximately \$11 per week, which was then established as the minimum wage.

Conferences were also held by the Board with all employers of women labour at Sydney and New Glasgow, and the Budget at these conferences received the unanimous approval of both parties concerned. Similar conferences were held in Halifax with the restaurant proprietors and their workers. Members of the Board visited all the principal industries throughout the Province, and in all cases while not always agreeing with the budget as laid down, the employers were found willing to meet the wishes of the Board in every way possible, and to assist and establish the living wage for all women workers. The Board held forty one meetings, conducted twenty two conferences, three public meetings and had two hundred and seventy six interviews. It is stated that while the Board did always find



employers willing to conform to the schedule, they found it necessary so far to take little action, and only in one case, was a restaurant proprietor sued in the City of Halifax, where a conviction was obtained, but that case was appealed, and had not been heard when the report was published.

"Some complaint", the Board states, "has been heard from industries competing with those in the next Province, New Brunswick, where a minimum wage is not yet in force, and in the textile industries where they come into competition with the Eastern portion of the Province of Quebec where the wages are somewhat lower than Nova Scotia amounts. In time we hope there will be more uniformity among these portions of the Dominion. While different districts have different standards and conditions we believe it is possible to have a more uniform minimum. While the minimum wage for women is not universal the tendency is, even in districts where there is no Act, to treat women in a much fairer and better way than in days gone by, and with very few exceptions the women workers who have not been organized for the purpose, have benefited greatly by the protective laws of the Statute Books.

"The Board has been able during the short period of the Act's operation to recover for the women workers in back pay, the amount of \$336.04, in addition to promulgating orders applying to laundries, textile manufacturers, hotels, restaurants, tea rooms, confectioneries, bakeries and telephone operators. The Board has gathered wage sheets from many stores throughout the Province, and these invariably show, that there is no standardization of wages. This experience however, is the general one throughout the world where similar statistics have been gathered, and the opinion is universal, that women's wages are without standard.

"Like the Ontario Board, the Nova Scotia Board has felt that the success or failure of an Act of this nature depends upon how those who have to pay are approached, and with this end in view we have endeavoured first to confer with the employers before bringing in any orders.

"During the time the Act had been in force this Province like the rest of the world has been going through a period of depressed business conditions, and we have not felt it prudent to force the Act in certain places, fearing that the women, for the good of whom the Act was passed, would be worse off, as the employer might use this as an excuse for dispensing with help which he might otherwise have retained."

The fact of our next nearest Province not having any Act and Quebec not being entire-

ly covered has also lead this Board to make haste slowly in order to avoid a disruption of industry."

The chief statistics in the industries under the Act are summarized as follows:

*Laundries, Dye Works, etc.*—Firms reported, 16; Number of women workers, 200 (inexperienced under \$11—37; experienced \$11 and over—163); time workers, 188; piece workers, 12, total weekly wages paid, \$1,848.70; average weekly wage \$9.24; average weekly wage under 18 years, \$6.08; average weekly wage over 18 years, \$10.41; percentage of girls under 18 years, 15.5; over 18 years, 84.5; average hours per week, 50½.

*Confectionery, Baking and Allied Food Trades.*—Firms reported, 9; number of women workers, 537; (inexperienced workers under \$11.00—338; experienced workers at \$11.00 and over, 199); time workers, 283; piece workers, 253; part time workers, 1; total weekly wages paid, \$5,347.60; average weekly wage, \$9.95; average weekly wage under 18 years, \$8.00; average weekly wage over 18 years, \$10.24; percentage of young girls under 18 years, 12.6; percentage of girls over 18 years, 87.4; average hours per week, 42 hours.

*Hotels, Restaurants and Tea Rooms.*—Firms reported, 57; number of women workers, 577; (inexperienced workers under \$11.00, 504; experienced workers at \$11.00 and over, 73); time workers, 574; total weekly wages paid, \$4,315.59; average weekly wage, \$7.47; average weekly wage under 18 years, \$6.38; average weekly wage over 18 years, \$7.51; percentage of young girls under 18 years, 4.3; percentage of girls over 18 years, 95.7; average weekly hours, 76.

*Textiles, Needle and leather trades.*—Firms reported, 10; number of women workers, 527; (inexperienced workers under \$11.00, 463; experienced workers at \$11.00 and over, 64); piece workers, 154; part time workers, 373; total weekly wages paid, \$5,782.45; average weekly wage, \$10.98; average weekly wage, girls under 18 years, \$6.33; average weekly wage, girls over 18 years, \$11.39; percentage of young girls under 18 years, 8.4; percentage of girls over 18 years, 91.6; average hours per week, 50.

*Telephone Operators.*—Firms reported, 1; number of women workers, 472; (inexperienced workers under \$11.00 and over, 165); time workers, 472; total weekly wages paid, \$4,635.45; average weekly wage, \$9.82; average weekly wages over 18 years, \$9.82; percentage of girls over 18 years, 100; average hours per week, 48.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1931

THE annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the year ended December 31, 1931, gives a summary of its activities during 1931, as well as tabular statistics for the year 1930. In addition there is a general review of the operation of the Act since it became effective on January 1, 1917.

During the fifteen years from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1931 accidents in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Act to the number of 108,931 were reported. Within that period there were 1,385 workmen fatally injured. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependants and for medical aid during the fifteen years from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1931 was \$10,089,338.85, and the amount required at the end of 1931 for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen and for medical aid, was \$6,934,975.50. The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependants and for medical aid for the fifteen years amounts to \$17,024,314.35. That amount does not, however, represent the entire cost of the accidents for the fifteen year period, as the administration expense and cost of safety associations are not included. There were 746 widows to whom pensions for life or until remarriage were awarded; 1,739 children under sixteen years of age were awarded monthly pensions while under that age; dependent mothers and fathers to the number of 391 were awarded compensation, 33 members of the family other than widows, children and parents, but who were wholly or partly dependent upon the earnings of deceased workmen at the time of their respective deaths, received benefits, and life pensions were awarded to 3,807 workmen who were disabled, either wholly or partially, for life. Prior to January 1, 1920, medical aid was not furnished to injured workmen except in special cases. Since that date injured workmen have been entitled to free medical aid for thirty days from date of disability, and during the twelve years that have elapsed the cost of medical aid was \$945,624.75.

*Accidents in 1931.*—The total number of accidents reported to the Board in 1931 indicated a very marked decrease. In 1931 there were 6,775 accidents reported as compared with 9,518 in 1930—a decrease of 2,743.

The total cost of all accidents during 1931 under Part I of the Act was estimated as approximately \$1,160,400, exclusive of the administrative expense and the cost of safety associations.

The 6,775 accidents reported to the Board during 1931 are classified as follows:—

Fatal accidents, dependency established and compensation commenced. . . . .	55
Fatal accidents, burial expenses paid, no dependants. . . . .	12
Fatal accidents reported, pending adjustment. . . . .	4
Fatal accidents, claim non-compensable or disallowed. . . . .	4
Accidents causing permanent partial disability. . . . .	204
Accidents causing total disability for seven days or over. . . . .	4,290
Accidents where medical aid only has been paid. . . . .	1,635
Accidents pending adjustment, no payments. . . . .	255
Accidents not compensable (other than fatal). . . . .	316
	<hr/>
	6,775

*Financial Summary.*—In its report for 1930, the Board made reference to its decision to recalculate the pension reserves and the liabilities for outstanding claims on a  $4\frac{1}{2}$  instead of a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent basis. "This work was completed during the year 1931" the report states, "and it was found that due to the recalculation the amount in excess in the pension reserve fund was \$415,639.84. This amount was credited to the classes in proportion to the amount which they had contributed to the pension reserve fund. This enabled the Board, where the experience warranted same, to make retroactive reductions in rates. Our annual report for the year 1930 estimated that the deficit at the close of that year would be \$95,532.70. Owing to adjustments in payrolls and the surplus which accrued from the recalculation of our pension reserve fund this deficit was changed to a surplus of \$367,425.47.

"For Industries under Part I of the Act, the total income for the year 1931, actual and estimated, amounted to \$1,057,572.58, and the estimated expenditure for the same period was \$1,257,452.15, showing a deficit for the year's operations of \$199,879.57. The surplus forward from prior years was \$367,425.47, leaving a surplus at December 31, 1931, of \$167,545.90; less \$10,000 for doubtful accounts, or a net surplus of \$157,545.90."

*Benefit of Act to Workmen and Dependents.*—During the year 4,290 workmen, injured and wholly disabled for seven days and upwards, were paid compensation. At the end of the year, the persons receiving compensation for 1931 and prior years in the form of a monthly pension were as follows: widows, 514; children under sixteen, 927; de-



pendent mothers, 72; dependent fathers, 30; other dependents, 17; workmen disabled for life (partially or wholly) 815.

*Income and Expenditure by Classes.*—The actual and estimated income and expenditure in respect to each industry under Part I of the Act according to the provisional statement of such to December 31, 1931, were as follows:—

Class	Income (actual and estimated)	Expenditures (actual and estimated)
	\$	\$
Mining.....	530,545 33	598,126 53
Lumbering and woodworking..	147,722 40	170,015 74
Iron and Steel.....	50,639 19	70,247 74
Manufacturing and Operating (not otherwise specified)....	62,910 81	93,182 02
Building and Construction.....	65,758 22	74,698 47
Public Utilities.....	67,676 32	74,183 36
Transportation.....	132,320 31	176,998 29
Total.....	1,057,572 58	1,257,452 15

The report also presents a tabular recapitulation of accidents during 1930, indicating the accidents compensated, by classes; the month of occurrence of the accidents compensated; the locality of accidents; the time loss, average wage and average age of classes; the nature of injuries by classes; the causes of accidents, etc.

## Workmen's Compensation in Alberta

Regulation No. 18, under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) of Alberta, recently published in the *Alberta Gazette*, provides as follows:

"Every form of employment connected with the production and subsequent handling of firewood, cordwood, mine-props, mine-timbers, telephone-poles, piles, and railway ties, whether executed by contract or otherwise, shall not be deemed as within scope of The Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) unless the said employment is in conjunction with an industry enumerated in the schedules to which such Act applies."

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR BOYS IN MANITOBA

### Regulations governing Manufacturing Industries in Winnipeg and Brandon

THE Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba, under last year's amendment to the Minimum Wage Act extending its scope so as to include boys under 18 years of age (*Labour Gazette*, May, 1931, page 503), recently issued Regulation 16, as follows:—

#### REGULATION 16

1. *Conditions of Labour.*—These conditions are identical with those laid down in Order No. 12 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1931, page 1305.)

2. *Hours.*—(1) The hours of labour shall be not more than nine (9) hours in any day. These hours shall be arranged so that no boy shall work more than forty-eight (48) hours in a week. Each boy shall receive one-half day off each week. (2) *Overtime.*—Overtime may be worked only on permit from the Bureau of Labour (provided it does not interfere with any regular evening educational classes), not oftener than thirty (30) days in any year for any employee. No overtime shall exceed three (3) hours in any day nor six (6) hours in any week. There shall be extra pay at not less than the regular rate for all overtime worked, a record of which shall be kept in a manner convenient for examination by the inspectors. No overtime shall be worked by boys under seventeen (17) years of age. (3) *Lunch Hour.*—At least one hour shall be allowed for lunch. (4) *Delays.*—An employee waiting on the premises as required by the employer shall be paid for the time thus spent.

(3) *Wages.*—(1) The Minimum Wage—No boy under eighteen (18) years of age shall be

paid wages at a rate less than \$8 per week for the first six (6) months of employment; nor at a rate less than \$9 per week for the second six (6) months of employment, nor at a rate of less than \$10 per week, after twelve (12) months of employment. (2) *Method of Payment.*—Wages shall be paid weekly and after each week's wages have been earned they shall be paid within three days. (3) *Statutory Holidays.*—No reduction shall be made from the minimum wage for statutory holidays. (4) *Uniforms.*—If special uniform is required it shall be furnished and laundered by the employer without cost to the employees.

4. *Permits of Exemption.*—The Board may issue a permit upon application therefor to any employer, granting modification of or exemption from these regulations. Such permits will be issued only in cases of exceptional or emergent conditions arising.

5. *Penalty.*—Any violation of these regulations is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. See "The Minimum Wage Act," Section 17.

6. *Posting of Regulations.*—Each employer shall keep a copy of these regulations posted in a conspicuous place.

This order becomes effective and of full force and effect from this date and all regulations and orders of the Minimum Wage Board appertaining to the above mentioned establishments made prior to the date hereof are hereby repealed.

## Minimum Wages in Saskatchewan, 1930-31

Included in the annual report of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries of Saskatchewan is the report of the Minimum Wage Board, which reviews its activities in administering the Act during the year ended April 30, 1931.

During the year there were 54 special investigations as a result of which the following amounts were paid to female employees: arrears of wages, \$1,570.85; overtime, \$80; lieu of notice, \$4.50. There were eleven prosecutions under the Act, seven of which concerned hours of work; one over regulations; and three regarding wages. As a result of these court actions, fines totalling \$110 were imposed. Overtime permits issued during the year numbered 71, these being considered necessary chiefly during the Christmas season, periods of stock-taking, etc., and were granted as follows: mail order houses, 12; factories, 23; stores, 26.

An analysis of the statistics indicates that in a large number of cases employers pay in excess of the minimum wage and do not regard the minimum as the actual maximum. For instance, according to the report, the highest minimum wage set by the Board for experienced workers was \$15 per week in shops, stores and beauty parlours. Yet, out of a total of 1,541 employees in shops and stores 572 received \$16 and over, and of 112 operators in beauty parlours 42 received over the minimum wage. In laundries, factories and mail order houses, for which \$14 was the minimum wage, there were 753 employed, 178

of whom were paid \$15 or over. In hotels and restaurants a total of 2,339 women were employed, 500 of whom were paid \$16 and over.

The following paragraphs give the chief statistics in connection with the administration of the several Orders in 1930-31:

*Shops and Stores.*—Number of firms, 306; number of employees, 1,541 (inexperienced, 365, experienced, 1,176); employees on piece work and part time, 74.

*Laundries and Factories.*—Number of firms, 107; number of employees, 431 (inexperienced 79, experienced 352).

*Beauty Parlours and Barber Shops.*—Number of firms, 58; number of employees, 112 (inexperienced 7, experienced 105); number of apprentices paying premiums, 3.

*Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms.*—Number of firms, 253; number of employees, 685 (inexperienced, 165, experienced, 520); employees on piece work or part time, 2. The minimum wage of experienced employees is \$13 per week for a six day week and \$14 for a seven day week. The Order also permits a deduction of \$5.25 for a full week's board of 21 meals, and of \$2.50 for lodging per week of seven days. A considerable proportion of the employees governed by this Order receive board and lodgings or both as part compensation.

*Mail Order Houses.*—Number of firms, 7; number of employees, 322 (inexperienced, 40, experienced, 282).

## Reduction of Women's Minimum Wages Rates in Saskatchewan

The Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan on March 30, 1932, issued Order No. 6, as follows:—

### ORDER No. 6

The Board orders that for a period of five months from the first day of June, 1932, the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Board for experienced workers in shops and stores, laundries and factories, mail order houses, hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms, beauty parlours and barber shops, be reduced by ten per cent.

The Board orders further that for a period of five months from the first day of June, 1932, the minimum rate of wages fixed by the Board for adult learners with more than twelve months' experience in shops and stores, be reduced by five per cent.

The foregoing reductions shall not apply to any employee subject to a periodical or other layoff, whether by the hour, day, week or month, or who works less than the maximum number of hours per week, permitted by the regulations of the Board.

These regulations shall come into force on the first day of June, 1932.

## Resolutions of Manitoba and Alberta Legislatures

### Alberta

The Alberta Legislature, at its session on April 5, adopted the following resolutions (Resolutions on the subject of unemployment insurance and health insurance were noted in the last issue, page 411).

*Mothers' Allowances.*—"That this Legislature is of the opinion that the government should continue to use the money appropriated by this Legislature under the Mothers' Allowance Act to the best advantage, having in mind the necessity of causing as little hardship



as possible among the increasing number of applicants for allowance under the said Act."

*Coal-Mining.*—"Whereas coal-mining is the second largest industry in the Province of Alberta; and Whereas the said industry is in a perilous state, not merely by reason of world conditions, but also by reason of domestic conditions; and Whereas it is desirable to encourage industry as a diversification of the means of livelihood and as a means of providing a local market for the produce of the farms; therefore be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly the Government should so reorganize one of its existing Departments so that the major interest of the Minister thereof should be the encouragement of industry, particularly the mining industry."

### Manitoba

The Manitoba Legislature adopted the following resolutions in April:—

*Federal Unemployment Insurance.*—"Whereas the problem of unemployment has reached such proportions as to demand permanent and systematic methods of providing for those affected thereby, Therefore, be it resolved, That in the opinion of this House the Government should again urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of inaugurating a system of State Unemployment Insurance. Be it Further Resolved, That the Government of Manitoba should press for the immediate

calling of a conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments for the purpose of investigating the whole matter with a view to formulating such legislation."

*Pensions for the Blind.*—"Whereas the Legislature of Manitoba has year after year since 1926 memorialized the Federal Government to pass a pension scheme for needy blind persons either by amending the Old Age Pensions Act to include the blind at an earlier age and to pay pensions on a more liberal scale than to sighted persons, or by the passing of a Blind Persons Pension Act; and, Whereas, to date no effective results have accrued from such repeated memorializations; and, Whereas the need of the blind for pensions is increasingly urgent; Therefore be it Resolved, That this Legislature earnestly request the Government of Manitoba to immediately open active negotiations with the Federal Government, and to actively persist therein until such pension scheme has become a reality, and to this end, Be it Further Resolved, That should the Federal Government fail to pass such Pension Act for blind persons at the present session, this Legislature request the Provincial Government of Manitoba to press for the calling of a conference of Federal and Provincial Governments at the earliest possible moment after prorogation, for the purpose of discussing and evolving some scheme to bring pensions into existence."

### Family Allowances in France

A Family Allowances Act has been adopted in France, to form the fifth chapter of the Labour Code. It requires every employer in an industrial, commercial or agricultural occupation, or liberal profession, to become a member of a compensation fund or similar institution approved by the Minister of Labour. In exceptional cases an employer who has already established on behalf of his workers a family allowance service approved by the Minister of Labour may be exempt from this requirement. The application of the act to agricultural undertakings will be determined by public administrative regulations, issued on the initiative of the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Agriculture and after consultation with the Chambers of Agriculture.

The act provides for allowances for every child dependent on the worker or salaried employee up to the school-leaving age, or up to

the age of 16 if the child is continuing its studies or has entered apprenticeship. The number of daily allowances may be not less than the number of days' work performed. The allowances are payable in full in the event of temporary or permanent incapacity or in case of death resulting from an accident.

The minimum rate of the allowance for each child will be determined by an Order of the Minister of Labour in each department, either for all occupations together or for each occupational group. The rate may not be less than that granted by the compensation funds already approved at the time of the promulgation of the act, but may be raised or lowered at a later date. Allowances may not be ceded or attached, except for the payment of the specific items of debt covered by the Civil Code.

## TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

### Summary of the Twenty-first Annual Report on Labour Organization

THE Twenty-first Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1931, points out that for the first time since 1924 membership of trade unions in the Dominion shows a decline, the net decrease being 11,905. It is stated that the loss in following would no doubt have been greater if it had not been that a number of organizations paid from surplus funds the *per capita* tax of out-of-work members, who were thus kept in good standing. The report, as usual, divides the labour organizations operating in Canada into six classes, as follows: (1) Local branches of international craft unions, having their headquarters in the United States; (2) the One Big Union, an international industrial body, with headquarters in Winnipeg; (3) local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial union which seeks to abolish the wage system, with head office in Chicago; (4) Canadian central labour organizations; (5) Independent trade union units; and (6) National Catholic unions.

The international craft union group consists of the Canadian members of 82 organizations, two less than in 1930, with 1,884 branches in the Dominion (a loss of 62), and a combined membership of 188,219 (a decrease of 15,259). The One Big Union claims 46 local units in Canada (a gain of 1), with 24,260 members (an increase of 536). The Industrial Workers of the World reported 5 branches (a loss of 1), with 3,466 members (a decrease of 275). The group composed of 25 Canadian Central organizations (a decrease of 2) have between them 679 local branches (a gain of 6), with a combined membership of 57,349 (an increase of 181). There are 37 independent units (an increase of 6), with a combined membership of 12,099 (a gain of 2,761). The National Catholic group of unions consists of 121 syndicates (an increase of 13), the combined membership being reported at 25,151 (a gain of 151). These figures indicate that there was in Canada at the close of 1931 a total of 2,772 trade union branches (a decrease of 37), with a combined reported and estimated membership of 310,544, a loss as above stated of 11,905. Trade unionists represent about 3 per cent of the population according to the 1931 census; adding 105,152 members of associations not connected with the trade union movement, whose names appear in a section of the report, organized wage-earners in Canada at the close of 1931 represented slightly over 4 per cent of the population.

The accompanying chart, which is extracted from the report, shows the fluctuations in

trade union membership in the Dominion from 1911 to 1931, the period covered by these annual reports on labour organization. Another chart published in the report indicates that the 310,544 trade union members in Canada are divided by groups of industries as follows:

Railroad employees, 90,356 members, or 29.10 per cent of the total;

Building trades, 36,744, or 11.83 per cent;

Public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 33,530 members, or 10.80 per cent;

Mining and quarrying, 23,111, or 7.44 per cent;

Other transportation and navigation trades, 22,873, or 7.37 per cent;

Metal trades, 17,802, or 5.73 per cent;

Clothing, boot and shoe trades, 15,680, or 5.05 per cent;

Printing and paper making trades, 14,965, or 4.32 per cent;

All other trades and general labour, 55,483, or 17.87 per cent.

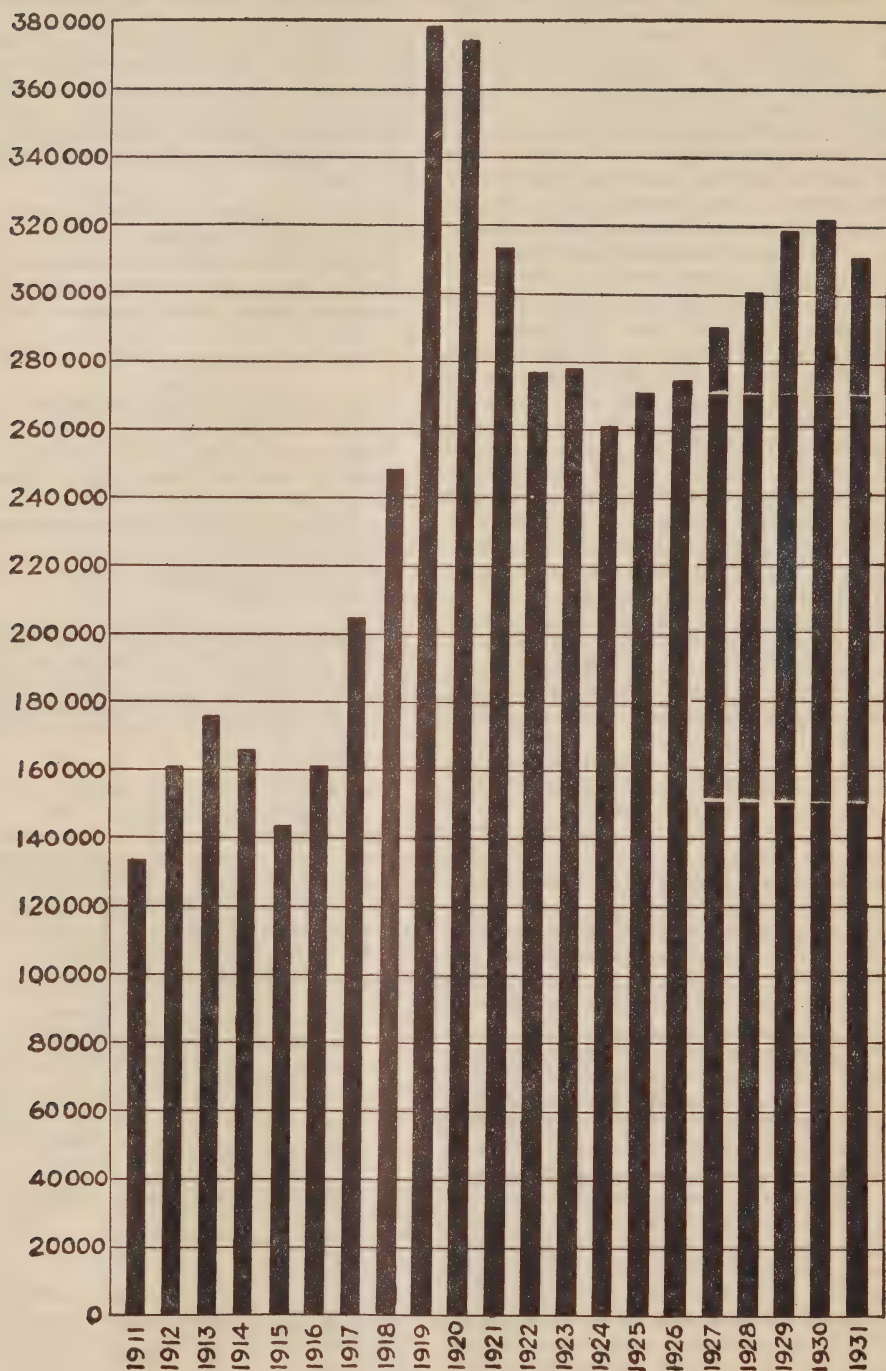
The report points out that the railroad employees group contains a number of metal trades workers who are not employed in railroad shop work and should be included in the metal trades group, but it was not possible to secure separate figures.

The number of branches and the reported and estimated membership of the various classes of labour organizations operating in Canada at the close of 1931, with the number of members of each group affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, are indicated in the following statement:—

—	Branches	Membership	Members affiliated with Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	Members affiliated with All-Canadian Congress of Labour
International Craft Unions...	1,884	188,219	153,362	.....
One Big Union...	46	24,260	.....	.....
Industrial Workers of the World	5	3,466	.....	.....
Canadian Central Labour Organizations.....	606	48,509	3,330	25,221
Directly Chartered Local Unions	73	8,840	5,739	3,101
Independent Units.....	37	12,099	.....	.....
National Catholic Unions.....	121	25,151	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,772	310,544	162,431	28,322



## MEMBERS



*Organizations With Large Memberships.*—There are twelve international craft unions with 5,000 or more members in Canada, and between them have a membership of 120,124 comprised in 794 local branches. Two of the organizations which confine their operations to the Dominion have over 5,000 members, these being the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees with 17,350 and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada whose 42 directly affiliated unions embrace a membership of 5,739.

*Trade Union Branches by Provinces.*—The division by provinces of the 2,772 branch unions of all classes is as follows: Ontario, 1,046; Quebec, 501; Alberta, 277; British Columbia, 276; Saskatchewan, 212; Manitoba, 187; Nova Scotia, 137; New Brunswick, 124; Prince Edward Island, 12.

*Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.*—There are 29 cities in the Dominion, eight less than the number recorded in 1930, which have not less than 20 local branches of the various classes of labour organizations represented in the Dominion. These localities contain about 69 per cent of all local branch unions in Canada, and with their 1,258 reporting branches represent a little more than 57 per cent of the total reporting branches. The local branch unions in these 29 cities contain nearly 51 per cent of the total trade union membership of 310,544 in the Dominion as reported from headquarters of the central organizations or as secured from other reliable sources.

Montreal occupies first place in the list of cities, and including the National Catholic unions, has 199 local branches of all classes, 158 of which reported 41,110 members; Toronto stands second with 147 branches, 110 of which reported 25,626 members; Vancouver ranks third with 113 branches, 89 of which reported 15,621 members; Winnipeg is fourth with 110 branches, 87 of which reported 13,798 members, and Calgary stands fifth with 74 branches, 58 of which reported 4,859 members. The remaining 24 cities in order of number of branches are Edmonton, 72 branches, 59 reporting 5,393 members; Quebec, including the National Catholic unions, has 69 branches, 59 reporting 5,958 members; Ottawa, 61 branches, 50 reporting 4,592 members; Hamilton, 60 branches, 50 reporting 4,726 members; London, 53 branches, 41 reporting 3,788 members; Victoria, 47 branches, 37 reporting 2,054 members; Regina, 46 branches, 41 reporting 1,803 members; St. John, 45 branches, 35 reporting 2,561 members; Saskatoon, 40 branches, 32 reporting 2,097 members; Halifax, 39 branches, 36 reporting 3,121 members; Windsor, 35 branches,

29 reporting 1,857 members; Sherbrooke, 35 branches, 33 reporting 1,294 members; Moose Jaw, 32 branches, 26 reporting 1,648 members; Fort William, 29 branches, 24 reporting 1,197 members; Lethbridge, 28 branches, 26 reporting 1,807 members; Moncton, 28 branches, 22 reporting 2,633 members; Port Arthur, 27 branches, 19 reporting 1,367 members; St. Thomas, 27 branches, 22 reporting 1,676 members; Brandon, 26 branches, 20 reporting 790 members; North Bay, 26 branches, 21 reporting 1,581 members; Sault Ste. Marie, 22 branches, 19 reporting 609 members; Stratford, 22 branches, 20 reporting 1,751 members; Brantford, 21 branches, 20 reporting 777 members; Kitchener, 20 branches, 15 reporting 355 members.

Of the 2,225 branch unions which reported their membership, 19 have 1,000 members or more, seven less than the number in this class in 1930, the reporting branch with the largest following having 3,106 members.

*Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*—This organization was originally established in 1873, and is the recognized head of the internationally organized trade unionists in the Dominion, its efforts being mainly to secure legislation in the interests of wage-earners. The American Federation of Labour and 58 of its more important affiliates, as well as three purely Canadian central bodies have affiliated the whole of their respective memberships by paying to the Congress the regular *per capita* tax. A number of local branches of international organizations had also affiliated individually by paying the regular tax. The congress also has under direct charters two provincial federations of labour, 38 trades and labour council and 42 local unions, the total membership being 162,431.

*All-Canadian Congress of Labour.*—This organization came into existence in March, 1927, absorbing the Canadian Federation of Labour, and declared that "the Canadian labour movement must be freed from the reactionary influence of the United States controlled unions." The congress has eleven Canadian central organization, including the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, as well as 31 directly chartered local unions and 14 labour councils, the total membership being 28,322.

*One Big Union.*—The One Big Union commonly called the O.B.U., had its inception at a conference held in Calgary, Alberta, in March, 1919, its promoters being members of old established unions, who, however, deserted the parent bodies to set up an industrial union "to organize the wage-earners according to class and class needs." At the close of the



year 1919, after nine months' existence, the membership was reported at 41,150 comprised in 101 local units. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, offering opposition to the O.B.U., as did also the various international craft unions whose form of organization was being challenged, the membership of the new body began to decline and has not again reached the figure for 1919. For 1931 the Canadian membership of the O.B.U. was given at 24,260, comprised in 46 local units.

*National Catholic Unions.*—The advent of these bodies took place in 1901 and in 1921, with a view to co-ordinating their activities, the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada was formed. The great majority of the members of these unions are resident in the province of Quebec, where the clergy have encouraged their formation. At the end of the year there were 115 local unions and 6 study circles, their total combined membership being given at 25,151.

The report makes the customary references to the various federated bodies which have been formed as part of the plan of labour organization in North America for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of the closely allied or particular trades in dealing with trade or other matters of like concern to all members of the unions represented.

*Organized Workers in the World.*—In addition to the information published in the report in regard to the numerical standing of the labour organizations in Canada and the United States figures are given showing the strength of organized labour in 63 other countries, the aggregate for the 65 countries enumerated being 50,040,055, distributed as follows:—

Argentina.. . . .	112,000
Australia.. . . .	911,541
Austria.. . . .	999,137
Belgium.. . . .	724,408
Bolivia.. . . .	5,000
Brazil.. . . .	116,500
British Guiana.. . . .	1,073
Bulgaria.. . . .	31,450
Canada.. . . .	310,544
Ceylon.. . . .	114,000
Chili.. . . .	204,000
China.. . . .	2,800,000
Columbia.. . . .	10,000
Corea.. . . .	123,000
Cuba.. . . .	71,186
Czechoslovakia.. . . .	1,738,265
Denmark.. . . .	300,000
Dominica.. . . .	3,442
Dutch East Indies.. . . .	32,000
Egypt.. . . .	60,000
Estonia.. . . .	5,275
Finland.. . . .	90,321
France.. . . .	1,200,600
Germany.. . . .	9,691,794
Great Britain.. . . .	4,673,144
Greece.. . . .	82,775
Guatemala.. . . .	3,349

Holland.. . . .	561,037
Honduras.. . . .	6,000
Hungary.. . . .	177,678
Iceland.. . . .	5,000
India.. . . .	273,621
Ireland.. . . .	108,636
Italy.. . . .	3,000,000
Japan.. . . .	354,312
Latvia.. . . .	37,388
Lithuania.. . . .	18,486
Luxemburg.. . . .	17,668
Memel Territory.. . . .	2,914
Mexico.. . . .	1,850,000
Mongolia.. . . .	5,000
New Zealand.. . . .	106,916
Nicaragua.. . . .	6,000
Norway.. . . .	140,000
Palestine.. . . .	21,652
Panama.. . . .	3,000
Paraguay.. . . .	8,000
Peru.. . . .	25,000
Philippines.. . . .	67,000
Poland.. . . .	512,317
Porto Rico.. . . .	15,000
Portugal.. . . .	20,000
Roumania.. . . .	41,421
Russia.. . . .	13,489,000
Salvador.. . . .	10,000
South Africa.. . . .	28,824
South West Africa.. . . .	600
Spain.. . . .	291,000
Sweden.. . . .	564,009
Switzerland.. . . .	265,612
Trinidad and Tabago.. . . .	722
United States.. . . .	3,496,580
Uruguay.. . . .	5,000
Venezuela.. . . .	25,972
Yugoslavia.. . . .	63,886

*Revolutionary Labour Organizations.*—The Third (Communist) International, which was established in Moscow on March 6, 1919, and which is termed the chief revolutionary political organization, the report states, was responsible for the setting up of the Red International of Labour Unions in Moscow in July, 1920, as a medium through which to propagate the communist doctrine in the Labour unions, and which proclaims itself to be "an international which, together with the Communist International, will organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat, an international which will seize all the means of production and establish the communist commonwealth." The Communist International since its inception has stressed the importance of its members maintaining close contact with the trade unions, which it terms the natural link between the Communist Party and the working class, and it is only through this agency, it declares, that the party can successfully propagate its principles. As the representative in the Dominion of the Communist International the Communist Party of Canada (Originally the Workers' Party) was formed with headquarters in Toronto, the

Moscow body being recognized as the only real centre of world revolutionary activities.

Following the conviction in Toronto in November, 1931, of eight communist leaders who were charged under section 98 of the Criminal Code with (1) being members of an unlawful association, (2) acting as members of an unlawful association, and (3) being parties to a seditious conspiracy, seven of them were sentenced to five years and one to two years' imprisonment, and all property of the Communist Party seized at the time the men were arrested was ordered forfeited to the crown. Appeals against conviction were subsequently entered, bail was set at \$20,000 each and on December 14, the necessary bonds having been raised, the men were released from custody. The appeal was subsequently dismissed and the convicted men taken to Portsmouth penitentiary to serve their sentences. It is understood that the Ontario indictment was the first proceedings in which the legality of the Communist Party as such was called into question, and it was stated that the result is virtually to declare that party an outlaw in the Dominion of Canada. In connection with the trial the Communist Party called a protest meeting to be held in front of the city hall on the night of November 2, the opening day of the trial. The two members of the firm which printed handbills announcing the meeting were cited for contempt of court and fined \$25 each. Protest strikes were called by the Workers' Unity League for the opening day of the trial, but there was little if any response to the demand. The Canadian Labour Defence League, an adjunct of the Communist Party, issued a manifesto subsequent to the trial calling for conferences for the repeal of section 98 of the criminal code.

With a view to propagating the communist doctrine among the Canadian youth there is the Young Communist League, a body which was formed under the auspices of the Communist Party, and which is affiliated with the Young Communist International of Moscow, and for the younger children there is a body known as the Young Pioneers. The official representative in America of the Red International of Labour Unions is the Trade Union Unity League, originally known as the Trade Union Educational League, which with its reorganization under the new name has made provision for the setting up of industrial unions on a dues-paying basis, a plan entirely opposite to the original scheme of the league. The "boring from within" process, which adherents in Canada of the Red International had for some time carried on in trade unions of

which they were members, having in many cases resulted in their expulsion, and leaving them without opportunity to carry on communist propaganda in the ranks of organized labour, they formed what is known as the Workers' Unity League, which is the Canadian section of the Red International of Labour Unions, designed to organize the workers in Canada into revolutionary industrial unions, and is pledged to the program and policy of the Russian body.

Following closely on the conviction in Toronto of the eight communist leaders the judge who presided in district court at Estevan, Sask., in an appeal against a sentence for vagrancy of an organizer for the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, a body which in May, 1931, became an affiliate of the Workers' Unity League, dismissed the appeal and branded both of the organizations just mentioned as unlawful associations. A member of the Workers' Alliance of Victoria, B.C., an alleged communist organization, was convicted on a charge of inciting to mutiny and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. It was subsequently stated that the British Columbia Court of Appeals had granted a new trial, but the deputy attorney-general of the province later announced that the prosecution had decided to appeal the case to the Supreme Court to Canada.

In addition to the above convictions it is understood that up to the close of the year 1931 there were 180 adherents of the Communist Party either convicted or facing trial on various charges including assault, sedition, unlawful assembly and inciting to riot. During the year 1931 Communist halls were raided in Vancouver, Edmonton, Quebec and Victoria, in which raids communist literature intended for propaganda purposes was seized.

In 1930 the House of Representatives of the United States authorized the creation of a special committee to investigate communist activities in that country. The report of the committee was made in 1931, which *inter alia* stated that "Industry in the United States has been the principal point of penetration by the communists; they have announced that if world revolution is to take place it must originate among the masses of the workers, and that in order to assure revolution and the ultimate success of their aims they must create discontent and dissatisfaction among the working people, with the hope of winning them to their cause." Among the recommendations of the committee was one to the effect that the Communist Party of the United States or any counterpart of the party advocating the overthrow of the republican



form of government of the United States by force and violence, or affiliated with the Communist International at Moscow, be declared illegal and that the naturalization laws of the United States be amended so as to cancel the naturalization certificate of a communist. In Australia leagues of citizens and of returned soldiers are urging that communism be declared illegal in that country.

*International Federation of Trade Unions.*

—The Report states that the International Federation of Trade Unions, which was originally established in Berlin, Germany, in 1901, ceased to function during the world war and was re-organized in 1919 at Amsterdam, Holland, transferred its headquarters back to Berlin in 1931. Among the objects of the federation are (1) unity of the international working class, (2) the development of international social legislation, and (3) to avert war and combat reaction. The trade union movement of the Dominion as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated with the Federation and the president of the congress is a member of its general council. The I.F.T.U. also has in affiliation the national centres of the following 26 countries: Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Memel, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, South Africa, Southwest Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugo-Slavia, with a combined membership of 13,781,381, as well as 28 international trade secretariats.

Immediately following the formation of the Red International of Labour Unions, in accordance with its declared policy, attack was launched on the International Federation of Trade Unions, which the Red International declared was reactionary and only an appendage of the League of Nations and not functioning in the interests of the working class, and the officers of the federation were declared to be traitors to the workers of all countries. In defending the activities of the federation the officers have pointed out how the adherents of the Moscow body, through their system of "boring from within", have disrupted some of the old-established European trade unions.

*Industrial Workers of the World.*—The report states that the Industrial Workers of the World, commonly known as the I.W.W., was formed in 1905 in direct opposition to the trade union movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour, and is the main industrial union in North America, declaring itself to be the advocate of what it

terms revolutionary industrial unionism with an objective of the abolition of the wage system. Among the founders of the organization were Eugene V. Debs, Wm. D. Haywood and Daniel De Leon, leader of the Socialist Labour Party, all of whom are now deceased. The I.W.W. was originally intended to be a political as well as an industrial organization, but at the convention in 1906 a split occurred over the officials of the Western Federation of Miners (then the Mining Department of the I.W.W.) endorsing in a Colorado election certain candidates not identified with any radical party, the result being that the president, C. O. Sherman, who was accused of being a party to this proceeding, was ousted from office, and the position of president was subsequently abolished. In 1908 the political plank in the I.W.W. platform was discarded, and De Leon and his followers who opposed this action were expelled. The expelled members immediately set up what was termed the Detroit faction of the I.W.W., the original platform of the parent body being adhered to. In 1915 the Detroit faction adopted the name of Workers' International Industrial Union, and a few years later changed its headquarters to New York State. This organization never made much headway, and during 1924 passed out of existence, its records and property being turned over to the Socialist Labour Party.

Following the formation of the I.W.W. there many sharp conflicts between its adherents and members of the old established craft unions. In 1917 the organization was called upon to defend itself against an action taken by the United States Government. The indictment charged members of the I.W.W. with interfering with the carrying out of certain wartime measures of the government, and following their trials, which took place in Chicago, 94 members of the organization were convicted, their sentences varying from ten days to twenty years, with fines aggregating \$2,750,000. Under other indictments, both Federal and State, more than 1,000 members of the I.W.W. have been from time to time convicted. Some of those members of the I.W.W. who were convicted under the Chicago indictment of 1917 subsequently accepted conditional pardons (detailed reference to which has been made in earlier issues of these reports), an action which led to a court case, the holding of a special convention and the expulsion of certain recalcitrant members who subsequently set up a dual I.W.W. under the title of "Emergency Program," but they do not appear to have made much progress, the membership never reaching any considerable number.

At a general meeting in Port Arthur of Canadian members a resolution was adopted

in favour of a Canadian administration with power to elect its own secretary-treasurer and to carry on organization and educational activity, etc., independent of headquarters in Chicago. The matter was referred to the general convention held in Chicago in November, 1931, at which it was decided to submit the proposal to a referendum vote, the proposal being subsequently adopted. The I.W.W. in 1905, the year of its establishment, claimed a membership of 400,000. For 1931 the total membership was stated to be 21,596, the number of members in Canada being 3,466, comprised in five branches.

*Labour in Politics.*—The report points out that the first proposal for independent political action on the part of labour in Canada was made at the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held in Hamilton in 1887, it being declared that "the working classes of this Dominion will never be properly represented in parliament, or receive justice in the legislation of the country until they are represented by men of their own class." Following this suggestion the organized workers in some of the better organized industrial districts of the Dominion selected candidates for various offices, and in some rare instances elected their nominees to the Dominion Parliament and to the Provincial Legislatures as well as to municipal office, but it was not until 1921 that the Canadian Labour Party was formed. A number of provincial sections were established, and under their auspices candidates were nominated for office and some elected. In 1927 however, owing to removal of the name of the secretary of the party from the slate of municipal candidates by the Toronto Central Council of the C.L.P., which it was stated was dominated by communists, the secretary of the main body resigned and the organization became disintegrated. The British Columbia section of the C.L.P. dissolved, the Nova Scotia and Ontario sections have not met since 1928, leaving two sections—Quebec and Alberta—still in existence.

In 1923, 1924 and 1931 efforts were made to have the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada engage in politics. These proposals were in each case defeated, the congress reaffirming its earlier policy in regard to political action which is designed to prevent the organization from becoming involved in political entanglements. British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario have independent labour parties, that in the last named province being formed by delegates to the 1927 convention of the Canadian Labour Party who objected to the adoption of a number of what were considered revolutionary resolutions. In two of the maritime provinces and in Saskatchewan indepen-

dent labour parties were formed during 1931, and the All-Canadian Congress of Labour became the sponsor for the National Labour Party, whose aim is declared to be "to organize the workers politically for the purpose of establishing, by constitutional means, an equitable economic and social order." In the by-election held on August 10, 1931, for the seat in the House of Commons for East Hamilton, there were three candidates, the nominee of the Labour Party being elected by a large majority, while the Labour candidate in the by-election for a seat in the Alberta legislature was defeated. There were four Labour nominees in the Quebec provincial election, held on August 24, 1931, but all were defeated. There were 25 localities in which Labour candidates were nominated for municipal office. The number of nominees for the respective positions and the number elected were: Mayors, 6 nominated and 4 elected; only nominee for reeveship elected; controllers, 2 nominated and both elected; commissioners, 2, both successful; aldermen 78—25\* elected; school trustees, 32—9 elected, making in all 121 candidates, of whom 43 were elected to the offices sought.

*Trade Union Benefits.*—The report contains a chapter dealing with the expenditures made on account of trade union benefits during the year 1931. Of the 25 Canadian central organizations eleven reported having made disbursements, the total amounting to \$75,440.81, an increase over the previous year of \$8,504.63. Of the 84 international bodies with branches in Canada 59 reported disbursements for benefits, payments on account of death benefits being made during 1931 by 55, strike by 30, sick and accident by 20, old age pensions by 12, unemployed and travelling by 8. The total expenditures for benefits in Canada and other parts of the jurisdictions of the respective central international organizations which reported amounted to \$26,856,874, a decrease of \$1,222,952 as compared with the disbursements by 64 organizations in the year 1930. The outlay for the various benefits was as follows:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$15,755,433
Unemployed and travelling benefits.. . . .	466,034
Strike benefits.. . . .	790,344
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	3,472,849
Old age pensions and other benefits.. . . .	6,372,214

In addition to the payments which may have been made as benefits to Canadian members by international organizations 708 of the local branches of such unions in Canada made disbursements for benefits to their own members; 126 branches of Canadian organizations, 95 National Catholic syndicates and 14 independent units also made benefit payments to



their members, the total expenditures for the year 1931 being \$543,191, an increase of \$64,030 as compared with the outlay for benefits by 828 local branch unions in the previous year. The total payments by all classes of local unions on account of the benefits indicated were as follows:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$112,151
Unemployment benefits.. . . .	167,432
Strike benefits.. . . .	10,235
Sick benefits.. . . .	176,059
Other benefits.. . . .	77,314

*Trade Union Directory.*—The Twenty-first Annual Report on Labour Organization will be found to be a most complete trade union directory, containing like earlier reports, the names and addresses of the chief executive officers of all of the more important central labour organizations in North America as well as those of their representatives in Canada, together with similar information for all delegate bodies and local branch unions in the Dominion. Besides the chapters dealing with the various labour bodies, the report

contains (1) a chapter on incidents of interest concerning organized labour, (2) a list of Canadian labour papers and official trade union journals, and (3) a list of conventions of central labour organizations to be held during the year 1932.

*Non-Trade Union Associations.*—Besides the trade unions whose names are printed in the report there are in the Dominion a number of associations of wage-earners, which, though not identified with the labour movement, are considered to be of sufficient importance to justify their names being published in the present volume. The three principal groups are made up of associations of school teachers, Government employees and commercial travellers, all of which have large followings. With the explanation that the associations discussed are not to be confused with the regularly constituted labour organizations, a chapter is included giving particulars of such known bodies, of which there are 113, the combined reported membership being 105,152.

## RECENT LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

### Special Convention of United Mine Workers of America, District 26

A special convention of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, was held at New Glasgow, N.S., April 17-27, 1932, with about one hundred and forty delegates present, representing more than 12,000 miners. President D. W. Morrison of Glace Bay presided. This convention was called for the purpose of dealing with recommendations contained in the report of the Duncan Commission (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 270), which recommended decreases in wages paid colliery workers of from 10 to 12½ per cent, and the closing down of certain mines. The District executive had conceded the wage decreases, but contended that the closing down of mines was a matter of adjudication between the company and the Department of Mines. On March 14, the recommendation of the District executive, which was to accept the wage decreases, was submitted to a referendum vote of the membership. The executive's recommendation was defeated by 1,144 votes. As a result of the adverse vote, the District executive called a special convention in accordance with the provisions of the United Mine Workers' constitution. After the seating of the regular delegates had been approved, a motion was introduced to permit five representatives of the Mine Workers Union of Canada to be seated in the convention as fraternal delegates. This motion was defeated by a vote of 88 to 50.

The first business to be taken up was the report of the policy committee on the Duncan award. The committee was not unanimous, and a majority and a minority report was presented. The former recommended acceptance of reductions ranging from 10 to 12½ per cent, providing however that proper provision be made for the men displaced by the closing of some of the collieries. The minority report, while agreeing on major details, further recommended that a referendum vote be authorized to determine whether or not the miners wished to continue in affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America or come under the control of a provincial association. The minority report was ruled out of order by the chairman, and his decision was upheld by the delegates.

During the debate on the majority report. Mr. Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, was asked to address the delegates. He reviewed conditions in the coal mining industry throughout the whole jurisdiction, and as a result of unsettled conditions he strongly urged the delegates to accept the reductions. In reply to a question as to what stand the International Union would take in regard to the miners of Nova Scotia should they decide to strike, Mr. Kennedy informed the delegates that the International Union would stand by the Nova Scotia miners in the same

manner as it was standing by the miners on strike in the United States; but he pointed out that there was only \$500,000 in the treasury while approximately 100,000 members of the organization were on strike across the border, and that the men could figure out for themselves how much financial assistance would be available. Another feature of the discussion was the introduction of a motion to censure the representatives of the press for the alleged use, by one of the papers, of a sub-heading "Communist Group" in referring to certain delegates in the convention. This motion was defeated by a vote of 94 to 6.

When the question of the majority report was finally put to a vote, it was defeated by 77 to 57. A motion was then introduced recommending that a committee be formed of representatives from each sub-district for the purpose of drafting a policy, which would later be discussed by the delegates.

The convention adopted a motion of censure on Premier G. S. Harrington of Nova Scotia following the receipt of what was considered an unsatisfactory reply to a telegram sent by the District president, asking if the government approved the closing of four Nova Scotia mines in accordance with the re-allocation plan.

Considerable discussion took place on the report of the second policy committee, which was finally approved by a vote of 109 to 5, the recommendations being as follows: (1) that the District executive stand by the policy laid down at the last District convention in June, 1931, calling for wage increases varying

from 10 to 20 per cent; (2) that the executive be instructed to press for a uniform rate of wages all over the District, the higher rates prevailing to be the basis; (3) a contract for two years, to expire April 1, 1934; (4) that the company wipe off rent and coal bills accumulated during the period of unsteady employment; (5) if tonnage per man increases after a period of one year, men to receive an increase based on an increased production per man, rates agreed upon to be basic rates; (6) wherever desirable local contracts to be arranged between men and management, these contracts to be ratified by local union; (7) that the executive be instructed to press for the necessary legislation with a view to stopping the proposed re-allocation; (8) that the membership affected by the re-allocation plan demand from the government maintenance for themselves and families; (9) calling for the selection of three independent engineers for the purpose of deciding on the feasibility of the proposed re-allocation plan; (10) that the entire result of negotiations be given to the membership to vote on by referendum, and in the advent of an adverse vote, the executive board stand instructed to call a cessation of work; (11) that the holding of the next annual convention be left to the discretion of the District executive board. In the report of the committee it was asserted that the recommendations were based on the assumption that steps were being taken by the Federal Government to provide markets for an additional 1,000,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal.

### National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc.

The twenty-first biennial convention of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., was held at Ottawa on February 20-26, with sixteen delegates present, representing all but one sub-council.

President McDonald, in his report, reviewed conditions during the period since the last convention in 1930, and gave the delegates information he had obtained from personal investigations made during a trip from the east to Regina. The Government, he said, contemplated a complete revision of the Canada Shipping Act: it had been the practice in the past for the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to present to the Government a brief synopsis of desired legislation, but this year a reservation had been requested so that the officers of the Association might be permitted to present their own case in greater detail some time during the convention. The delegates were urged to give

careful consideration to the preparation of the brief dealing with the carrying of Canadian products from the head of the great Lakes to American ports and then trans-shipping either through American channels or to Montreal in steamers owned and managed by parties outside of Canada. President McDonald pointed out that as international relations were involved, the enacting of the necessary legislation would be very difficult.

According to the report of the secretary, total receipts, including balance brought forward, amounted to \$7,648.11, and disbursements totalled \$4,554.78, leaving a balance on hand of \$3,093.33. It was impossible to supply a correct record of the membership at the close of 1931, but 1,246 was the figure at the close of 1930.

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, spoke on



the work of the labour movement both from a national and international standpoint.

On February 26, representatives of the Association waited upon Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, and presented certain requests which they considered should be embodied in the new Shipping Act, understood to be in course of preparation.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Requesting the Government to prevent companies from operating in Canadian coastal trade unless they pay their engineers Canadian pay and comply with the Canada Shipping Act;

That all self-unloading ships carry additional certified marine engineers;

Abolition of temporary certificates;

Establishment of life saving stations from Kingston to the head of the Great Lakes;

That the law governing the ownership of ships be the same in Canada as in the United States;

That an agreement be made or duty raised to put ships of foreign registry in fair competition with those of Canadian registry;

That continued efforts be made to obtain a pension protection for employees on all government vessels;

That seamen be compensated for accidents, etc.; and that this question be submitted to the Geneva conference;

That all self-propelled vessels of any power have certified engineers;

Establishment of an eight-hour day on all ships in inland water;

That safety engineers examine all ships for seaworthiness before a certificate of clearance is given;

Appointment of a new commission to define the limits and qualifications of masters and mates, and that the old fixed limits be abolished.

Officers elected were: President, T. O'Reilly, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; First vice-president, W. B. Parks, Saint John, N.B.; Second vice-president, J. E. Boucher, Sorel, Que.; Secretary-treasurer, W. A. MacDonald, Halifax, N.S.

### Proposed New Labour Code in Turkey

A Bill embodying a new labour code has been presented to the Turkish Parliament. For some time past the Turkish Government has had under consideration a comprehensive reform of the social legislation of the country. The Bill as now presented to Parliament by the Government comprises no fewer than 161 clauses, dealing with the following subjects: employment of women and children; hours of work; rest periods; health and safety; factory inspection; wages and contracts of employment; shops attached to works; accident insurance; freedom of association; employment exchanges; conciliation and arbitration; and the establishment of a Superior Labour Council.

The proposed legislation applies to the main branches of industry. Agriculture, family undertakings and establishments employing fewer than ten workers, are exempted. Children under 12 may not be admitted to industrial employment. Children between 12 and 16 years of age may not be employed in industry unless they possess a medical certificate of physical fitness. Special regulations are contemplated for educational and charitable institutions and for apprenticeship. Workers may not be employed underground

or in certain other dangerous occupations unless they are medically certified fit. The "effective" working hours of manual and non-manual workers in industry are to be limited to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, or to a maximum for a longer period equivalent to eight in the day. Night work for women and children under 16 is forbidden and spells of work extending over four hours must be broken by a pause of at least half an hour. Provision is made also for weekly rest; for factory inspection; compulsory insurance against accidents; right of association; employment exchanges; and conciliation and arbitration as ordinary means for the settlement of industrial disputes.

The German Federal Commissioner for Suburban Settlements has announced plans for the construction of 16,000 wooden houses, costing \$11,425,000 for the unemployed in the suburbs of German industrial cities. The German authorities calculate that small wooden houses can be constructed for \$429 each, the balance of the cost being for furniture and equipment. The settler is required to give his own work in the construction of his house.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from April 12 to 30.

Fifteen previous sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919); Genoa, Italy, 1920 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920); Geneva, 1921 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922); Geneva, 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1922); Geneva, 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923); Geneva, 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1924); Geneva, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925); Geneva, 1926 (8th and 9th Sessions) (LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1926); Geneva, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927); Geneva, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928); Geneva, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929); Geneva, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929); Geneva, 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1930); and Geneva, 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931).

The Treaty of Peace requires that "the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year." It will be observed that two sessions of the Conference were held in 1926 and also in 1929.

Each Member State is entitled, under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, to send four delegates to the International Labour Conference, two of whom must be Government delegates and the two others are to be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item of the agenda.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of either a Recommendation or a Draft Convention. A two-third majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention by the Conference. The Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different countries represented in the International Labour Organization for acceptance or other-

wise. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective Recommendation or Draft Conventions before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In Canada, the provisions of the different Draft Conventions and Recommendations have been examined in all cases by the Law Officers of the Crown to determine whether the subject-matters were within federal or provincial jurisdiction and they have thereupon been brought before the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Governments, together with the Law Officers' reports on the subject of jurisdiction.

#### Conference Agenda

The agenda of the Sixteenth Session of the Conference comprised four items as follows: (1) Abolition of fee-charging employment agencies; (2) Invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance; (3) Age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations (second discussion); and (4) Partial revision of the Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships.

In accordance with the double-discussion procedure adopted by the Conference some year ago whereby the subject matters of Draft Conventions are given preliminary consideration at one session and adopted by the Conference in the following year, the first two items on the agenda mentioned above were set down for preliminary examination with a view to the possibility of drawing up a Draft Convention or Recommendation at next year's session for submission to the Member States of the International Labour Organization. The third item deals with a subject which was before the Conference in 1931, when a questionnaire was drawn up for submission to the Member States in order to ascertain their views more definitely. The fourth item deals with a Convention for the prevention of accidents to workers employed in loading or unloading ships, which had been adopted by the Conference in 1929. Subsequently several important maritime countries had pointed out





The Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, former Minister of Labour of Canada, who was elected President of the 16th Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations).

that some of the technical provisions of the Convention were such as to prevent its ratification by them. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office accordingly agreed to the Convention being submitted to the present Conference for the consideration of twenty different points on which amendments were desired; none of these amendments, however, affected the basic principle of the Convention.

### Decisions of the Conference

The decisions of the Sixteenth Conference may be summarized as follows:—

#### *Abolition of Fee-Charging Employment Agencies*

After discussion and the reference of this question to a special committee, the Conference decided unanimously to place this question on the agenda of its next Session and a questionnaire was drawn up to be submitted to the various Member States of the International Labour Organization.

#### *Invalidity, Old-Age and Widows' and Orphans' Insurance*

After a discussion, the Conference decided by 108 votes to 2 to place this question on the agenda of the next Session of the Conference.

A questionnaire on this subject was also approved for submission to the respective Member States.

#### *Age of Admission of Children to Employment in Non-Industrial Occupations*

The Conference adopted by 89 votes to 1 a Draft Convention on this question, prohibiting the employment of children in non-industrial occupations.

The Conference also adopted unanimously a Recommendation on the same subject.

#### *Partial Revision of Convention concerning the Protection against Accidents of Workers employed in Loading or Unloading Ships*

The Conference adopted unanimously the various proposals submitted with regard to the amendment of the Convention in question.

A Recommendation was adopted unanimously for expediting reciprocity as provided for in the above mentioned Convention.

A Resolution was also adopted unanimously respecting reciprocity.

A special committee on resolutions was instituted by the Conference on the recommendation of the Standing Orders Committee.

### Application of Conventions

A committee of the Conference was appointed to examine the annual reports made by member countries to the International Labour Office on the measures which had been taken to give effect to the particular Conventions

which had been ratified by the respective countries. This committee presented a unanimous report, which was adopted by the Conference, indicating that the application of ratified Conventions is becoming increasingly effective. So far as any discrepancies discovered by the Committee were concerned, satisfactory assurances had been given by most of the delegations concerned of the ready co-operation of their respective governments.

Professor O'Rahilly, Government delegate of the Irish Free State, who served as chairman of this committee, observed in presenting the report of the committee to the Conference that he had never ceased to be astonished at the wonderful advance in international law and co-operation which was exemplified in the work of this committee. "If anybody had said fifteen years ago that the old ideas of absolute sovereignty would thus be quietly whittled away, the statement would have been found absolutely incredible. We have here a court of enquiry into the observance of international treaties—for strictly speaking the Conventions are international treaties—where countries great and small come before us to explain and justify and where, as in the first offenders' court, we so to speak pat them on the back and tell them not to do it again. And these treaties and conventions concern the internal government within the territory of the respective states. I personally consider that this is a tremendous progress which we should more consciously realize. Our committee has been a bar of international public opinion which is really unique in the world. There is no other type of international control equivalent to the Committee on Article 408, for even the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations is not concerned with independent sovereign territories. Our success has been largely due to our extraordinary composition—when a worker from Amsterdam can get up and criticise the social conditions in a Danubian country, and when a Swiss worker can criticise the administration of a great colonial power, and when these countries accept such criticisms and reply to them... ..

... Therefore, we have led the world not only in the practical application of social amelioration, but we have also led it in fruitful ideas of international solidarity which, though most of us hardly realise it as yet, have burst the rigid categories of the past and have blazed the trail towards world peace and justice."

### Resolutions

A number of resolutions were adopted, dealing with various subjects which were referred to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for attention, as follows: (1)



safeguarding the interests of distant countries in the work of the International Labour Organization; (2) the forty-hour weekly work period; (3) unemployment; (4) methods and conditions of recruiting labour and terms of labour contracts; (5) systems of collective bargaining in agriculture; (6) workers' housing; (7) silicosis; (8) direct representation at the Conference of colonies and mandated territories; (9) the effect of opium-smoking on workers; and (10) a "gold truce" to prevent further aggravation of the economic situation.

### Countries Represented

Of the fifty-six countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, forty-nine sent delegates to the Sixteenth Session, including Mexico, which became a member of the Organization in September last. A list of the countries represented follows:—

Argentine Republic	Irish Free State
Albania	Italy
Austria	Japan
Belgium	Latvia
Bolivia	Liberia
Brazil	Lithuania
Bulgaria	Luxemburg
Canada	Mexico
Chile	Netherlands
China	Nicaragua
Colombia	Norway
Cuba	Persia
Czechoslovakia	Peru
Denmark	Poland
Dominican Republic	Portugal
Estonia	Rumania
Ethiopia	Siam
Finland	South Africa
France	Spain
Germany	Sweden
Great Britain	Switzerland
Greece	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela
Hungary	Yugoslavia
India	

In addition, the non-member countries of Egypt and Turkey sent observers, and it is expected that both these countries will shortly become members of the International Labour body.

The total number of delegates in attendance at the Conference was 336, including 84 Government delegates, 32 Employers' and 31 Workers' delegates with 188 advisers.

### Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation to the Conference comprised the following:—

#### Government Delegates—

The Honourable Senator G. D. Robertson, Ottawa, Ontario.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

#### Technical Advisers to Government Delegates—

Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour, Quebec, P.Q.

Mr. Robert H. McGowan, Cobalt, Ont.

Mr. Pierre Beaulé, Quebec, P.Q.

Mr. E. H. Cook, Winnipeg, Man.

#### Employers' Delegate—

Mr. Melville P. White, Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto, Ont.

#### Workers' Delegate—

Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

#### Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate—

Mr. Percy R. Bengough, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.

### Officers of the Conference

The following were elected as officers of the Conference:—

*President.*—Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, former Minister of Labour of Canada.

*Vice-presidents.*—Mr. Hammar skjold, Government Delegate (Sweden); Mr. Schmidt, Employers' Delegate (Austria); and Mr. Kupers, Workers' Delegate (Netherlands).

*Secretary-General.*—Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office.

*Deputy Secretary-General.*—Mr. Harold B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office.

### Appointment of Committees

The following committees were appointed by the Conference:—

*Selection Committee.*—Twenty-four members: 12 from the Government group and 6 from the Employers' and Workers' groups, respectively.

Dr. W. A. Riddell was chosen as one of the members of the Government group and Mr. Tom Moore as one of the substitute representatives on the Workers' group in this committee.

*Standing Orders Committee.*—Twenty-one members: 7 from each group.

Mr. Tom Moore was chosen as one of the Workers' group in this committee.

*Drafting Committee.*—Seven members, including Hon. Senator Robertson, President of the Conference, and Mr. Binet, Legal Adviser on the staff of the International Labour Office, formerly of Montreal.

*Committee on Abolition of Fee-charging Employment Agencies.*—Thirty-six members, 12 from each group.

Mr. R. H. McGowan was one of the Government group and Mr. Tom Moore one of the Workers' group in this committee.

*Committee on Invalidity, Old-Age and Widows' and Orphans' Insurance.*—Forty-eight members, 16 from each group.

Canada was represented on this committee by the Honourable Mr. Arcand in the Government group, by Mr. Melville P. White in the Employers' group, and by Mr. Percy R. Bengough in the Workers' group.

*Committee on the Age of Admission of Children to Employment in Non-Industrial Occupations.*—Fifty-six members: 28 Government, 14 Employers' and 14 Workers' representatives.

Canada was represented on this committee by Mr. E. H. Cook of the Government group.

*Committee on the Partial Revision of the Convention concerning the Protection against Accidents of Workers engaged in Loading or Unloading Ships.*—Twenty-four members, eight from each group.

*Committee on Article 408.*—Thirty-two members, 16 Government, 8 Employers' and 8 Workers' delegates.

Mr. Tom Moore was elected one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Workers' group in attendance at the Conference.

### Opening Address

Professor E. Mahaim, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, presided at the opening of the session of the Conference. He referred with deep feeling to the loss which the International Labour Organization has sustained during the past year by the deaths of three of its leading members, namely, Mr. Arthur Fontaine, who had served as Chairman of the Governing Body from the inception of the work in 1919; Monsignor Nolens (Holland), who had attended all the previous sessions and who had served as President in 1926; and Mr. François Sokal (Poland), who also was one of the pioneers in the work of the League of Nations

and of the International Labour Office, and who had served as President of the International Labour Conference at its last annual session in 1931.

Professor Mahaim welcomed delegates and advisers present at the Conference and outlined the subjects which had been inscribed on the agenda. In conclusion he said:—

"I should like to emphasize the continuity and the effective nature of our work. Although there is a world crisis which is present to all our minds, and which calls for additional efforts from us all, it cannot be too strongly stressed that there is no crisis in the International Labour Organization. It is faithfully carrying out the program laid down by Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace. It is dealing successively with all the points in that program, without exception. Although the annual sessions of the Conference are in a sense independent of one another, they are bound together by the logical sequence with which one Convention follows on another. You have seen that all the drafts for Conventions now before you are a continuation of previous Conventions. We are proceeding by successive stages to build up a code of international labour legislation which, like all codes, represents a synthesis of rights and obligations. It is not conceivable that that work should be stopped, for its continuance is required by the principles of social justice.

"This, however, is not all. The report which the Committee of Experts on Article 408 has submitted to the Governing Body, and which the latter has sent forward to the Conference, deals with the carrying out of the Conventions and their adaptation by means of national legislation. The experts, who have made a careful and critical study of the Governments' replies, state that 'the application of the Conventions and the incorporation of their provisions in national legislation is being continued and consolidated, that steady progress is therefore being made in international labour legislation, and that through the collaboration of governments, employers and workers, such legislation is becoming an integral part of the social heritage of the workers'. What clearer evidence could be given of the utility of our work?

"Although, however, we are persevering in carrying out our essential program, we are not forgetting the important events which are now taking place in the world. We do not forget either the economic crisis or unemployment. The discussions of our committees and the concrete proposals which have been made are evidence of this. The general distress, as well as the distress of certain countries and certain classes, is a matter of anxious concern to us. We realize that the solution does not lie altogether in our hands, but we affirm that the solution cannot be formulated without regard to social justice. We are therefore confident that by persevering in our work we shall be helping to promote a general recovery."

### The Presidential Address

Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, on his election as President of the Conference, which was proposed by the Government delegate of Finland and supported by Government dele-



gates from Germany, the Irish Free State and Cuba, as well as by the Chairmen of both Employers' and Workers' groups in attendance at the Conference delivered the following address:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I deeply appreciate the great honour which you have conferred upon me by electing me President of the Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, an honour which I accept with great pleasure, not only for myself, but on behalf of my country. I am aware that, in asking me to preside over your deliberations, you are also desirous of paying a tribute to the country which I have the honour to represent, for its continued loyalty to the International Labour Organisation, and its adherence to those principles that are at the basis of the Organisation. I also feel that it is a tribute not alone to my country, but to all the countries in the New World, and especially those in North America.

"Since the last Session of the Conference we have had the great satisfaction of seeing Mexico become a Member of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organisation. As the President of this Conference and as the representative of a neighbouring State which has always enjoyed the most friendly relations with the Republic of Mexico, it is a great pleasure to me to welcome the Delegation of that country to the International Labour Conference.

"We all learned with the most profound regret of the death of Mgr. Nolens, of Mr. Arthur Fontaine, and, during the last few days, of Mr. Sokal. It was my good fortune to become intimately acquainted with all three at the first International Labour Conference in Washington, where I came to appreciate their true worth and their zeal for social progress and the advancement of international labour legislation. Not only do we mourn our personal loss, but we realise that the cause which we all have at heart has suffered greatly in their passing.

"The International Labour Conference is meeting this year in a period of profound economic and financial depression, at a time when the attention of the world is largely directed to a solution of financial and economic problems, and to the resulting problem of unemployment. Some of the questions with which we have to deal at this Conference, in the light of the world situation, may seem of less moment, but when we remember that important part which just and humane conditions of labour play in international trade and commerce, and realise that peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice, it seems imperative that the Inter-

national Labour Organisation should continue to make its contribution to the solving of our present grave difficulties.

"One might fittingly observe that, with the passing of time, the problems confronting the International Labour Organisation continue unabated, and are perhaps increasing. For many years past the workers throughout the world have consistently urged the recognition of the right of organisation among themselves, to negotiate agreements with the employers with the approval and co-operation of national Government agencies. Much progress has been made in this regard until, during the past two or three years, a period of economic stress and depression seems to have overshadowed the world and rendered the problems of the Director and his efficient staff extremely difficult.

"In spite of all the difficulties with which the International Labour Organisation has met during the first twelve years of its existence, it has made for itself a permanent place in the world. Its influence cannot be estimated simply by looking at the number of ratifications. That does not seem to me at all an adequate or a true test. For there are many countries which have derived inspiration from Conventions which they have not been able to ratify. In some of the less industrialised countries, Conventions have often been taken as the ultimate goal rather than as an immediate objective. By that method progress has been made towards putting them into practice which often means a bigger step forward than actual ratification by some highly industrialised country where the Convention was already practically in operation before it was adopted.

"Moreover, the Labour Office is now coming to be regarded as an expert adviser in social matters. We find Governments like those of China and Egypt asking for its assistance in organising their Labour Departments and planning the foundations of their labour legislation. The knowledge and experience which the Office has accumulated is already very considerable, and the fact that it is now at the disposal of the world is a great factor making for social progress. I would further say that the existence of this Organisation furnishes an important element of confidence and optimism in the present crisis. It stands for the preservation of the standards which have been set up. It is a perpetual reminder that in times of economic stress the worker's standard of life and his conditions of labour should be maintained to the utmost possible limits. A great deal of the social legislation of the last twelve years has either been framed in accordance with the Conventions adopted by this Con-

ference or has taken them as the model to be aimed at. Those laws still stand to-day almost without modification, and the fact that they are standing is a guarantee against social reaction, which has very substantially helped to preserve social stability in the dark and difficult period through which we are now passing.

"We trust that the deliberations and conclusions of the Sixteenth Session will be in full accord with the Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty, to the end that social justice may be the ultimate goal toward which both groups and national Governments will continue to strive.

"It is a good sign that the Conference should now be met together in undiminished numbers in the midst of the crisis. It is a proof that there is a general determination, not only on the side of the workers, but also among the Governments and the employers, that the work of social reconstruction to which this Organisation has made so valuable a contribution since the war shall not be destroyed.

"If we go forward in that spirit, with the intention of understanding each other's difficulties and of bringing about that international co-operation which is needed to solve them, I have no fear but that we shall emerge successfully from our present troubles. In that conviction, I declare open the Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference."

#### **Discussion of the Director's Report**

A lengthy discussion occurred in the Conference as in previous years on the Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office, in the course of which the work of the past year was reviewed in considerable detail and attention was directed to the major problems with which the International Labour Organization is confronted at present, including particularly those arising out of the widespread condition of industrial and trade depression and of unemployment.

In this discussion, to which seven plenary sittings were devoted, the voices of 31 countries were heard, the speakers being 54 delegates (26 for Governments, 13 for employers and 15 for workers), the Ministers of Labour of Belgium, Great Britain and Spain, and the Minister of Corporations of Italy.

For the main part the discussion was focussed on the economic situation, its repercussions on social conditions and policy and the possible means of escape from the situation. The ground for the discussion had already been prepared by the Director's Report, which set out the broad facts of the case, weighed the factors which enter into the problem, described the action already taken to deal with such of its element as

were clearly within the province of the International Labour Organization, and marked out the lines along which large-scale action to attack the evil at its roots might be undertaken by the national and international authorities having competence to deal with the economic, financial and political issues involved.

It is noteworthy that, though none of the speakers sought to conceal the gravity of the situation and the acute anxiety which still prevails, there was no tendency to despair of finding remedies. Some difference of opinion prevailed as to the contention of the workers' representatives that a general reduction of hours, accompanied by the maintenance of real wages, would ease the position. But there was no great cleavage of opinion as to the need of a considered and strenuous effort on the part of the whole world to reanimate and reconstruct its economic system. Frequent reference was made to "economic planning", which the Director had discussed in his Report, and a number of speakers expressed the opinion that such "planning", carefully thought out and boldly carried out, offered the best hope of escape from the present morass.

Nor did the speeches show any real diversity of view with regard to the part which the International Labour Organization can and should play in bringing this about. Economic conditions and social conditions, it was fully recognized, are so interwoven that the Organization is bound, as the custodian of the interests of social wellbeing, to neglect no step which is open to it in the direction of rehabilitation of industry and trade. As direct measures for the alleviation of present distress, attention was drawn to unemployment insurance, employment exchange schemes, migration, and the launching of public works. At the same time it was insisted that the Organization must issue a vigorous "call to action," and endeavour to stimulate the study and putting into operation of the more far-reaching measures for which the situation imperatively calls.

Once again, the importance of safeguarding the universality of the Organization, by giving due weight in its discussions and decisions to oversea countries and conditions as well as those of Europe, was stressed by many speakers. It was acknowledged by most of them that efforts had been made to meet past criticisms in this respect, and it was urged that further efforts should be made to give satisfaction to the desire of the extra-European countries for close collaboration with the Organization.



### The Director's Reply

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, in replying to the discussion of his Annual Report, referred at the outset to the statement made by the President of the Governing Body at the opening of the Conference, that there was no crisis in the work of the International Labour Organization. Nevertheless, he said, the work of the Organization could not be isolated from the world-wide condition of economic depression, and whether the subject was reduction of hours, wages, emigration or any aspect of social legislation, one invariably found one's efforts impeded by the existing depression. There was, he again asserted, no crisis in the International Labour Organization, but a spiritual depression which went deep down and affected the whole of its activities.

The Director examined the record of ratifications of Conventions of the International Labour Conference within the past year and maintained that despite the extent of the economic depression, the progress of ratifications had not been slowed up in any marked degree. No need existed, therefore, for any marked degree. No need existed, therefore, for any particular uneasiness on that score. It had been stated in certain quarters that some of the Conventions lacked precision and were liable to misinterpretation. The Director asserted, however, that any uncertainties which had arisen were, after all, not very numerous and that there was no ground for complaint in that respect. Then again, the question had been raised if the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference were really of any benefit to the workers. This question had, however, arisen before and had been answered fully. Undoubtedly, various classes of workers had received improved conditions through the Conventions drawn up by the International Labour Conference and through the legislation which had been passed in different countries to bring these Conventions into effect.

Still another note of warning had been uttered. It had been said that the representation of different states in the Conference was decreasing. True, some countries had not sent complete delegations this year, but it should be remembered that this year's Conference was held a month earlier than usual and the fact that so many countries had sent delegations on this occasion, in spite of internal difficulties which might well have caused them to hesitate, did not suggest a condition of decline or lack of interest.

Reproach was cast against the Organization for being too European and for the inadequacy of representation of overseas countries. On this point, the Director mentioned that the Governing Body and the Office were both giving attention to this subject. The Governing Body was collaborating with the Office in regard to the desirability of a larger overseas staff, requests for stronger overseas representation on the Governing Body and on the committees, the appointment of correspondents and intensified propaganda.

In some quarters it had been suggested that social legislation was declining throughout the world. Enquiry on this subject made of the correspondents of the International Labour Office in different countries had shown, however, that social legislation was being well maintained and, in fact, remained almost intact. This fact that social legislation had maintained itself and was even developing, made him (the Director) feel that here again the International Labour Organization had accomplished something during the last twelve years. It had established social legislation, which previously had been in a precarious position in which it was liable to be affected by political and economic vicissitudes, as part of the life of the people and had given to it a vitality which persists even in a terrible crisis such as the present. Personally, he did not feel that within the limits of its activity the International Labour Organization had any need of seriously reproaching itself. Last year he had suggested that it should devote its energies first of all to its specific work and that even if it could only apply palliatives to unemployment, they should be applied to the fullest extent. That had been done and was still being done. An exact definition had been laid down as to the scope of the work to be undertaken by the International Labour Organization as follows: finding of employment, emigration, unemployment insurance, public works, reduction of hours of work, wages. In each one of these spheres, despite scepticism, despite that spirit of discouragement which is sometimes the bane of public administration, the work had been carried on.

The Director spoke of the part which he had himself taken in the promotion of public works for the relief of unemployment and the revival of economic activity. He also had laboured for the reduction of hours of work. Last year there had been some doubt whether the weekly period should be reduced to 44 hours or to 40 hours, but this year 40 hours was being suggested almost unanimously. The Governing Body and its Unemployment Committee had both affirmed with necessary

reservations the possibility of reducing hours of work to 40 per week in certain industries. The question was when would this problem be placed on the agenda of the Conference. It was not without significance that at the present moment economists, statesmen and even employers are gradually tending to the adoption of a forty-hour week which, in the words of the Governing Body, may be considered as most suitable, taking account, under present conditions, of the necessity of each unemployed worker, to whom it ensures an adequate wage, and the satisfactory working of businesses and the employment of the greatest possible number of workers.

With regard to the question of wages, it was impossible at present to tackle the wages problem from the point of view of international legislation at a time when the real value of the wage is dependent on the many economic difficulties with which the world is at present confronted.

"We must not," the Director asserted, "re-sign ourselves to a feeling of impotence. There is a task before us. The Treaty of Peace has confided to the Conference the task of founding world peace on social justice. In spite of man's inadequacy, in spite of the difficulties which the nationalist spirit may place in its way, this Conference must do its duty; indeed its obligations are all the stronger."

In drawing his remarks to a close, the Director declared that the search for profit had not shown itself capable of achieving for the mass of consumers and workers either a stability of employment or dignity of life. He maintained, therefore, that "planned economy" must be brought about along lines which have already been laid down by some of the great industrial trusts. "Just as when the nations were at war fifteen years ago, all production was brought under discipline for a single purpose, so to-day, for the satisfaction of the greatest number, that is to say, for the realization of those principles of justice which are inscribed in the Treaties of Peace, all the forces of production should be co-ordinated and placed under a definite guidance. There can be no hope for the world outside these principles, and this I think should be the guiding rule of the Organization...."

"During the last year, strengthened by the support of our Governing Body, we have tirelessly and fearlessly endeavoured on all occasions, in all the phases of international life, in all committees and commissions, to support any idea or any proposal likely to revive courage, stimulate hope, influence public opinion and bring the Governments to a decision. My colleagues and I are ready to continue this work with faith and courage, but what we now need is the unanimous and heartfelt support of the International Labour Conference in a firm determination unreservedly to implement the work of social justice. It is in this spirit of faith and confidence that we shall be able to prevent the mood of crisis and panic from obtaining a hold over the International Labour Organization and paralyzing its work. A crisis within the Organization is inconceivable unless there is faintness of heart.

"Let me conclude with the words of that great German whose centenary was recently celebrated by the whole of mankind. This was Goethe's advice, which is of significance for us and perhaps also for the Governments, Goethe said: 'Fortune against you? No! Saddle your horse and ride courageously.'"

### Closing Speeches

Senator the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Government delegate from Canada, who had acted as President of the Conference, in bringing the session to a close, said:—

"I feel that I should not be doing my duty if I did not call attention to the very remarkable spirit of conciliation and collaboration which has been shown by all the Groups and which has enabled us to have what I consider to be a very successful Conference.

"Many of us, when we came in this year of continued crisis to an International Labour Conference, must have wondered whether the general pressure would not have militated against our efforts being crowned with any sort of success. The contrary, however, has been the case: national adversity, it seems, has drawn us together internationally, and we have all felt that, in a year such as this, nothing should be allowed to hinder us from making our contribution to world recovery.

"I do not mean to say that our debates have been wanting in interest, or that varying points of view have not been worthily and energetically defended. But even when Delegates thought it incumbent upon them to give the strongest expression to their convictions, one felt that they were yet conscious of the need for compromise and endeavour to obtain a satisfactory result.

"In this connection, I am confident that the adoption of the Dockers Convention marks a most interesting step in the history of this Organization. This is the first time that a Convention has been revised by the Conference, and I am most happy that this revision has been accomplished, and that the new Convention is a more efficient and applicable instrument than the one which it replaces....."

"It is not, of course, necessary to focus world opinion upon the present crisis. The world is only too painfully aware of the state in which it is at present. It is to be hoped, however, that our deliberations may have been of service in drawing attention to possible remedies, in underlining the international causes of the crisis, and the need for international solutions."

The President thanked the three Vice-Presidents of the Conference for their assistance, and regretted that the state of his health had compelled him to call on them more than would otherwise have been the case. He thanked also the staff of the International Labour Office, whose international technique improves from year to year and through whose unflagging assistance this Conference could not have been possible.

The three Vice-presidents of the Conference also spoke briefly, congratulating the President on the success of his work and ex-



pressing their hope for the complete recovery of his health. Mr. Hammarskjöld, Government delegate from Sweden, one of the Vice-presidents, observed:—

"We are all agreed in holding that this year the work of the Conference and its various committees has been carried on under the best possible conditions. There has been a marked concentration on reality and avoidance of useless formal discussions. If the work has been so well carried out, despite the fact that the time for preparing the Conference has been six weeks shorter than usual, it is mainly due to the marvellous work accomplished before and during the Conference by the Secretariat and by the International Labour Office."

Mr. Schmidt, Government delegate from Austria, another of the Vice-presidents, expressed regret that the Sixteenth Session had not been held in Vienna as had been proposed and the hope that one of the future conferences may yet be held in that city.

Mr. Kupers, Workers' delegate from the Netherlands, who was also one of the Vice-presidents of the Conference, pointed out that one of the successes of the present Conference was that it had secured for the first time the revision of an existing Convention, with the approval of the Government representatives and of the Employers' and Workers' delegates in attendance.

"A second point of importance," he said, "which has particularly impressed me at this Conference, is the general spirit of collaboration which has prevailed throughout its duration. With a short interval I have attended the International Labour Conferences during the last ten years. At most of them Workers' and Employers' representatives have almost always been diametrically opposed to one another, whatever the subject under discussion. That such an attitude does not further the interests of the International Labour Organization is quite comprehensible. At this Conference, for the first time, I have noted with pleasure that a different atmosphere has prevailed.

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"In the sphere of social politics, fruitful collaboration between employers and workers has proved to be possible, and this Conference may be proud of its achievements through its spirit of collaboration. But, after all, what is the use of the most perfect Convention for dockers when there is nothing to be loaded or unloaded from ships? What can avail the most complete system of employment agencies when there are no places to be found for the millions of toilers who have their names inscribed in the registers of the employment offices? The world is suffering from a grave disease; many doctors stand around the patient's bed, but they cannot, or they dare not or will not, apply the remedy which will cure the ill. Even so-called great men whose names enjoy world-wide renown in finance and economic life have failed. Some of them have even proved to be little more than charlatans, adventurers and criminals.

"The workers' movement indicated years ago ways and means which might lead to better

conditions, to better relations between the peoples of the world. These proposals, however, have not been adopted and the consequence has been that economic life has reached an impasse. Economic planning on an international scale, for production purposes as well as for distribution has become an imperative necessity. Economic democracy must be established in order that a new form of society may be constructed in which, in the first place, due regard is paid to the interests of the community as a whole."

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, in a brief speech (the last which he delivered in connection with the work of the Conference, as his death occurred with tragic suddenness a few days later) expressed his thanks to the President, stating that although Senator Robertson had been compelled, owing to his state of health, to absent himself from a number of the sittings, he had by an effort of will managed to be present at all times when the work of the Conference required the presence of its presiding officer. He expressed also his hope that the President might be able to continue in the future, as for many years past, to collaborate in the international work for social justice.

"We had," he said, "certain apprehensions about the present Conference. It took place earlier this year and the work had to be done more rapidly than is generally the case. We also wondered to what extent the states would be represented. We nevertheless overcame these difficulties and we have overcome yet another one. The Disarmament Conference has been meeting at the same time as ours. That naturally interfered a little with the publicity which our work received. Yet we welcome that loss of publicity because of what caused it. We were all convinced that the work which was being done at the Disarmament Conference would greatly assist our own work, and that the spirit of disarmament and the confidence which it inspired would promote the future success of our labours. We have built stout ships, and we hope that a favourable wind will blow from the other side of the lake and fill their sails. It is because we realize how closely social questions are linked up with disarmament questions that we so warmly welcome the Disarmament Conference.

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Undoubtedly the session has been a great success but I have sometimes wondered whether the development of our machinery has not been such that we might be forced to go too fast. However that may be, this is undoubtedly a point which we shall have to watch carefully in the future. We must not be led away by the facility of our discussions.

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What we can hope for, as I have so often pointed out, is that it may be possible for us to maintain our good will, our sense of social progress, and our faith in the ideals of justice and peace, and to keep these ideals sure, intense and lively in all possible circumstances, so that they may be the dominating factors in our organization."

Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, said:

"I think that the spirit of collaboration which has been referred to by the previous speakers was a feature of this Conference and was perhaps more marked than at any previous conference since Washington.

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"Perhaps, in conclusion, I may just mention the two outstanding impressions which have been left on my mind from those debates and those conversations.

"The first is a negative impression. Everyone seemed to realize that the unemployment from which we are now suffering is not merely an industrial disease, not merely a temporary disequilibrium between the supply of and demand for industrial products which can be adjusted by industry itself. We are suffering from something much graver and much deeper, a disease which has spread through the whole economic system, which has smitten not one nor even a few nations, but every nation without exception. This is not just another cyclical depression; it is a crisis in the world's economic evolution. It is not just an accident that unemployment is prevalent in every country simultaneously, but the fact is symptomatic of the character and the extent of the disease. It means that in its origin and nature it is not national but international.

"The second impression I got was that, running through all the speeches that have been delivered here was the feeling that, though great efforts were being made nationally—drastic efforts, laudable efforts, necessary efforts—yet none of them were going to succeed by themselves in bringing about recovery, because the scope of their application was of necessity too limited. It is true that this Conference by itself is not in a position to find or to apply the international remedies which have been discussed, but I cannot help feeling that the debates which have taken place here in this Conference, which, after all, represents those who are engaged in industry, those who live by industry, and those who have to think about the economic development of their own countries, are a valuable contribution to creating that public opinion without which no remedy can be applied to the evils from which we are at present suffering."

The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, President of the Disarmament Conference, which was in session in Geneva at the time, delivered a brief address in the course of which he said:—

"We are, as we have heard just now, undergoing a very great trial, owing to the tremendous world slump through which all the great industrial countries—in fact all the countries—

are passing at this stage; and I sometimes fear that a phrase that cropped up very much towards the end of the War and at the time of the setting up of the Versailles Treaty—the phrase 'self-determination'—might be applied economically. In recent years we have had too much economic self-determination, and we have got to treat our economic problems from an international rather than from a narrow national standpoint.

"Then there is a final reason why I am delighted to be here. Your Secretary General made a reference to the close association between the work of this Conference and the work of the Conference over which I have the honour to preside, and with the interests of which I am daily very profoundly concerned. We have gathered together, as you know, the representatives of over 60 countries in connection with the great problem of disarmament, and I feel convinced that your Secretary General was right when he said that the more we succeed in the work we are attempting to do in connection with the problem of disarmament, the more freedom will there be for the International Labour Organization to carry on the work that it is endeavouring to do, and to bring about the reforms, social and economic, that it concentrates upon from time to time.

"May I say this before I resume my seat? There is a feeling that our Conference, that is, the Disarmament Conference, is going very slowly. I admit that it is going very slowly; but my experience of international conferences justifies me in saying you can go fast in an international conference, and you break. We do not want to break in connection with the Disarmament Conference; we want to bring about practical success. And the public throughout the world—and I have the best indication of that from my postbag every day—the public throughout the world is more behind the Disarmament Conference than has been the case with any Conference that I remember in a public life now extending for 40 years. And it would be well-nigh impossible for a conference backed up by public opinion as the Disarmament Conference is to be other than a success. We may not achieve the 100 per cent success upon which we have set our hearts, for I have always regarded this Conference as a first stage, but I shall be bitterly disappointed if from this first stage we do not get a substantial contribution to the whole problem of disarmament, and especially if we do not make an emphatic decision with regard to those weapons that are particularly aggressive and have them finally prohibited by every nation throughout the world."

Full texts of the Draft Conventions, Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by the Conference are as follows:—

#### DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE AGE FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO NON-INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Sixteenth Session on 12 April 1932, and

Having been convened at Geneva by certain proposals with regard to the age for admis-

sion of children to employment in non-industrial occupations, which is the third item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,  
adopts, this thirtieth day of April of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two the



following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

#### Article 1

(1) This Convention shall apply to any employment not dealt with in the following Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its first, Second and Third Sessions respectively:

Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (Washington, 1919);

Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea (Genoa, 1920);

Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture (Geneva, 1921).

The competent authority in each country shall, after consultation with the principal organizations of employers and workers concerned, define the line of division which separates the employments covered by this Convention from those dealt with in the three aforesaid Conventions.

(2) This Convention shall not apply to:

(a) employment in sea-fishing;

(b) work done in technical and professional schools, provided that such work is essentially of an educative character, is not intended for commercial profit, and is restricted, approved and supervised by public authority.

(3) It shall be open to the competent authority in each country to exempt from the application of this Convention:

(a) employment in establishments in which only members of the employer's family are employed, except employment which is harmful, prejudicial or dangerous within the meaning of Articles 3 and 5 of this Convention

(b) domestic work in the family performed by members of that family.

#### Article 2

Children under fourteen years of age, or children over fourteen years who are still required by national laws or regulations to attend primary school, shall not be employed in any employment to which this Convention applies except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

#### Article 3

(1) Children over twelve years of age may, outside the hours fixed for school attendance, be employed on light work:

(a) which is not harmful to their health or normal development;

(b) which is not such as to prejudice their attendance at school or their capacity to benefit from the instruction there given; and

(c) the duration of which does not exceed two hours per day on either school days or holidays, the total number of hours spent at school and on light work in no case to exceed seven per day.

(2) Light work shall be prohibited:

(a) on Sundays and legal public holidays;

(b) during the night, that is to say, during a period of at least twelve consecutive hours comprising the interval between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m.

(3) After the principal organizations of employers and workers concerned have been consulted, national laws or regulations shall:

(a) specify what forms of employment may be considered to be light work for the purpose of this Article;

(b) prescribe the preliminary conditions to be complied with as safeguards before children may be employed in light work.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) or paragraph (1) above.

(a) national laws or regulations may determine work to be allowed and the number of hours per day to be worked during the holiday time of children referred to in Article 2 who are over fourteen years of age;

(b) in countries where no provision exists relating to compulsory school attendance, the time spent on light work shall not exceed four and a half hours per day.

#### Article 4

In the interests of art, science or education, national laws or regulations may, by permits granted in individual cases, allow exceptions to the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of this Convention in order to enable children to appear in any public entertainment or as actors or supernumeraries in the making of cinematographic films;

Provided that:

(a) no such exception shall be allowed in respect of employment which is dangerous within the meaning of Article 5, such as employment in circuses, variety shows or cabarets;

(b) strict safeguards shall be prescribed for the health, physical development and morals of the children, for ensuring kind treatment of them, adequate rest, and the continuation of their education;

(c) children to whom permits are granted in accordance with this Article shall not be employed after midnight.

#### Article 5

A higher age or ages than those referred to in Article 2 of this Convention shall be fixed by national laws or regulations for admission of young persons and adolescents to any employment which, by its nature, or the circumstances in which it is to be carried on, is dangerous to the life, health or morals of the persons employed in it.

#### Article 6

A higher age or ages than those referred to in Article 2 of this Convention shall be fixed by national laws or regulations for admission of young persons and adolescents to employment for purposes of itinerant trading in the streets or in places to which the public have access, to regular employment at stalls outside shops or to employment in itinerant occupations in cases where the conditions of such employment require that a higher age should be fixed.

#### Article 7

In order to ensure the due enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, national laws or regulations shall:

(a) provide for an adequate system of public inspection and supervision;

(b) provide suitable means for facilitating the identification and supervision of persons

under a specified age engaged in the employments and occupations covered by Article 6;

(c) provide penalties for breaches of the laws or regulations by which effect is given to the provisions of this Convention.

#### Article 8

There shall be included in the annual reports to be submitted under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace full information concerning all laws and regulations by which effect is given to the provisions of this Convention, including:

(a) a list of the forms of employment which national laws or regulations specify to be light work for the purpose of Article 3;

(b) a list of the forms of employment for which in accordance with Articles 5 and 6, national laws or regulations have fixed ages for admission higher than those laid down in Article 2;

(c) full information concerning the circumstances in which exceptions to the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 are permitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 4.

#### Article 9.

The provisions of Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 of this Convention shall not apply to India.

But in India:

(1) the employment of children under ten shall be prohibited

(a) in shops, offices, hotels, restaurants and places for the sale of drink;

(b) in places of public entertainment;

(c) in street trading;

(d) in any other non-industrial employment to which the provisions of this paragraph may be extended by the competent authority.

Provided that in the interests of art, science or education, national laws or regulations may by permits granted in individual cases allow exceptions to the above provisions in order to enable children to appear on the stage, in cinematographic films and in other public entertainments.

The minimum age prescribed under this Article shall not be less than that laid down in national laws or regulations as the minimum age for the admission of children into factories not using power, and which are not subject to the provisions of the Indian Factories Act.

(2) Persons under fourteen years of age shall not be employed in any non-industrial employment which the competent authority, after consultation with the principal organizations of employers and workers, may declare to involve danger to life, health or morals.

(3) National laws or regulations shall provide for the due enforcement of the provisions of this Article and in particular shall provide penalties for breaches of the laws or regulations by which effect is given to the provisions of this Article.

(4) The competent authority shall, after a period of five years from the date of passing of legislation giving effect to the provisions of this Convention, review the whole position with a view to increasing the minimum ages prescribed in this Convention, such review to cover the whole of the provisions of this Article.

#### Article 10.

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corre-

sponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

#### Article 11

This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 12

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

#### Article 13

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of five years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of five years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 14

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 15

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve denunciation of this Convention without any requirement of delay, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 13 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force.

As from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention, the present Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

Nevertheless, this Convention shall remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 16

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.



## RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE AGE FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO NON-INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Sixteenth Session on 12th April, 1932, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations, which is the third item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation, adopts, this thirtieth day of April of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organisation for consideration, with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

The Conference,

Having adopted a Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment, with a view to completing the international regulations laid down by these three Conventions adopted at previous Sessions concerning the age for admission of children to industrial employment, employment at sea and employment in agriculture; and

Desiring to ensure as uniform application as possible of the new Draft Convention, which leaves certain details of application to national laws or regulations;

Considers that, in spite of the variety of employments covered by the Draft Convention and the need of making allowance for the adoption of practical methods of application varying with the climate, customs, national tradition and other conditions peculiar to individual countries, account should be taken of certain methods which have been found to give satisfactory results, and which may accordingly be a guide to the Members of the Organization,

The Conference therefore recommends the Members to take the following rules and methods into consideration:

### *I. Light work*

(1) In order that children may derive full benefit from their education and that their physical, intellectual and moral development may be safeguarded, it is desirable that so long as they are required to attend school their employment should be restricted to as great an extent as possible.

(2) In determining the categories of employment in light work to which children may be admitted outside the hours of school attendance, such occupations and employments as running errands, distribution of newspapers, odd jobs in connection with the practice of sport or the playing of games, and picking and selling flowers or fruits might be taken into consideration.

(3) For the admission of children to employment in light work the competent authorities should require the consent of parents or guardians, a medical certificate of physical fitness for the employment contemplated, and, where neces-

sary, previous consultation with the school authorities.

(4) The limitations on the hours of work per day of children employed in light work outside school hours should be adapted to the school time-table on the one hand, and to the age of the child on the other. Where instruction is given both in the morning and in the afternoon, the child should be ensured a sufficient rest before morning school, in the interval between morning and afternoon school, and immediately after the latter.

### *II. Employment in Public Entertainments*

(5) Employment in any public entertainment, or as actors or supernumeraries in the making of cinematographic films, should in principle, be prohibited for children under twelve years of age, and exceptions to this rule should be kept within the narrowest limits and only allowed in so far as the interests of art, science or education may require.

The permits to be granted by the competent authorities in individual cases should only be issued if the competent authorities are satisfied as to the nature and the particular type of the employment contemplated, if the parents' or guardians' consent has been obtained, and if the physical fitness of the child for the employment has been established. In the case of cinematographic films, measures should be taken to insure that the children employed shall be under the supervision of a medical eye specialist. The child should also be assured of receiving good treatment and of being able to continue his education.

Each permit should specify the number of hours during which the child may be employed, with special regard to night work and work on Sundays and legal public holidays. It should be delivered for a particular entertainment, or for a limited period, and may be renewed.

### *III. Dangerous Employments*

(6) The competent authorities should consult the principal organizations of employers and workers concerned before determining the employments which are dangerous to the life, health or morals of the persons employed, and before fixing the higher age or ages of admission to be prescribed for such employments by national laws or regulations.

Among employments of the kind referred to might be included, for example, certain employments in public entertainments such as acrobatic performances; in establishments for the cure of the sick such as employment involving danger of contagion or infection; and in establishments for the sale of alcoholic liquor such as serving customers.

Different ages for particular employments should be fixed in relation to their special dangers and in some cases the age required for girls might be higher than the age for boys.

### *IV. Prohibition of Employment of Children by Certain Persons*

(7) With a view to safeguarding the moral interests of children persons who have been condemned for certain serious offences or who are notorious drunkards should be prohibited

from employing children other than their own, even if such children live in the same household with these persons.

### V. Enforcement

(8) In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of the Draft Convention, it is desirable to institute a public system of registration and of employment or identity books for children admitted to employment.

These documents should contain, in particular, indications of the age of the child, the nature of his employment, the number of hours of work authorized, and the dates when the child began and finished his employment.

In the case of street trading the wearing of special badges should be prescribed.

In the case of children employed in public entertainments, supervising or inspecting officials should have the right of access to premises in which such entertainments are prepared or performed.

## DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN LOADING OR UNLOADING SHIPS.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Sixteenth Session on April 12, 1932, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the partial revision of the Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships adopted by the Conference at its Twelfth Session, which is the fourth item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Considering that these proposals must take the form of a Draft International Convention, adopts this twenty-eighth day of April of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

### Article 1

For the purpose of this Convention:

(1) the term "processes" means and includes all or any part of the work performed on shore or on board ship of loading or unloading any ship whether engaged in maritime or inland navigation, excluding ships of war, in, on, or at any maritime or inland port, harbour, dock, wharf, quay or similar place at which such work is carried on; and

(2) the term "worker" means any person employed in the processes.

### Article 2

Any regular approach over a dock, wharf, quay or similar premises which workers have to use for going to or from a working place at which the processes are carried on and every such working place on the shore shall be maintained with due regard to the safety of the workers using them.

In particular,

(1) every said working place on shore and any dangerous parts of any said approach thereto from the nearest highway shall be safely and efficiently lighted;

(2) wharves and quays shall be kept sufficiently clear of goods to maintain a clear passage to the means of access referred to in Article 3;

(3) where any space is left along the edge of any wharf or quay, it shall be at least 3 feet (90 cm.) wide and clear of all obstruction other than fixed structures, plant and appliances in use; and

(4) so far as is practicable having regard to the traffic and working,

(a) all dangerous parts of the said approaches and working places (e.g. dangerous breaks, corners and edges) shall be adequately fenced to a height of not less than 2 feet 6 inches (75 cm.);

(b) dangerous footways over bridges, caissons and dock gates shall be fenced to a height of not less than 2 feet 6 inches (75 cm.) on each side, and the said fencing shall be continued at both ends to a sufficient distance which shall not be required to exceed 5 yards (4 m. 50).

(5) The measurement requirements of paragraph (4) of this Article shall be deemed to be complied with in respect of appliances in use at the date of the ratification of this Convention, if the actual measurements are not more than 10 per cent less than the measurements specified in the said paragraph (4).

### Article 3

(1) When a ship is lying alongside a quay or some other vessel for the purpose of the processes, there shall be safe means of access for the use of the workers at such times as they have to pass to or from the ship, unless the conditions are such that they would not be exposed to undue risk if no special appliance were provided.

(2) The said means of access shall be:

(a) where reasonably practicable, the ship's accommodation ladder, a gangway or a similar construction;

(b) in other cases a ladder.

(3) The appliances specified in paragraph (2) (a) of this Article shall be at least 22 inches (55cm.) wide, properly secured to prevent their displacement, not inclined at too steep an angle, constructed of materials of good quality and in good condition, and securely fenced throughout to a clear height or not less than 2 feet 9 inches (82cm.) on both sides, or in the case of the ship's accommodation ladder securely fenced to the same height on one side, provided that the other side is properly protected by the ship's side.

Provided that any appliances as aforesaid in use at the date of the ratification of this Convention shall be allowed to remain in use:

(a) until the fencing is renewed if they are fenced on both sides to a clear height of at least 2 feet 8 inches (80cm.);

(b) for two years from the date of ratification if they are fenced on both



sides to a clear height of at least 2 feet 6 inches (75cm.).

(4) The ladders specified in paragraph (2) (b) of this Article shall be of adequate length and strength, and properly secured.

(5) (a) Exceptions to the provisions of this Article may be allowed by the competent authorities when they are satisfied that the appliances specified in the Article are not required for the safety of the workers.

(b) the provisions of this Article shall not apply to cargo stages or cargo gangways when exclusively used for the processes.

(6) Workers shall not use, or be required to use, any other means of access than the means specified or allowed by this Article.

#### Article 4

When the workers have to proceed to or from a ship by water for the processes, appropriate measures shall be prescribed to ensure their safe transport, including the conditions to be complied with by the vessels used for this purpose.

#### Article 5

(1) When the workers have to carry on the processes in a hold the depth of which from the level of the deck to the bottom of the hold exceeds 5 feet (1 m. 50), there shall be safe means of access from the deck to the hold for their use.

(2) The said means of access shall ordinarily be by ladder, which shall not be deemed to be safe unless it complies with the following conditions:

(a) provides foothold of a depth, including any space behind the ladder, of not less than 4½ inches (11½ cm.) for a width of not less than 10 inches (25 cm.) and a firm handhold;

(b) is not recessed under the deck more than is reasonably necessary to keep it clear of the hatchway;

(c) is continued by and is in line with arrangements for secure handhold and foothold on the coamings (e.g. Cleats or or cups);

(d) the said arrangements on the coamings provide foothold of a depth, including any space behind the said arrangements, of not less than 4½ inches (11½ cm.) for a width of not less than 10 inches (25 cm.);

(e) if separate ladders are provided between the lower decks, the said ladders are as far as practicable in line with the ladder from the top deck.

Where, however, owing to the construction of the ship, the provision of a ladder would not be reasonably practicable, it shall be open to the competent authorities to allow other means of access, provided that they comply with the conditions laid down in this Article for ladders so far as they are applicable.

In the case of ships existing at the date of the ratification of this Convention the measurement requirements of sub-paragraph (a) and (d) of this paragraph shall be deemed to be complied with until the ladders and arrangements are replaced, if the actual measurements are not more than 10 per cent less than the measurements specified in the said sub-paragraphs (a) and (d).

(3) Sufficient free passage to the means of access shall be left at the coamings.

(4) Shaft tunnels shall be equipped with adequate handhold and foothold on both sides.

(5) When a ladder is to be used in the hold of a vessel which is not decked it shall be the duty of the contractor undertaking the processes to provide such ladder. It shall be equipped at the top with hooks or with other means for firmly securing it.

(6) The workers shall not use, or be required to use, other means of access than the means specified or allowed by this Article.

(7) Ships existing at the date of ratification of this Convention shall be exempt from compliance with the measurements in paragraph (2) (a) and (d) and from the provisions of paragraph (4) of this Article for a period not exceeding four years from the date of ratification of this Convention.

#### Article 6

(1) While the workers are on a ship for the purpose of the processes, every hatchway of a cargo hold accessible to the workers which exceeds 5 feet (1 m. 50) in depth from the level of the deck to the bottom of the hold, and which is not protected to a clear height of 2 feet 6 inches (75 cm.) by the coamings, shall, when not in use for the passage of goods, coal or other material, either be securely fenced to a height of 3 feet (90 cm.) or be securely covered. National laws or regulations shall determine whether the requirements of this Article shall be enforced during meal times and other short interruptions of work.

(2) Similar measures shall be taken when necessary to protect all other openings in a deck which might be dangerous to the workers.

#### Article 7

When the processes have to be carried on on a ship, the means of access thereto and all places on board at which the workers are employed or to which they may be required to proceed in the course of their employment shall be efficiently lighted.

The means of lighting shall be such as not to endanger the safety of the workers nor to interfere with the navigation of other vessels.

#### Article 8

In order to ensure the safety of the workers when engaged in removing or replacing hatch coverings and beams used for hatch coverings,

(1) hatch coverings and beams used for hatch coverings shall be maintained in good condition;

(2) hatch coverings shall be fitted with adequate handgrips, having regard to their size and weight, unless the construction of the hatch or the hatch coverings is of a character rendering the provision of handgrips unnecessary;

(3) beams used for hatch coverings shall have suitable gear for removing and replacing them of such a character as to render it unnecessary for workers to go upon them for the purpose of adjusting such gear;

(4) all hatch coverings and fore and aft and thwartship beams shall, in so far as they are not interchangeable, be kept plainly marked to indicate the deck and hatch to which they belong and their position therein;

(5) hatch coverings shall not be used in the construction of cargo stages or for any other purpose which may expose them to damage.

#### Article 9

Appropriate measures shall be prescribed to ensure that no hoisting machine, or gear, whether fixed or loose, used in connection therewith, is employed in the processes on shore or on board ship unless it is in a safe working condition.

In particular,

(1) before being taken into use, the said machines, fixed gear on board ship accessory thereto as defined by national laws or regulations, and chains and wire ropes used in connection therewith, shall be adequately examined and tested, and the safe working load thereof certified, in the manner prescribed and by a competent person acceptable to the national authorities;

(2) after being taken into use, every hoisting machine, whether used on shore or on board ship, and all fixed gear on board ship accessory thereto as defined by national laws or regulations shall be thoroughly examined or inspected as follows:

(a) to be thoroughly examined every four years and inspected every twelve months: derricks, goose necks, mast bands, derrick bands, eyebolts, spans and any other fixed gear the dismantling of which is specially difficult;

(b) to be thoroughly examined every twelve months: all hoisting machines (e.g. cranes, winches), blocks, shackles and all other accessory gear not included in (a).

All loose gear (e.g. chains, wire ropes, rings, hooks) shall be inspected on each occasion before use unless they have been inspected within the previous three months.

Chains shall not be shortened by tying knots in them and precautions shall be taken to prevent injury to them from sharp edges.

A thimble or loop splice made in any wire rope shall have at least three tucks with a whole strand of rope and two tucks with one half of the wires cut out of each strand provided that this requirement shall not operate to prevent the use of another form of splice which can be shown to be as efficient as the form hereby prescribed.

(3) Chains and such similar gear as is specified by national laws or regulations (e.g. hooks, rings, shackles, swivels) shall, unless they have been subjected to such other sufficient treatment as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations, be annealed as follows under the supervision of a competent person acceptable to the national authorities:

(a) In the case of chains and the said gear carried on board ship:

(i) half inch (12½ cm.) and smaller chains or gear in general use once at least in every six months;

(ii) all other chains or gear (including span chains excluding bridle chains attached to derricks or masts) in general use once at least in every twelve months;

Provided that in the case of such gear used solely on cranes and other hoisting appliances worked by hand, twelve months shall be substituted for six months in sub-paragraph (i) and two years for twelve months in sub-paragraph (ii);

Provided also that, if the competent authority is of opinion that owing to the size, design,

material or infrequency of use of any of the said gear the requirements of this paragraph as to annealing are not necessary for the protection of the workers, it may, by certificate in writing (which it may at its discretion revoke) exempt such gear from the said requirements subject to such conditions as may be specified in the said certificate.

(b) In the case of chains and the said gear not carried on board ship:

Measures shall be prescribed to secure the annealing of the said chains and gear.

(c) In the case of the said chains and gear whether carried on board ship or not, which have been lengthened, altered or repaired by welding, they shall thereupon be tested and re-examined.

(4) Such duly authenticated records as will provide sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the safe condition of the machines and gear concerned shall be kept, on shore or on the ship as the case may be, specifying the safe working load and the dates and results of the tests and examinations referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article and of the annealings or other treatment referred to in paragraph (3).

Such records shall, on the application of any person authorized for the purpose, be produced by the person in charge thereof.

(5) The safe working load shall be kept plainly marked on all cranes, derricks and chain slings and on any similar hoisting gear used on board ship as specified by national laws or regulations. The safe working load marked on chain slings shall either be in plain figures or letters upon the chains or upon a tablet or ring of durable material attached securely thereto.

(6) All motors, cogwheels, chain and friction gearing, shafting, live electric conductors and steam pipes shall (unless it can be shown that by their position and construction they are equally safe to every worker employed as they would be if securely fenced) be securely fenced so far as is practicable without impeding the safe working of the ship.

(7) Cranes and winches shall be provided with such means as will reduce to a minimum the risk of the accidental descent of a load while in process of being lifted or lowered.

(8) Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent exhaust steam from and, so far as practicable, live steam to any crane or winch obscuring any part of the working place at which a worker is employed.

(9) Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the foot of a derrick being accidentally lifted out of its socket or support.

#### Article 10

Only sufficiently competent and reliable persons shall be employed to operate lifting or transporting machinery whether driven by mechanical power or otherwise, or to signal to a driver of such machinery, or to attend to cargo, falls on winch ends or winch drums.

#### Article 11

(1) No load shall be left suspended from any hoisting machine unless there is a competent person actually in charge of the machine while the load is so left.

(2) Appropriate measures shall be prescribed to provide for the employment of a signaller



where this is necessary for the safety of the workers.

(3) Appropriate measures shall be prescribed with the object of preventing dangerous methods of working in the stacking, unstacking, stowing and unstowing of cargo, or handing in connection therewith.

(4) Before work is begun at a hatch the beams thereof shall either be removed or be securely fastened to prevent their displacement.

(5) Precautions shall be taken to facilitate the escape of the workers when employed in a hold or on 'tween decks in dealing with coal or other bulk cargo.

(6) No stage shall be used in the processes unless it is substantially and firmly constructed, adequately supported and where necessary securely fastened.

No truck shall be used for carrying cargo between ship and shore on a stage so steep as to be unsafe.

Stages shall where necessary be treated with suitable material to prevent the workers slipping.

(7) When the working space in a hold is confined to the square of the hatch, and except for the purpose of breaking out or making up slings,

(a) hooks shall not be made fast in the bands or fastenings of bales of cotton, wool, cork, gunny-bags, or other similar goods;

(b) can-hooks shall not be used for raising or lowering a barrel when, owing to the construction or condition of the barrel or of the hooks, their use is likely to be unsafe.

(8) No gear of any description shall be loaded beyond the safe working load save in exceptional cases and then only in so far as may be allowed by national laws or regulations.

(9) In the case of shore cranes with varying capacity (e.g. raising and lowering jib with load capacity varying according to the angle) an automatic indicator or a table showing the safe working loads at the corresponding inclinations of the jib shall be provided on the crane.

#### Article 12

National laws or regulations shall prescribe such precautions as may be deemed necessary to ensure the proper protection of the workers, having regard to the circumstances of each case, when they have to deal with or work in proximity to goods which are in themselves dangerous to life or health by reason either of their inherent nature or of their condition at the time, or work where such goods have been stowed.

#### Article 13

At docks, wharves, quays and similar places which are in frequent use for the processes, such facilities as having regard to local circumstances shall be prescribed by national laws or regulations shall be available for rapidly securing the rendering of first-aid and in serious cases of accident removal to the nearest place of treatment. Sufficient supplies of first-aid equipment shall be kept permanently on the premises in such a condition and in such positions as to be fit and readily accessible for immediate use during working hours. The said

supplies shall be in charge of a responsible person or persons, who shall include one or more persons competent to render first-aid, and whose services shall also be readily available during working hours.

At such docks, wharves, quays and similar places as aforesaid appropriate provision shall also be made for the rescue of immersed workers from drowning.

#### Article 14.

Any fencing, gangway, gear, ladder, life-saving means or appliance, light, mark, stage or other thing whatsoever required to be provided under this Convention shall not be removed or interfered with by any person except when duly authorized or in case of necessity, and if removed shall be restored at the end of the period for which its removal was necessary.

#### Article 15.

It shall be open to each Member to grant exemptions from or exceptions to the provisions of this Convention in respect of any dock, wharf, quay or similar place at which the processes are only occasionally carried on or the traffic is small and confined to small ships, or in respect of certain special ships or special classes of ships or ships below a certain small tonnage, or in cases where as a result of climatic conditions it would be impracticable to require the provisions of this Convention to be carried out.

The International Labour Office shall be kept informed of the provisions in virtue of which any exemptions and exceptions as aforesaid are allowed.

#### Article 16.

Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of this Convention which affect the construction or permanent equipment of the ship shall apply to ships the building of which is commenced after the date of ratification of the Convention, and to all other ships within four years after that date, provided that in the meantime the said provision shall be applied so far as reasonable and practicable to such other ships.

#### Article 17.

In order to ensure the due enforcement of any regulations prescribed for the protection of the workers against accidents,

(1) The regulations shall clearly define the persons or bodies who are to be responsible for compliance with the respective regulations;

(2) Provision shall be made for an efficient system of inspection and for penalties for breaches of the regulations;

(3) Copies or summaries of the regulations shall be posted up in prominent positions at docks, wharves, quays and similar places which are in frequent use for the processes.

#### Article 18.

Each Member undertakes to enter into reciprocal arrangements on the basis of this Convention with the other Members which have ratified this Convention, including more particularly the mutual recognition of the arrangements made in their respective countries for testing, examining and annealing and of certificates and records relating thereto;

Provided that as regards the construction of ships and as regards plant used on ships and the records and other matters to be observed

on board under the terms of this Convention, each Member is satisfied that the arrangements adopted by the other Member secure a general standard of safety for the workers equally effective as the standard required under its own laws and regulations;

Provided also that the Governments shall have due regard to the obligations of paragraph (11) of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

#### Article 19.

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

#### Article 20.

This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 21.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

#### Article 22

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention

first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of five years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of five years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 23

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 24

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve denunciation of this Convention without any requirement of delay, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 22 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force.

As from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention, the present Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

Nevertheless, this Convention shall remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 25

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

### RECOMMENDATION FOR EXPEDITING RECIPROCITY AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE CONVENTION ADOPTED IN 1932 CONCERNING THE PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN LOADING OR UNLOADING SHIPS, SUBMITTED BY THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Sixteenth Session on 12 April, 1932, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the partial revision of the Convention, adopted in 1929, concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships, which is the fourth item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having adopted a Draft Convention revising the said Convention and having decided to supplement the revised Convention by a Recommendation,

adopts this twenty-eighth day of April of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two

the following Recommendation to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

The Conference,

Seeing that the revised Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships contains an Article concerning reciprocity between Members which ratify the said Convention,

Recommends that the following steps shall be taken to expedite the reciprocity provided for in the said Article:



(1) As soon as practicable after the adoption of the revised Convention, arrangements shall be made by the Governments of the principal countries to confer with a view to securing reasonable uniformity in the application of the Convention including more particularly the matters specially mentioned in the said

Article, and the preparation of common forms of certificates for international use.

(2) Reports shall be furnished annually to the International Labour Office as to steps taken in accordance with the previous paragraph.

## RESOLUTION CONCERNING PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN LOADING OR UNLOADING SHIPS

The Conference,

Having adopted the revised Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships, which Convention contains an Article relating to reciprocity between Members who ratify the Convention; and

Having adopted a Recommendation concerning the steps which should be taken to give effect to the said Article;

Instructs the International Labour Office to review the position as regards reciprocity in 1934 on the basis of the annual reports furnished in conformity with the above-mentioned Recommendation.

## QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING PROPOSED ABOLITION OF FEE-CHARGING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The following is the text of a questionnaire which was approved by the Conference for submission to the Member States of the International Labour Organization respecting the proposed abolition of fee-charging employment agencies:—

### *Text of points adopted by the Committee*

(1) (a) Do you consider it desirable that the Conference should adopt international regulations, in the form of a Draft Convention, on the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies?

(b) Do you consider that certain of the following points should form the subject of a Recommendation?

(2) Definition of fee-charging employment agencies:

Should the definition include employment offices maintained by private institutions which, though not conducted on commercial lines, charge fees for their services?

Should it be confined to employment agencies or persons carrying on placing business regularly or occasionally for gain?

Should it exclude commercial employment agencies charging fees to employers only?

If the proposed international regulations do not provide for the abolition of employment institutions which while charging fees for their services are not carried on for gain, should provision be made for the supervision of these institutions?

What provision? Licence to carry on operations? Supervision of operations?

If the international regulations do not provide for the abolition of commercial employment agencies which only charge fees to employers, should provision be made for supervision of such agencies?

What provision? Licence to carry on operations? Supervision of operations?

(3) Scope of application of the regulation:

(a) Should the scope of the prohibition of finding employment for fee be delimited by drawing up a list of the occupations to be covered by the regulation?

(b) Should the scope of prohibition be defined in general terms with certain exceptions for specified occupations?

Statement of exception.

(c) Should the international regulations, while maintaining the general principle of the suppression of fee-charging agencies, contain a list of these exceptions, or should they be left to the States to decide?

(d) Should the prohibition apply to private agencies carrying on recruiting and placing operations internationally?

If this prohibition is not provided for, should special measures of supervision be laid down in respect of the agencies in question?

(4) What measures do you propose for the adjustment of public employment services to meet the requirements of the occupations to be chiefly affected by the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies?

(5) Time limit for the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies:

(a) Should abolition become effective immediately upon ratification?

(b) If not, what period of time do you consider should be allowed before abolition becomes effective.

(6) Measures for the period of transition preceding effective abolition:

(a) Should Governments be asked, by a clause to be inserted in the regulations, not to grant during the period of transition:

(1) either licences for the establishment of new fee-charging employment agencies;

(2) or permission for the transfer of existing fee-charging employment agencies.

(b) Should it be specified that measures shall be taken to control and supervise during that period the activities of fee-charging employment agencies and all forms of paid placing;

(c) Should the control and supervision be exercised in co-operation with public employment offices?

(7) Should the international regulations provide that States should include penalties in their national legislation?

## INVALIDITY, OLD-AGE AND WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' INSURANCE

The following is the text of a questionnaire which was approved by the Conference for submission to the Member States of the International Labour Organization respecting the question of invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance:—

### I. SCOPE

- (1) Principle of compulsory insurance for every person whose normal occupation is employment.

Application of the principle in particular to: manual and non-manual workers, including apprentices, employed by industrial, commercial, transport, mining, agricultural, and forestry undertakings, and in the liberal professions, as well as outworkers and domestic servants.

- (2) Possible exceptions, in particular in the case of:

- (a) employed persons whose remuneration exceeds a prescribed limit;
- (b) temporary workers whose total employment is, by its nature, of short duration;
- (c) young workers under a prescribed age;
- (d) workers too old to enter insurance when they become employed persons;
- (e) members of the employer's family who are not bound by a contract of service.
- (3) Extension of compulsory insurance to persons working on their own account.
- (4) Situation of persons formerly compulsorily insured.

### II. OLD-AGE PENSIONS

#### *Pensionable Age*

- (1) Either uniform age for all insured persons or age varying with:  
sex, occupation, or  
length of the contribution period.

#### *Qualifying period*

- (2) Principle of the qualifying period.
- (3) Maximum length of the qualifying period.
- (4) Relation between the qualifying and periods of sickness and involuntary unemployment, and other periods assimilated to periods of insurance.

#### *Computation of Old-Age Pensions*

- (5) Pension fixed at a flat rate for all insured persons, or pension varying with wages and the number and rate of contributions.
- (6) Effect of periods of sickness (including incapacity due to childbirth and temporary disablement due to an industrial accident or to any other cause) and of involuntary unemployment on the rate of pension.
- (7) Guarantee of a minimum rate of old-age pension. Conditions to be fulfilled in order to qualify for the guaranteed minimum.
- (8) Bonuses in respect of family responsibilities:
  - (a) Principle of bonuses in respect of family responsibilities.
  - (b) Categories of dependants:
    - children of pensioner up to a prescribed age;
    - wife of pensioner as from a prescribed age.

- (c) Computation of bonuses:
  - flat-rate bonuses, or bonuses varying with the rate of pension.
- (9) Supplement where the pensioner needs the constant help of another person.

### III. INVALIDITY PENSIONS

#### *Definition of Invalidity*

- (1) Conceptions of invalidity; general incapacity for work, or occupational incapacity.
- (2) Degree of invalidity entitling to pension:
  - (a) total incapacity, or partial incapacity;
  - (b) determination of the degree of incapacity entitling to pension.

#### *Qualifying Period*

- (3) Principle of the qualifying period.
- (4) Maximum length of the qualifying period.
- (5) Relation between the qualifying period and periods of sickness and involuntary unemployment, and other periods assimilated to periods of insurance.

#### *Computation of invalidity Pensions*

- (6) Pension fixed at a flat rate for all insured persons, or pension varying with wages and the number and rate of contributions.
- (7) Effect of periods of sickness (including incapacity due to childbirth and temporary disablement due to an industrial accident or to any other cause) and of involuntary unemployment on the rate of pension.
- (8) Guarantee of a minimum rate of invalidity pension.
- (9) Supplement where the invalid needs the constant help of another person.
- (10) Bonuses in respect of family responsibilities.

### IV. PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS, ORPHANS AND OTHER SURVIVORS

#### *Conditions of award to be fulfilled by the Insured:*

#### *Qualifying Period*

- (1) Principle of the qualifying period.
- (2) Maximum length of the qualifying period.
- (3) Relation between the qualifying period and periods of sickness and involuntary unemployment, and other periods assimilated to periods of insurance.

#### *Categories of Survivors entitled to Pensions*

- (4) Pension to widow of the insured person. Conditions as to date and duration of marriage, invalidity, age and family responsibilities.
- (5) Pension to invalid widower who had been maintained by his insured wife.
- (6) Pension to children of the insured person up to a prescribed age or, in case of invalidity, irrespective of age. Prolongation of pension in respect of the continuation of studies beyond the prescribed age.

#### *Computation of Survivors' Pensions*

- (7) Pension fixed at a flat rate, or pension varying with the wages of the insured person and with the number and rate of contributions paid in respect to him.
- (8) Effect of periods of sickness (including incapacity due to childbirth and temporary disablement due to an industrial accident



- or to any other cause) and of involuntary unemployment on the rate of pension.
- (9) Distribution among the survivors of an inclusive pension, computed without regard to the number of survivors. Award to each survivor of a pension at a rate which is uniform for all survivors belonging to the same category, subject to a legal maximum limiting the total rate of the pensions paid in respect of one insured person.
  - (10) Guarantee of a minimum rate of survivor's pension.
  - (11) The award of funeral benefit (lump sum at death) to survivors:
    - (a) in addition to pensions; or
    - (b) on behalf of persons who have not acquired the right to pensions.
- (b) conditions of approval of institutions founded on the initiative of the parties concerned or their organizations: e.g. minimum membership; accumulation of contribution and contingency reserves; affiliation to a reinsurance institution.
  - (2) Principle of self-government of insurance institutions:
    - (a) self-government in financial matters: separation of the funds of insurance institutions from public funds;
    - (b) self-government in administrative matters: participation of representatives of the parties concerned in the management of insurance institutions.
  - (3) Financial and administrative supervision by the public authorities over management as undertaken by the representatives of the parties concerned.

#### V. BENEFITS IN KIND

- (1) Action of invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance on behalf of the health of insured persons. Obligatory or optional character of such action.
- (2) Direct action:
  - (a) curative benefits to diminish or postpone invalidity;
  - (b) preventive benefits in individual cases.
- (3) Indirect action:
  - (a) participation in the campaign against social diseases;
  - (b) development of medical equipment.

#### VI. FORFEITURE, SUSPENSION AND LAPSE OF BENEFIT RIGHTS.

- (1) Fraud at the expense of the insurance institution. Commission of a crime or wilful misconduct.
- (2) Regulation of coincident rights arising either on the happening of several events insured against under one scheme of social insurance, or on the happening of one event insured against under several schemes.
- (3) Maintenance of the beneficiary at public expense.
- (4) Disappearance of the condition in respect of which the pension was awarded: recovery from invalidity or remarriage of a widow.

#### VII. FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

- (1) Principle of contributions from insured persons.
- (2) Principle of contributions from employers in general, and in particular for home workers, apprentices and workers remunerated in kind instead of in cash.
- (3) Principle of subsidies from public authorities in general, and in particular the payment of contributions of workers for periods of military service performed in accordance with general compulsory military service laws.
- (4) Relation between the insured person's and the employer's contributions.
- (5) Methods of subsidy by public authorities.
- (6) Payment by the employer of the employers' contribution in respect of employed persons not liable to insurance.

#### VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

- (1) Administration of compulsory insurance by institutions not carried on with a view of profit:
  - (a) institutions founded by the public authorities;

#### IX. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

- (1) Right of appeal to be secured to the insured person and his survivors, and also to the employer, in case of dispute concerning:
  - (a) liability to insurance;
  - (b) the rate of contribution;
  - (c) right to benefit;
  - (d) participation in the management of insurance institutions.
- (2) Desirability of referring the settlement of disputes in the cases enumerated in the preceding point, to special tribunals on which insured persons and their employers are represented.

#### X. POSITION OF FOREIGNERS.

- (1) Principle of equality of treatment for national and foreign workers.
- (2) Extension of the principle of equality of treatment to:
  - (a) all foreigners;
  - (b) nationals of those States only which have ratified a general international Convention.
- (3) Application of the principle of equality of treatment to:
  - (a) admission to compulsory insurance;
  - (b) provisions relating to contributions and to benefits;
  - (c) participation in the management of insurance institutions.

#### XI. RIGHT TO PENSION AND RESIDENCE ABROAD.

- (1) Principle of the retention of the right to pension without condition of residence.
- (2) Restriction of the application of this principle to nationals of States which have ratified an international Convention providing for the waiver of the condition of residence.

#### XII. MAINTENANCE OF MIGRANTS' PENSION RIGHTS IN COURSE OF ACQUISITION.

- (1) Principle of the maintenance of the pension rights of insured persons who pass from one country to another.
- (2) Application of the principle of the maintenance of pensions rights to:
  - (a) all insured persons, irrespective of nationality;
  - (b) insured persons who are nationals of States which have ratified an international Convention providing for the acceptance of the principle of the maintenance of pension rights.

- (3) Choice of the methods of maintaining pension rights to be recognised in the international regulations:
  - (a) transfer of contributions;
  - (b) maintenance of rights in each country and distribution of the pension liability between the respective insurance institutions;
  - (c) transfer of the capital representing acquired rights.
- (4) Transfer of contributions:
  - (a) place of transfer:
    - insurance institution of the country of which the insured person is a national;
    - insurance institution of the country where the insured person first became liable to insurance;
  - (b) intervals or date of transfer:
    - periodical transfer (e.g. yearly);
    - transfer at date when insured person leaves a country;
  - (c) method of calculating pensions rights:
    - principles by which pensions rights are to be calculated by the insurance institution which has received the transferred contributions.
- (5) Maintenance of rights in each country:
  - (a) qualifying period and maintenance of continuity of insurance:
    - addition of the periods of insurance (and assimilated periods) completed in different countries to calculate qualifying period and maintain continuity of insurance;
  - (b) calculation of pensions liability of respective insurance institutions:
    - the fixed components of the pensions under each legislation are reduced *pro rata temporis*;
    - the components of pensions which vary with the number and rate of contributions are paid by the insurance institution of each country in accordance with national legislation;
  - (c) protective clause:
    - provisions guaranteeing to the insured person a total pension at least equal to that which he would obtain under the legislation of a single country on the ground only of the period of insurance completed in that country.
- (6) Transfer of capital representing acquired rights:
  - (a) method of calculating the capital representing the rights acquired by the insured person on leaving the insurance institution:
    - rules for the determination of the capital representing the rights acquired at the time when an insured person leaves an insurance institution,
  - (b) date of transfer of capital:
    - transfer when the insured person migrates to another country;
    - transfer when the event insured against happens;
  - (c) method of calculating pension:
    - calculation of pension payable by the insurance institution which has received, capital transferred.
- (7) Miscellaneous questions connected with the maintenance of pension rights in case of invalidity:
  - (a) determination of right to pension and calculation of pension, when the definitions of invalidity in the national laws concerned are different;
  - (b) imposition, for the purpose of the maintenance of the right to a pension of several conditions relating to the supply of information to, and to the exercise of supervision by, the insurance institution of the country which the insured person has left, as for example:
    - obligation for the sickness insurance institution of the country which the insured person has entered to notify the invalidity insurance institution of the country which he has left in case of prolonged illness which may be expected to result in a claim for pension;
    - obligation for the insured person to submit to periodical or preventive examinations by a medical practitioner accredited to the diplomatic or consular authorities of the country which he has left;
    - obligation for the sickness insurance institution and the insured person to carry out all instructions of a preventive nature given by the said medical practitioner.
- (8) Transfer arrangements:
  - (a) Determination of the sums to be transferred in the currency of each debtor State;
  - (b) Method of determining the rate of exchange to be adopted in effecting transfers;
  - (c) Organizations to be utilized for the purpose of effecting transfers: postal service, saving banks, etc.

### RESOLUTION CONCERNING SAFEGUARDING THE INTERESTS OF DISTANT COUNTRIES IN THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

"Whereas the International Labour Organization should, in harmony with the spirit of universality embodied in Part XIII of the Peace Treaty, respect and safeguard the interests of the Member States situated at long distances;

"Whereas in recent years criticisms have been raised at the sessions of the International Labour Conference and on other occasions to the effect that the International Labour Organization has tended to lay undue emphasis on the European countries and has failed to pay proper attention to the interests of non-European countries;

"Whereas any ground for such criticisms or allegations as above should be removed speedily with a view to ensuring the maintenance of loyal collaboration of all the Member States far and near; and

"Whereas Article 401 of the Peace Treaty imposes specifically the obligation on the Director of the International Labour Office to transmit the Agenda so as to reach the Members four months before the meeting of the Conference in order to enable the distant countries to make adequate preparation and thus to contribute to the success of the work of the Conference;



"The Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference draws the attention of the Governing Body to the necessity of a scrupulous respect for the interests of distant countries in

the conduct of its functions and to the need particularly of securing a strict observance of the provisions of Article 401 of the Peace Treaty in fixing the Agenda of the International Labour Conference."

### RESOLUTION CONCERNING FORTY-HOUR WEEKLY WORK PERIOD

"In view of the continuance of the present depression with the sufferings it involves, it must be affirmed that palliatives are insufficient and that, if the suffering caused by the economic depression and by unemployment is to be mitigated, the causes of the depression must be directly attacked.

"In view of its prolongation unemployment must no longer be regarded merely as an effect of the depression; it has become one of the causes which aggravate it.

"The disequilibrium between disproportionately increased production and a capacity for consumption which was insufficient even at the beginning of the depression and which to-day is still further diminished condemns any policy of wage reduction which experience shows is in contradiction with economic requirements, in addition to being unjust.

"The principal means of restoring the equilibrium which has been upset must be sought in the reduction of hours of work. The increase in individual output renders this measure indispensable and urgent. By this means production can be adjusted to the level of a temporarily limited capacity of consumption, available work can be permanently distributed over a larger number of persons, and the unemployed can be reinstated in their positions in the economic system. Further, by this means the wage earners will secure a legitimate share in the benefits of technical progress.

"The Conference accordingly invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to investigate the question of the legal institution of the forty-hour week in all industrial countries, with a view to the early adoption of international regulations on the subject."

### RESOLUTION CONCERNING UNEMPLOYMENT

"Whereas, as is shown by the Report of the Director to the Sixteenth Session of the Conference, the general economic crisis from which the world is suffering has continued to grow in severity during the last three years, and is at present the cause of the unemployment of at least 25 million workers;

"Whereas the increasing falling-off in industrial activity, if it continues, must eventually enhance still more the suffering and privation which afflict the unemployed and also threaten the workers in employment;

"Whereas the situation is such that more than ever the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled;

"Whereas the International Labour Organization was founded in order to remove this menace by the establishment of social justice;

"Whereas social justice requires order and equilibrium in the economic system, and this can only be secured as the result of the efforts of all nations and international institutions;

"Whereas the economic and financial bodies of the League of Nations have, through the work of their experts, succeeded in reaching solutions which have been sufficiently worked out and only await decisions;

"The International Labour Conference solemnly calls upon the Council of the League of Nations and all the Nations themselves to unite in endeavours to find the road to general prosperity by means of international decisions, and

"With this object in view requests:

"(1) That a meeting of plenipotentiary delegates should be immediately convened with instructions to draw up a list of big international works for economic equipment, to make the necessary financial arrangements for them, and to have them put in hand without delay;

"(2) That, at the forthcoming Conference at which the problem of reparations and other international political debts is to be again dealt with, the League of Nations should intervene, in virtue of the authority conferred on it by Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Covenant, and impress upon the parties immediately concerned the urgency of a final settlement and the necessity of ensuring that this settlement is in harmony with the general interests of world economy;

"(3) That in connection with that Conference a meeting of plenipotentiaries of all States should be convened to settle the general problems of currency and credit and to institute an international monetary system possessing the necessary qualities of stability; and

"(4) That an international Conference on production and international trade should be convened, comprising plenipotentiaries with instructions to draw up, with the help of delegates from the most representative organizations of employers and workers in each country, draft conventions to be immediately submitted for ratification by the States, with a view to a resumption of economic activity, on the basis of broad concerted plans taking into consideration the gradual and systematic increase in the consumption of the masses and the regular extension of international trade.

"The Conference also requests that whereas among the public works proposed, public health works have the advantage of increasing the welfare of populations and raising their standard of living, the Governing Body should instruct the International Labour Office to request the Governments concerned to place upon their program of public works intended to diminish unemployment, public health works and, in particular, hydraulic works, water-supply, abolition of unhealthy conditions, construction of workers' dwellings and electrification of rural districts."

## RESOLUTION CONCERNING METHODS AND CONDITIONS OF RECRUITING LABOUR AND THE TERMS OF LABOUR CONTRACTS

"The Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference,

"Having regard to the progress recently accomplished in certain territories, and particularly in the Netherlands East Indies, towards the abolition of long-term labour contracts, breaches of the terms of which involve criminal penalties; and

"Having regard to the desirability of securing the general application of this reform, and thus taking a further step in the direction of creating more humane conditions of labour for the classes of workers concerned;

"Re-affirms the Resolution by which the Twelfth Session of the Conference expressed the opinion 'that even the suppression of forced

labour will not abolish all forms of compulsion to labour of which workers can complain, and particularly in connection with long-term contracts,' and instructed the International Labour Office 'to undertake all necessary studies on all the other cases of compulsion to labour with a view to the question of their complete abolition being placed on the Agenda of one of the next Sessions of the International Labour Conference with the shortest possible delay'; and

"Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the possibility of placing on the agenda of a very early Session of the Conference the questions of the methods and conditions of recruiting labour and of the terms of labour contracts."

## RESOLUTION CONCERNING SYSTEMS OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN AGRICULTURE

"At its Eleventh Session the International Labour Conference requested the International Labour Office to increase its information on existing systems of collective bargaining in agriculture, to form the basis of a discussion at an early Session of the Conference, and with a view to the rapid acceleration in as many countries as possible of this means of improving the conditions of agricultural labour.

"A draft report on this matter was accordingly communicated to the present Session of the Conference by the International Labour Office, but it was not distributed in time to allow of a formal discussion for the purposes mentioned above.

"The Conference re-emphasises the value of collective agreements for improving the conditions of agricultural labour. At the same time the Conference recalls the importance to be attributed to the rights of association and com-

bination of agricultural workers as a condition for the development of collective agreements in agriculture.

"As the report on the application of the Convention adopted by the Third Session of the Conference concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers is due, in accordance with Article 8 of this Convention, to be laid before the Session of the Conference to be held next year, the Conference considers it desirable that the examination of the report on collective agreements in agriculture should take place at that same Session.

"The Conference accordingly invites the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to submit to next year's Session of the Conference the final report on this question, account being taken of the observations which may be made by the organizations concerned."

## RESOLUTION CONCERNING WORKERS' HOUSING

"Whereas it is urgent, in the interest of the physical and moral welfare of the workers and with a view to ensuring orderly social progress, that the workers should be provided with adequate housing accommodation;

"Whereas the question of workers' housing is of direct concern to the workers of all countries, whether European or extra-European; and

"Whereas the International Labour Office has made considerable investigations on this

subject in pursuance of resolutions of the 1922 and 1928 Sessions of the Conference, so that it already possesses the preliminary information necessary for forming a basis for an international discussion of the problem;

"The Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the possibility of placing the question of workers' housing as an item on the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference."

## RESOLUTION CONCERNING SILICOSIS

"Whereas a resolution was adopted at the Session of the Conference by which the Governing Body was invited to place on the Agenda of an early Session of the International Labour Conference—and, if possible, of the 1932 Session—the inclusion of silicosis in the list of occupational diseases contained in the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases adopted in 1925;

"Whereas the Governing Body, when discussing this resolution at its session in October, 1931, considered it inexpedient to give effect to this invitation;

"Whereas silicosis is recognized as an occupational disease conferring a right to compensation in the following countries: Argentina, Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, Northern Territory of Australia), Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada (Alberta, Quebec, Ontario), Germany, Great Britain, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden, U.S.S.R.—and the study of this disease is in general so advanced that it seems entitled to be recognized internationally as an occupational disease;



"In view of the repeated demands of international trade union organizations comprising the workers interested in the question, viz., the International Stoneworkers' Federation, the Miners' International Federation, the International Federation of Pottery Workers, and the

International Federation of General Factory Workers;

"The Conference again urgently invites the Governing Body to consider the possibility of placing the question on the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference."

#### RESOLUTION CONCERNING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AT THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE OF COLONIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

"Whereas the International Labour Conference has already affirmed by resolutions adopted at its Tenth, Twelfth and Fifteenth Sessions the desirability of securing direct representation at the Conference of colonies and mandated territories;

"Whereas it has not hitherto appeared possible to devise means of giving any reasonable measure of satisfaction to this demand; and

"Whereas the Conference is increasingly convinced that it is desirable, when a question is placed on the Agenda of the International Labour Conference which affects the administrations, employers and workers of territories not directly represented in the General Conference such as mandated territories and colonies, or the employers and workers of Members in whose

territories the ruling race is different from the race to which the majority of the working population belongs, that the representatives of such administrations, employers and workers should have the opportunity of expressing their views on the question on the Agenda;

"The Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider, where necessary, and subject to the financial possibilities, the possibility of convening, before the first discussion of such a question by the General Conference, a preparatory advisory conference at which the said administrations, employers and workers would be as widely represented as possible."

#### RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE EFFECT OF OPIUM-SMOKING ON WORKERS

"Whereas the report submitted to the Council of the League of Nations by the Commission of Enquiry into the control of opium-smoking in the Far East contains evidence that the opium-smoking habit is widespread among immigrant Chinese workers and exists to some extent among workers of other races, that the habit has harmful effects on the health, welfare and earning power of such workers, and that in some cases the habit may have repercussions on the conditions of their recruitment and employment; and

"Whereas it is desirable to secure as full information as possible regarding the effects of opium-smoking on the conditions of the workers concerned, with a view to the consideration of

measures for the suppression of such abuses as may be found to exist;

"The Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the question of instructing the Office to undertake a documentary investigation, with the assistance of the competent bodies of the League of Nations and of the Governments of the Members concerned, into the extent of opium-smoking among workers, and the effects of opium-smoking on the conditions of recruitment, engagement and employment and on the efficiency, welfare, sickness and death rates of such workers, and to report to the next Session of the Conference."

#### RESOLUTION CONCERNING A "GOLD TRUCE" TO PREVENT FURTHER AGGRAVATION OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

"Whereas effective measures for combating the present crisis involve examination, negotiations and decisions which may occupy some considerable time;

"Having noted a proposal concerning the 'gold truce' which, in the opinion of its authors, might be calculated to create a transitional period making it possible to stop the further aggravation of the economic situation, especially in the debtor countries;

"Whereas such a period would make possible the examination, negotiations and everything which appears necessary for action to remedy the present crisis;

"To this end the Conference requests the League of Nations to place before its competent bodies as early as possible the proposal for a 'gold truce.'"

## Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations)

Each year the Director of the International Labour Office presents to the Conference an annual report designed to focus the attention of the delegates on problems of prime importance which appear to call for serious consideration by the Organization. Accordingly the annual report which was presented by the Director, Mr. Albert Thomas, to the 16th Conference last month deals primarily with the problems that have been created, for the Organization itself as well as for the States members, by the continued economic depression. Next, the report discusses the action of the Organization in the matter of unemployment, an endeavour being made to show what advance has been made, under the auspices of the Geneva Office in regard to unemployment insurance, the redistribution or "rationing" of work, placing in employment, directed migration, and above all, the stimulation by governments of public works, both on a national and on an international scale. Finally, the Director deals with the problem of economic reorganization and the restoration of a balance between production and consumption by the development, through international co-operation, of a system of economic planning.

### Difficulties of the Office in 1931

"The economic depression," it is stated, "has been the main hindrance to any fresh development of international labour legislation. It has caused a sort of instinctive, unreasoning reaction which has led States and nations to withdraw into themselves. It has made them temporarily sceptical or uncertain as to the utility of internationalism."

Ratifications during the past year numbered 28 as compared with 38 for 1930-31. Offsetting this decline, however, it is pointed out that owing to the early date of this year's conference, the past year covers only ten and a half months, the last few weeks before a conference being usually the most productive of ratifications; in fact the number of ratifications authorized increased from 26 to 55. Moreover, special circumstances account for the delay in ratifying some important recent conventions, such as that concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels (Some of the principal countries could only ratify this convention if simultaneously ratified by other countries); the convention concerning the protection of longshoremen (this has given rise to a number of technical considerations); the convention

concerning forced or compulsory labour (this convention concerns particularly only a limited number of states); the convention on hours of work in commerce and offices (this convention has not yet secured a single ratification in spite of the care with which its scope was defined, partly owing to misunderstanding as to its effect); the convention on hours of work in coal mines (the seven principal coal-producing states desire that this should be ratified by all simultaneously).

"The work of ratification may be slow," it is concluded, "but it is proceeding with regularity in a very large number of States and there will be fresh progress to report each year."

*The Non-European States.*—An important problem for the Organization is the attitude of the Non-European States. These States complain that the organization as a whole is European in control and direction, that there are eighteen European members—Government, employers and workers—in the Governing Body, out of a total membership of twenty-four, while in each of the employers' and workers' groups there is only one member out of six who is a non-European representative; and yet the countries outside Europe contribute nearly 40 per cent of the total subscriptions to the Organization.

The Director points out that "so far as the employers' and workers' groups are concerned, it is open to them, with the independence which they have both enjoyed for the last ten years, to change the proportion between European and non-European representation among their members, and they will perhaps deem it desirable to do this."

Another complaint is that the chief officials are representatives of European countries. This difficulty is removed by the decision of the governing Body in October, 1931, that its chairman should be elected in future by a system of rotation.

Non-European States have long complained of the small number of officials (18 out of 420) appointed to the Office from their nationals. The report states that the Office recognizes that it is morally and administratively incumbent upon it to increase the proportion of non-European officials. This policy is now being followed.

Other complaints are to the effect that officials of the Office are comparatively seldom sent on missions to non-European States; that too few of their experts are appointed to committees; that the cost of sending delegations



to Geneva from overseas is unduly heavy. The Director states that the Office was somewhat perturbed by these and other criticisms, and that it will "devote its best endeavours to bringing about a different situation as soon as possible, so as to create a basis for mutual confidence. As a practical step, following a suggestion made by the Office in October last, the representatives of non-European States in the Governing Body have met in a special committee to examine the situation and explore the means of improving it. A first meeting was held in January, and it is the discussions which then took place that have inspired the preceding observations. A further meeting will be held in April. This continued collaboration cannot help but produce results."

*The Chief Industrial Countries.*—The problem of the participation of the European industrial countries differs from that of the non-European States, and a tendency has been shown by them to neglect the Organization just at a time when its principles might be of assistance in bringing about useful reforms. In this connection the Director discusses the recent relations between the Organization and France, Italy Germany and Great Britain. Great Britain, he points out, has now set out "to solve its own industrial problems," and "appears to have given up the systematic policy of using the Organization to remove the disadvantages of competition based on inequality of working conditions. Possibly in the future, and indeed in the near future, events may show that it is impossible entirely to abandon this policy, which it is true has not been entirely successful up to the present, but which is in accordance with the spirit of the Treaties of 1919." "Who can tell," the Director continues, "whether the general spread of protectionism, with the more acute consciousness which this will give to each nation of its own economic difficulties, will not again make it necessary to attempt some degree of international standardization of conditions of labour? Who knows whether industrial agreements between country and country, which protectionism itself will render more necessary, will not make such standardization easier to bring about? The negotiations which are at present being carried on both in the economic and in the labour fields in regard to the coal-mining industry would seem to justify such a hope. The fact remains however, that for the present the difficulty exists, and this must be frankly recognized if the Organization is to develop and strengthen on new lines that collaboration with Great Britain which has from the beginning

been one of the fundamental features of its existence."

### Economic Depression

Under this heading the Director quotes figures showing the great increase of unemployment throughout the world, and discusses the causes of this aggravation, and its effects on social policy. In regard to these effects he says:—"It cannot really be said that there has been any retrogression, there has been a tightening up in certain directions with a view to remedying abuses or errors; there has certainly been a tendency to cut down costs; and in some cases a check has been put temporarily on the carrying out of new projects. In social insurance, in particular, the depression has had serious repercussions on the daily operations of the insurance institutions. On the whole, however, the pillars of labour legislation have not been shaken." The Director believes that the reductions in the level of wages that have followed the depression have not been very considerable, though the wage statistics available at the time of writing show that in the majority of countries there has been a certain decline in money wage rates, and still more in money earnings, during the depression.

In concluding this section of his report the Director states that in spite of its duration, its magnitude and the considerable extent to which it developed in 1931, the depression has not, notwithstanding certain attempts on them, made a breach in the principles of social policy. It has certainly prevented any notable expansion of social policy, and in some cases has brought it to a standstill. It has also brought upon millions of human beings sufferings which social policy still alleviates only inadequately. But, tested as it has been by this depression, the International Labour Organization can feel that it is now firmly established and stable, and capable of further action and growth after the storm has passed. . . .

"It is a matter for real gratification to find that on questions of social policy there still subsist in each country, notwithstanding these tendencies to isolation, common ideas and similar conceptions of humanity and justice which remain strong and unshakable. There are thus grounds for hope that the isolated but anxious nations of the world can still be grouped together and unite for co-operation along positive lines. Surely the struggle against the depression itself and against the terrible unemployment which it has involved should furnish the first occasion for such co-operation. Surely in a common task of this kind the nations should find cause for greater

confidence. In any case, the International Labour Organization cannot rest content to allow social policy simply to 'mark time,' even if there is no retrogression. It must endeavour to make the struggle against unemployment the occasion for reviving and stimulating social policy and demonstrating its real value."

### The Organization and Unemployment

The Director next passes in review the various measures taken by the Organization with a view to the relief of unemployment. These measures have, he allows, been criticised as being merely palliatives, but he claims they will be found in the end to have been more effective for remedying the situation than was expected.

*Unemployment Insurance.*—On this subject it is pointed out that at the time of the negotiating of the Peace Treaty, a preference at any rate was expressed for unemployment insurance. The Recommendation of the Washington Conference advocates the establishment of "an effective system of unemployment insurance." The progress of this form of insurance was indicated in last year's Report. At the end of 1930 there were 35,600,000 workers compulsorily insured against unemployment (not including 10 million Russian workers, since the U.S.S.R. had abolished unemployment benefit in view of the state of the labour market). In addition, there were 2,910,000 voluntarily insured persons. The position was not appreciably altered in 1931. The figures rose to 35,800,000 compulsorily insured and 3,100,000 voluntarily insured persons.

Reference is made to the conditions of distress existing in a country without unemployment insurance. "If any justification of it were required, it would be found in what is happening in the United States of America. Unemployment in that country has been steadily increasing for the past thirty months; there may be 8-10 million wholly unemployed. Although economic statistics are more highly developed in the United States than anywhere else, the absence of an insurance system means that no accurate figures of employed persons are available. If families are included, there are perhaps some 20 million persons at present suffering from unemployment. But, unemployment insurance does not exist in the United States except in the rudimentary state of private institutions established in certain undertakings. Nearly one-fifth of the population in the richest country is now dependent on charity for a livelihood."

"Speaking generally," the Director concludes, "unemployment insurance may have given rise to certain abuses and may have required reform in some countries, but the principle remains intact. The experience now acquired makes it possible to define the most effective methods of application. Until this year, the Governing Body has been unable to place the question on the Agenda of a session of the Conference. That has now been done, and the question will be discussed at the next session. It will be considered in the widest possible form. The item includes both unemployment insurance and unemployment relief. Social insurance, which was recommended as early as 1919, must, it would seem, be extended and consolidated. It should also be supplemented by relief measures. It would certainly be desirable to distinguish clearly between the two ideas. The present intensity of unemployment, its extent and its duration have exceeded everything which the actuaries could have foreseen. In the light of this experience it would seem unwise in future to reckon for the relief of the unemployed exclusively on the funds paid by employers, workers and Governments to insurance institutions in the form of regular contributions. In addition to insurance in the strict sense intended to cover a definitely limited risk which is regarded as normal, consideration will no doubt have to be given to the establishment of supplementary relief institutions to deal with periods of abnormal unemployment. This will be one of the subjects to be discussed at next year's Conference, and further progress should result."

*Redistribution of Work.*—Under this heading the Director directs attention to the following proposals made by the Unemployment Committee of the Governing Body, and adopted by the Body early this year (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1932, page 49). These proposals suggest the abolition of overtime and the shortening of working hours, and the framing of temporary international agreements as to short time standards in particular branches of industry. Such measures, in the Director's opinion, should, if generally applied, help to bring about "perhaps a not inconsiderable decrease in the number of unemployed."

*Placing in Employment.*—After a review of the extensive work of the Organization in the direction of the establishment of an adequate placing service and the co-ordination of national employment agencies, the Director intimates that an international Placement Conference is now being arranged. "It is to be hoped," he concludes, "that this conference



will mark fresh progress towards systematic organization of the international labour market, which is as necessary to world economic equilibrium as public placing services in the individual country are to national economy. International collaboration between public placing agencies, provided for twelve years ago in a Convention which has now been ratified by twenty-five States, will in any case be an important factor for solving the important problem of migration which is so closely bound up with the question of placing."

**Public Works.**—As international organizations for placing and for migration cannot become effective immediately the organization concentrated its energies during the past year in the question of public works. The Director summarizes these activities and refers to great plans now steadily taking shape for the organization of international undertakings—highways, inland navigation, electrical power development—with their immediate effects for considerable numbers of unemployed "and with all their psychological and political potentialities." However, he points out, "the possibilities of public works should not be exaggerated. An international program of such works would give employment to a certain number of unemployed; it would revive activity in different industries; it would act as a sort of 'starter' to the process of recovery; it would also, especially for Europe, have the inherent virtue of being a means to international co-operation. And yet, even if action should be concentrated on the primary task of endeavouring to get rid of the depression and on measures calculated to give an immediate stimulus to an expansion of business, there are many other directions in which action is just as necessary and perhaps more important—measures for ending disorganization in the international monetary situation; for remedying insufficiency of gold; a large scale credit policy; settlement of debts and reparations; and removal of the obstacles to international trade."

**Wages Policy.**—In this connection the Director recalls that Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace and Article 427, lay down certain principles which should be followed for a just and equitable settlement of questions of wages. These clauses prescribe "the provision of an adequate living wage" and "the payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life, as this is understood in their time and country," as well as the principle that "men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value." "These principles have never been disputed. They have formed the basis of inter-

national action taken on the question of wages by the International Labour Office and the Conference; they have inspired certain investigations; and also the Convention of 1928. Attention should no doubt be drawn to them during the present depression if, under the pretext of allowing free play to economic forces, any attempts were made to reduce wages below a reasonable standard or below what may at a particular time and in a particular country be regarded as the minimum necessary for existence."

The conclusion is finally reached that the problem of wages is only part of the wider problem of adapting production to consumption and restoring the balance between productive capacity and purchasing power. This conclusion forms a transition to the last section of the report.

### Economic Planning

In the final section of his report the Director discusses the prospects of rationalizing production in harmony with the needs of consumption, and the possibilities of some form of economic planning. Such a development might, he thinks, become a means of consolidating the results that have already been achieved or are in process of achievement. He speaks of "the revolt of the conscience of mankind against the disorganization of world economy and the evils which this has caused. The sight of extreme poverty side by side with superabundance of wealth, the paradox of the miraculous progress of technical invention side by side with the privations of the masses, could, it seemed, no longer be borne. Men of all denominations, both Catholics and Protestants of all kinds, the followers of all political parties, Socialist, Conservative or Liberal, members of Parliament, statesmen, manufacturers, financiers and farmers—all joined in desiring and demanding an organized economic system."

As indications of the general trend of thought on this subject the report cites the conclusions reached by the International Chamber of Commerce (Washington, May, 1931), which recommended international action to lessen the fluctuations of the labour market; the Papal Encyclical *Quadragesimo Anno*, dated May 15, 1931, and the pronouncements of other religious bodies; the conclusions of the International Industrial Relations Association at Amsterdam; the report of the Macmillan Committee presented to the British Parliament last year; the "Swope Plan" in the United States—all these movements tending towards the establishment of a system of organized or planned economy, and other declarations.

The Director enumerates four types of economic planning, as follows:—

(a) The first type is "absolute Socialist Planning." This implies a centralized system of economic and social life in which production, consumption, standards of living and all economic processes are subject to a unified, central control and are directly determined. This is the traditional Communist or Socialist ideal which has nowhere been put completely into operation.

(b) The second type is "partial State Socialist Planning." This type of planning does not involve direct fixing of wants or habits of consumption. Production is, however, planned by the State and financially controlled by it. The present organization of Soviet Russia is regarded as coming within this category.

(c) The third type is the "voluntary business type of planning." It is at present advocated by business men in the United States and by many economists. The main idea is that planning should be practised without disturbing the bases of present-day economic society and that the economic leadership of the business group should be maintained.

(d) The fourth type may be called the "social progressive type." It is advocated by those who can accept neither the business nor the Soviet type of planning. It involves the adoption of measures for increasing mass purchasing power and redistributing income. Without upsetting the system of private property, it calls for planning which has authority to make employers and business men follow the economic lines best possible from the national point of view. It sees the necessity of some central and unifying agency which can gradually apply the principle of planning on a larger scale. The Italian Fascist economic system possesses some general characteristics which make it possible to include it in this class.

The Director analyses some of the plans that have been advanced or actually carried out in the direction of planned economy, among these efforts being the co-operative movement, which is considered as being, by its nature, "a means for substituting concerted action for scattered individual action and replacing the so-called natural laws by reasoned organization." Reference is also made to the control of production in various countries, notably Germany, and to the proposals for a "managed currency," mainly originating in Eng-

land. "In any case," the Director concludes, "it is the duty of the Organization as a whole, and of the Conference which manifests the views and purposes of the Organization, to indicate under what conditions and to what extent endeavours to promote a planned economy are necessary for the establishment of social justice.... Surely the States Members of the International Labour Organization cannot forget the objects and the program laid down in the Treaties of the Peace to which they have solemnly subscribed. The social character of a planned economy must, from the point of view of the Organization, be determined by the body of reforms proposed by the Treaties and the standard of civilization which the Treaties set up as that which should be universally achieved and maintained for the well-being and dignity of mankind. The duty of the International Labour Organization is to assign their object and character to the steps which are taken in the direction of economic planning, and to draw attention to the urgent need of such steps for the realization of its own program."

If there is any one measure which the Director considers more urgent than any other, and without which the financing of public works and the removal of hindrances to trade and the revival of production cannot be effected, it is the restoration of a stable international monetary system. This is the first measure towards a planned economy. It lies outside the competence of the International Labour Organization, but it is its duty to make an urgent appeal that attention should be given to it with a view to remedying the depression.

Another conclusion to be drawn from the present Report is that there is a need for fuller and more constant collaboration between all the factors in production, if it is desired to induce Governments or other competent authorities to accept and give effect as soon as possible to the measures which are necessary for the well-being and dignity of the workers.

The report concludes with a discussion of recent developments in industrial relations—works councils, international co-operation, etc.

Appendices to the report give information in tabular form as to the action of the various states in regard to the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference.



### 57th Session of Governing Body

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its 57th Session at Geneva from April 6 to 9, the following members being present:—

*Government Representatives:* Mr. Mahaim (Belgium), Chairman; Mr. Weigert (Germany); Mr. de Macedo Soares (Brazil); Senator Robertson (Canada); Mr. Bramsnaes (Denmark); Mr. Sanchiz Banus (Spain); Mr. Picquenard (France); Mr. Somervell (Great Britain); Sir Atul Chatterjee (India); Mr. de Michelis (Italy); Mr. Yoshisaka (Japan); and Mr. Zagrodski (Poland).

*Employers' Representatives:* Mr. Kirkaldy (Great Britain); Mr. Lambert-Ribot (France); Mr. Miyajima (Japan); Mr. Oersted (Denmark); Mr. Olivetti (Italy); and Mr. Vogel (Germany).

*Workers' Representatives:* Mr. Hayday (Great Britain); Mr. Johanson (Sweden); Mr. Jouhaux (France); Mr. Mertens (Belgium); Mr. Moore (Canada); and Mr. Muller (Germany).

The Governing Body took a number of decisions concerning the organization of the International Labour Conference.

At the request of the British Government, the Governing Body decided by 15 votes to 8 to request the Council of the League of Nations to ask the Permanent Court of International Justice for an advisory opinion as to whether the Convention concerning the employment of women during the night applies to women employed in the industrial undertakings covered by the Convention who hold positions of supervision or management and are not ordinarily engaged in manual work.

The Governing Body decided on the list of names proposed for the Committee of Experts on women's work which the Governing Body, at its last Session, had decided to set up. It will be recalled that it is to be a correspondence committee, the main object of which will be to give, by correspondence, opinions on the social and economic aspects of any questions relating to women's work the study of which may be contemplated.

The Governing Body authorized the Director to summon, after consulting the Officers of the Governing Body, the tripartite Committee on Automatic Coupling with a view to presenting to it the suggestions of the Sub-committee on Automatic Coupling which met at Geneva on February 29.

The Governing Body then considered the question of the possible adhering of non-Member States to International Labour Conventions. It was agreed to carry this study further.

The Governing Body adopted by 16 votes, with 8 abstentions, the estimates for the International Labour Organization for 1933, which amount to 8,916,672 Swiss francs net. This figure does not include any provision for the special Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference which had been contemplated. The workers' group demanded the maintenance of the credit required for holding this Conference, but this proposal was rejected by 12 votes to 10.

The Governing Body considered the report of the Committee on Cost of Living and Wages Statistics, to which had been submitted the results of the study prepared by the International Labour Office on the comparative cost of living in Detroit (U.S.A.) and in a number of European towns. The English edition was published early in the year. The Governing Body, by 14 votes to nil, decided to publish French and German editions after the statistical offices of the different countries concerned have had an opportunity of furnishing their observations in writing on the report.

### Report of the Unemployment Committee

The Governing Body then considered the report of its Unemployment Committee on unemployment among salaried employees. By 15 votes to 7 it adopted a resolution recommending to the attention of Governments and industrial communities the following measures in order to limit the discharge of salaried employees and to encourage their re-engagement as far as possible:

(1) In present conditions it is more than ever desirable that the Draft Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices be ratified, and that in any case pending ratification its principles should be, or continue to be, universally applied.

(2) It is extremely desirable that overtime should be continued only if the technical conditions, seasonal requirements or emergencies make it absolutely necessary.

(3) It is desirable that the measures relating to the application of the weekly rest day and also all regulations or customs relating to holidays should be strictly observed.

(4) It is desirable that salaried employees should be discharged only in case of absolute necessity, and irrespective of the nationality of the salaried employee, and that for preference steps should be taken, whenever the technical, commercial, and financial conditions allow, to reduce the hours of work, or, in cases in which such a measure is possible, to

organize a rotation system. Measures of this kind are also recommended with a view to encouraging the re-engagement of salaried employees.

(5) The question of remuneration should be considered separately in each undertaking, and should be settled as far as possible by means of temporary modifications in existing contracts, efforts being made to maintain the aggregate earnings of the whole body of salaried employees in employment, including those who are re-engaged.

(6) The Committee, without making a complete study of the questions of notice of dismissal and dismissal allowances, recommends, in present circumstances, that the measures in force on these subjects in the different countries be applied in a liberal spirit, account being taken in particular of length of service.

(7) The Committee notes that the present crisis has shown the need for an extension to salaried employees of unemployment insurance and relief schemes. It recommends, in countries in which such an extension has not been carried out, that the question be studied as quickly as possible, care being taken to avoid overlapping between dismissal allowances and insurance or relief payments.

(8) The present crisis has also shown the need for developing the public placing services for salaried employees, and making them more efficient. The Committee recommends that special departments be set up for these classes of workers, and the public employment exchanges co-operate with private agencies which charge no fees.

The Committee also expressed the desire that neither public administrations nor private undertakings should either retain the services of or engage employees who are already in receipt of superannuation payments.

The Governing Body decided to hold its 58th Session at Geneva during the Session of the International Labour Conference.

The 59th Session will be held in Madrid October 24 1932 and following days.

### **Ratification by Spain of International Labour Conventions**

On April 5, 1932, the Spanish Constituent Assembly adopted Bills authorizing the ratification of fourteen International Labour Conventions as follows, thus bringing the number ratified by Spain up to 29:—

*First Session (1919).—*Convention concerning employment of women during the night; Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment;

Convention concerning night work of young persons.

*Third Session (1921).—*Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture; Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers.

*Seventh Session (1925).—*Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases; Convention concerning night work in bakeries.

*Tenth Session (1927).—*Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants; Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers.

*Twelfth Session (1929).—*Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels; Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships.

*Fourteenth Session (1930).—*Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour; Convention concerning regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices.

*Fifteenth Session (1931).—*Convention limiting hours of work in coal mines.

### **Death of Mr. Francois Sokal**

The death occurred on March 31 of Mr. Francois Sokal, representative of the Polish Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Mr. Sokal had served as President of the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference in 1931. He had been associated with the work of the Organization from its very inception and was one of those who had collaborated in the framing of the Labour Part of the Treaty of Peace on the conclusion of the Great War, which provided for the establishment of the International Labour body as an integral part of the machinery of the League of Nations. He had served in 1924-25 as Minister of Labour and Social Welfare of Poland and was the author of several works on social subjects. Following the deaths a few months ago of Mr. Arthur Fontaine, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and of Monsignor Nolens, of Holland, who had also been one of the active participants in this branch of the work of the League of Nations, the passing of Mr. Sokal at the age of 49 is keenly felt by his associates in the work at Geneva.



# REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1932

**B**USINESS transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter January to March, 1932, showed a decided decline from that effected during the corresponding quarter of 1931 as

there was a loss of nearly 35 per cent, both in vacancies offered and in placements effected in regular and casual employment. All groups, except farming and finance, registered declines in both instances, the major part

## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>615</b>
Animal products edible.....	1	1		1	1		12	11		39	9	26
Fur and its products.....										6		6
Leather and its products.....	1		1				2	1	1	85	67	14
Lumber and its products.....	1	1		8		8	14	11		156	48	106
Musical instruments.....										27	1	26
Pulp and paper products.....	3		3	1	1		93	92		127	79	50
Rubber products.....	1		1				1	1		29	17	12
Textile products.....				1		1	25	15		205	120	62
Plant products, edible.....	4	3	1	28		28	3	2		145	66	60
Plant products, n.e.s.....							3	3		13	10	3
Wood distillates.....										1		1
Chemical and allied products.....				10		10	2	1		49	34	12
Clay, glass and stone.....							25	25		50	29	19
Electric current.....								2		12	11	1
Electric apparatus.....	2		2				10	1		47	28	16
Iron and steel products.....	16		16	16	2	14	53	43	1	534	365	158
Non-ferrous metal products.....										24	19	5
Mineral products.....	1	1								110	73	36
Miscellaneous.....							21	17	1	27	25	2
<b>Logging.....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>		<b>1,592</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Fishing and Hunting.....</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Farming.....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>871</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Mining.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>					<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	
Coal.....	1	2										
Metallic ores.....							3	3		25	28	
Non-metallic ores.....										1		
<b>Communication.....</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Transportation.....</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>171</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>134</b>
Forwarding and storage.....	3	1	2	7		7	36	12		139	18	118
Railway.....	3		3	1		1				13	1	12
Shipping and stevedoring.....	24	29	1	1		1				19	15	4
Air.....							1					
<b>Construction and Maintenance.....</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>39,116</b>	<b>4,389</b>	<b>34,715</b>
Railway.....	56		56	15		15				17	13	4
Highway.....	482	143	335	312	246	66	113	113		35,474	3,987	31,502
Building and other.....	70	54	13	4	2	2	356	329	23	3,625	389	3,209
<b>Services.....</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>9,724</b>	<b>3,741</b>	<b>4,626</b>
Governmental.....	40		40	1		1				418	168	248
Hotel and restaurant.....	34	6	22	26	11	15	98	82	5	614	440	101
Professional.....	89	17	70	29	20	9	138	9	128	292	131	142
Recreational.....	10	1	9				4	4		184	66	105
Personal.....	163	2	163	247	10	237	566	178	376	1,722	94	1,615
Household.....	761	195	489	943	123	815	2,119	1,639	244	6,470	2,828	2,415
Farm household.....							3	1		24	14	
<b>Trade.....</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>685</b>
Retail.....	77	5	71	26	9	17	80	55	17	793	191	599
Wholesale.....	25		25				54	32		128	39	86
<b>Finance.....</b>	<b>27</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>154</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>All Industries.....</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>54,268</b>	<b>11,545</b>	<b>40,941</b>
Men.....	1,014	257	756	717	301	415	1,631	1,011	521	46,623	8,074	38,137
Women.....	905	220	600	979	135	839	2,306	1,771	275	7,645	3,471	2,804

of the loss occurring in construction and maintenance, where numerous placements in 1931 were effected in highway construction, whereas this work, though active in 1932, consisted largely of re-placements of men, the quota of labour for the camps having been supplied through the offices during the months previous to those in the quarter un-

der review. Substantial declines also took place in services and logging. The gain in farming, which was noteworthy, was attributable to placements made under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act and was largely confined to the prairie provinces. Nova Scotia was the only province to show a gain both in vacancies and placements,

## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JANUARY—MARCH, 1932

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
113	70	40	116	22	91	77	43	33	100	30	64	2,451	1,401	931
4	2	2	14	1	12	5	3	2	5	2	2	81	30	44
1		1										7		7
5		5	7	2	5		1					101	71	26
3	3		7	1	6	27	22	5	22	18	3	238	104	128
12	3	9	5		4				32	1	31	27	1	26
9	2	5	5			2	2		1		1	273	176	97
12	1	7	37	12	25	3	2	1	8	4	4	31	18	13
1	1	9			8				2	1		248	139	76
									2			240	90	128
												28	15	11
												1		1
55	55		1		1	1	1		2		2	65	36	25
1		1				6	1		3		2	134	110	21
3		2	1			1			4		4	23	13	12
5	1	3	16	3	13	11	3	8	13	3	9	64	30	21
2	1	1	14	3	11	1	5	10	6		6	664	420	222
						3	3		2	1		25	19	6
												148	83	64
												53	46	3
240	477		79	69		248	245		56	54	2	2,304	2,209	20
1	1		2	2								6	6	
2,398	2,408	1	1,668	1,410	3	923	924	3	175	160	6	6,074	5,752	31
12	11		3	4		239	237		13	5	8	296	291	8
12	11		3	3		132	132		1	1		134	136	
						107	105		3	3		46	48	
									9	1	8	116	107	8
			1		1				1		1	9	2	7
25	5	21	92	16	76	51	3	48	9	2	38	455	102	332
20	5	16	83	7	76	50	2	48	21		21	359	45	285
5		5	9	9								31	10	21
						1	1		19	2	17	63	46	23
												2	1	
6,110	2,765	3,359	1,653	548	1,094	8,673	1,203	7,470	6,492	2,701	3,790	63,452	12,493	50,928
1		1	37	3	9	11	5	6	81	16	65	218	37	156
4,561	1,288	3,288	1,573	533	1,044	6,820	1,056	5,760	3,417	2,635	763	52,752	10,001	42,758
1,548	1,477	70	43	12	31	1,842	142	1,704	2,994	50	2,962	10,482	2,455	8,014
2,646	1,032	1,541	2,090	973	872	1,971	1,416	552	1,564	500	1,059	23,266	9,960	11,273
134	1	133	21	2	19	717	716	1	26	12	24	1,357	859	466
129	107	22	44	28	11	66	49	14	56	40	16	1,067	763	206
57	24	31	140	113	25	27	5	22	33	16	16	805	335	448
36	5	31	41	1	40	39	1	38	14	8	6	325	86	229
161	4	154	317	4	313	120	4	116	433	23	409	3,729	319	3,383
2,030	802	1,170	1,158	641	464	874	513	361	1,000	409	588	153,55	7,150	6,546
99	89	369	184			128	128		2			625	418	
141	18	123	201	17	181	91	17	74	79	5	73	1,695	388	1,266
67	8	59	151	13	136	60	16	44	68	2	66	1,322	299	1,009
74	10	64	50	4	45	31	1	30	11	3	7	373	89	257
17		17	7	3	4	4		4	7	4	3	231	36	193
11,703	6,787	5,102	5,912	3,064	2,312	12,277	4,088	8,184	8,527	3,461	5,044	100,239	32,640	61,989
9,251	5,743	3,766	4,134	2,080	1,777	11,170	3,375	7,793	7,440	2,992	4,427	81,980	23,833	57,592
2,452	1,044	1,336	1,778	984	535	1,107	713	391	1,087	469	617	18,259	8,807	7,397



while Quebec recorded increased placements only. All remaining provinces showed declines under both comparisons, the most marked taking place in Ontario. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements for the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period, January to March, 1932.

From the chart on page 601, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of March, it will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications followed an upward trend during January and the first half of the succeeding month, but dropped during the latter half of February, again showing an upward tendency during the first two weeks in March, followed once more by a decline during the latter half of the same month. At no time, however, during the quarter under review did the curves attain the levels recorded during the corresponding period of 1931. During the period January to March, 1932, there was a ratio of 59.5 vacancies and 57.9 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 67.4 vacancies and 65.9 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,337, of applicants registered 2,248, and of placements effected 1,302, in contrast with the daily average of 2,017 vacancies, 2,992 applications, and 1,971 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1931.

During the three months January to March, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service reported that they had made 101,957 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 97,627 placements, of which 32,640 were in regular employment and 64,989 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 23,833 were of men and 8,807 of women, while casual work was found for 57,592 men and 7,397 women. A comparison with the same period of 1931 shows that

149,730 placements were then made, of which 36,063 were in regular employment and 113,667 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 137,631 men and 30,953 women, a total of 168,584, in contrast with the registration of 227,318 during the same period in 1931. Employers notified the Service during the first quarter of 1932 of 100,239 positions, of which 81,980 were for men and 18,259 for women, as compared with 153,289 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding quarter in 1931.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of March, 1932.

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The Hon. Robert Forke, former Minister of Immigration, speaking in the Senate on April 26, on the "return to the land" as a means of alleviating unemployment conditions, suggested that success would be more likely to result from this movement if the unemployed were settled in groups rather than as individuals, "I think something might be done in the way of collective farming," he said; "this is not communism. If you send out inexperienced men and start them on small plots, nine out of ten will fail. Those who have no acquaintance with agriculture will not raise very much during the coming summer, and more than likely none of them will succeed in raising a very good crop the first year. I have thought that, if, instead of men being sent out individually, a large acreage could be found not far from a city—I have Winnipeg in mind more particularly—the land would be subdivided into plots; the people would live close together, and an experienced agriculturist of good executive ability could be put in charge for the coming summer to instruct these people and make them acquainted with agriculture and the growing of crops."

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MARCH, 1932

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on April 1, was 7,855, the employees on their payrolls numbering 800,924 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for March was 1,828, having an aggregate mem-

bership of 181,396 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 68 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of April, 1932, as Reported by Employers

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,855 firms, employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling-off; this exceeded the decline recorded on April 1, 1931, but was smaller than that indicated in the early spring of 1930. The payrolls of the firms co-operating on the date under review aggregated 800,924 persons, compared with 810,885 in the preceding month. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 87.5, as compared with 88.7 on March 1, 1932, while on April 1 in the eleven preceding years it was as follows: 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1.

There was an increase on April 1 in manufacturing, especially of pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel products; local transportation and trade (both retail and wholesale) also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging camps reported large seasonal reductions, and construction and communications were slacker.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces except British Columbia registered reduced employment, the losses in Quebec involving the greatest number of workers.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a further decrease in the Maritime Provinces on April 1, when the 567 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 3,137 persons to 60,891.

Construction released employees; logging showed important seasonal losses, and activity also declined in communications and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing, coal mining and trade showed improvement. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of April in 1931, when the reduction had involved fewer workers.

*Quebec.*—Mining, transportation, highway construction and trade afforded more employment in Quebec, while logging reported large seasonal contractions; manufacturing was also slacker, and there were important losses in building construction. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, textile and electric current factories recorded increased employment, but metal, rubber, vegetable food, fur and some other plants showed curtailment. Statements were received from 1,869 firms, with 228,808 employees, as against 232,672 on March 1. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, the curtailment then indicated having been on a smaller scale.

*Ontario.*—The trend of employment was downward in Ontario, where 3,501 employers released 2,282 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 340,280 on April 1. An increase had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1931, and employment then was at a higher level than at the beginning of April of this year. Important seasonal losses were indicated in logging on the date under review, and highway and railway construction also showed curtailment,



while manufactures (notably of iron and steel products), transportation and trade recorded increased employment.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Further seasonal losses were noted in the Prairie Provinces; these involved more workers than those reported on April 1, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Most of the decline at the beginning of April in the present year took place in construction, but coal mining, retail trade, logging and manufacturing also showed curtailment. The working forces of the 1,145 co-operating employers aggregated 105,261 persons, compared with 107,829 on March 1.

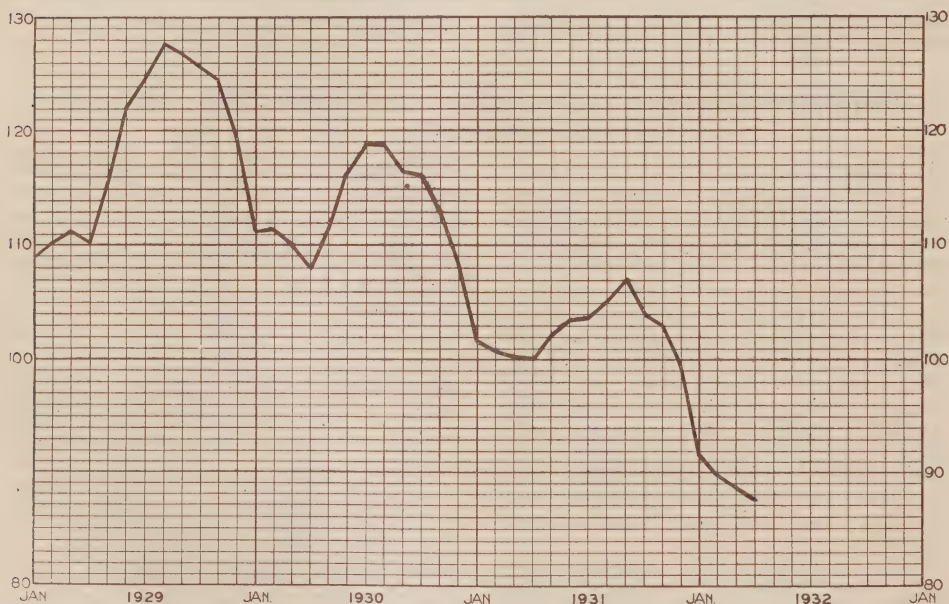
### Employment by Cities

Employment increased in Montreal, Ottawa and Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities; losses were noted in Hamilton and Winnipeg, while Quebec City, Toronto and Vancouver reported practically no general change.

*Montreal.*—Expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 1,063 firms who reported the addition of 2,174 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 134,224 on April 1. Activity was less than on the same date last year, although the gains then indicated were on a smaller scale. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker than on March 1, iron and steel showing the

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



*British Columbia.*—Continued advances were indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 773 firms with 65,684 employees, or 1,890 more than in the preceding month. Curtailment had been noted on April 1 of a year ago, when employment was, however, in greater volume. There were gains on the date under review in manufacturing, especially of lumber products, and in logging and highway and railway construction, while shipping, building construction and trade released help.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

greatest loss in this comparison. On the other hand, transportation and construction reported heightened activity.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing registered a small gain in Quebec City, but transportation was slacker, so that there was practically no change in the general situation. Statements were received from 141 employers with 12,356 workers, almost the same number as in March. Losses were noted on April 1, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

*Toronto.*—Toronto employers also reported no general change, improvement in manufacturing, transportation and trade being offset by losses in construction. The working forces of the 1,166 co-operating firms totalled 115,851 persons. Employment was not so active as on the same date of last year, when large gains had been indicated.

*Ottawa.*—There was an increase in activity in Ottawa, chiefly in construction and manufacturing; an aggregate payroll of 12,957 workers was reported by the 159 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 12,276 in their last report. The index was lower than in the spring of 1931, although the advance then recorded was on a smaller scale.

**NOTE.**—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
April 1, 1921.....	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
April 1, 1922.....	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
April 1, 1923.....	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
April 1, 1924.....	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
April 1, 1925.....	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
April 1, 1926.....	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
April 1, 1927.....	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
April 1, 1928.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	103.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	114.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
April 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at April 1, 1932.....	100.0	7.6	28.6	42.5	13.1	8.2

*Hamilton.*—Manufacturing (especially of electrical apparatus and iron and steel products) and construction afforded less employment in Hamilton, while trade was rather more active. Returns were compiled from 235 firms employing 27,662 persons, or 975 fewer than on March 1. The level of employment was lower than on the same date of last year, when the movement had been favourable.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—There was a considerable increase in employment in the Border Cities on April 1. Data were received from 134 firms employing 11,532 workers, as against 10,284 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very



large share of the advance, while other industries showed only slight changes. Activity was not so great as in the spring of 1931, although the expansion then indicated was on a rather smaller scale.

**Winnipeg.**—Employment decreased in Winnipeg, where 653 persons were released from the payrolls of the 385 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 35,720 workers. Manufacturing was rather quieter, and communications, transportation and trade were also slacker. On April 1, 1931, a loss had also been noted, but the index then was higher.

**Vancouver.**—No general change occurred in Vancouver, according to 336 firms with 27,408 employees, as compared with 27,392 in the preceding month. There were small increases in lumber mills, construction and transportation, and similar declines in iron and steel plants and trade. Losses had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, but employment was then generally more active.

Index numbers by cities are given in table 2.

### Manufacturing

Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing. The textile, pulp and paper and iron and steel industries showed the greatest

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
April 1, 1922	77.0		91.4				85.6	80.6
April 1, 1923	84.0		95.8	96.5	93.0		87.7	75.2
April 1, 1924	91.3		93.7	96.8	89.7		84.2	86.4
April 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5		85.7	88.7
April 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.2	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
April 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
April 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	109.5
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.8
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.3	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
April 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at April 1, 1932..	16.8	1.5	14.5	1.6	3.5	1.4	4.5	3.4

gains, but lumber, leather, food and chemical plants also afforded increased employment. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in tobacco and beverage, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, musical instrument and rubber factories. Statements were received from 4,802 manufacturers, employing 431,707 operatives, as compared with 430,062 in the preceding month. The increase was smaller than that noted on April 1, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Moderate improvement was noted in dairies, and in fish

and meat-packing establishments. There were gains in all except the Prairie Provinces. Statements were tabulated from 200 firms employing 16,466 workers, as against 16,282 at the beginning of March. This increase rather exceeded that recorded on April 1, 1931, but activity was then slightly higher.

*Leather and Products.*—All branches of the leather group reported small increases in personnel, those in footwear factories being most pronounced. The 249 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 18,294 persons in the preceding month, to 18,460 at the beginning of April. A greater advance had been

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
April 1, 1921.....	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.1
April 1, 1922.....	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
April 1, 1923.....	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
April 1, 1924.....	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
April 1, 1925.....	88.3	91.2	85.8	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
April 1, 1926.....	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
April 1, 1927.....	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
April 1, 1928.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Relative weight of employment by industries as at April 1, 1932.....	100.0	53.9	1.1	5.7	3.1	12.0	11.3	2.7	10.2



indicated on April 1 a year ago, when the index of employment was a point higher.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal expansion was noted in rough and dressed lumber mills, container and other wood-using factories, while the furniture and vehicle groups re-

leased employees. The general improvement was less than that reported on the same date in 1931, when employment was in greater volume. Statistics were compiled from 761 manufacturers, with 30,636 employees, as compared with 30,260 at the beginning of March,

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	April 1, 1932	Mar. 1, 1932	April 1, 1931	April 1, 1930	April 1, 1929	April 1, 1928	April 1, 1927
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	53.9	87.3	87.0	99.7	111.3	116.5	106.6	101.5
Animal products—edible.....	2.1	92.7	91.6	95.4	100.1	106.7	97.5	94.5
Fur and products.....	0.2	76.9	79.8	90.9	85.4	94.8	92.0	95.9
Leather and products.....	2.3	90.6	89.5	91.7	91.5	91.9	108.6	103.2
Boots and shoes.....	1.6	97.9	97.2	98.4	94.0	95.3	.....	.....
Lumber and products.....	3.8	58.8	58.2	73.6	91.1	95.3	91.7	88.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.8	43.0	42.2	54.8	76.7	81.9	81.0	76.7
Furniture.....	0.8	81.2	84.9	105.5	114.7	120.2	116.1	108.5
Other lumber products.....	1.2	89.7	86.1	105.3	115.9	117.3	106.8	110.1
Musical instruments.....	0.1	40.1	48.7	46.1	64.2	93.2	90.5	100.6
Plant products—edible.....	3.3	93.2	93.2	98.6	100.0	101.6	95.0	93.6
Pulp and paper products.....	6.7	88.6	87.2	96.1	108.3	108.3	106.6	102.9
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	74.4	71.4	83.5	102.8	104.4	107.0	102.8
Paper products.....	0.9	94.7	95.6	100.3	106.4	110.3	107.6	105.3
Printing and publishing.....	3.0	105.6	105.2	111.4	116.3	113.3	106.6	102.5
Rubber products.....	1.4	89.7	91.1	102.1	126.1	133.3	120.3	108.8
Textile products.....	10.6	101.0	100.2	104.0	107.4	110.5	106.5	104.8
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.0	109.2	108.6	103.0	102.8	108.4	107.9	106.1
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	2.0	81.4	82.1	83.0	87.9	100.6	101.0	106.0
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	0.9	115.5	114.9	104.4	95.8	105.6	99.9	105.0
Silk and silk goods.....	0.9	378.1	367.7	265.5	274.8	228.5	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.2	110.9	109.6	108.6	110.5	112.6	102.9	104.8
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	93.5	92.6	106.8	112.6	111.0	104.9	104.6
Other textile products.....	1.1	83.2	83.2	92.6	102.4	112.1	113.0	103.4
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.9	116.8	120.9	115.6	118.3	121.2	116.3	102.3
Tobacco.....	1.1	115.2	121.1	106.7	104.1	108.9	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.8	118.6	120.0	128.7	140.5	140.2	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.0	93.1	113.5	101.4	170.3	170.2	141.2	111.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	112.7	109.6	119.8	120.7	118.9	111.3	102.3
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.0	75.8	76.0	96.9	109.7	114.4	104.0	95.0
Electric current.....	1.8	115.6	116.0	121.4	125.3	117.0	110.4	99.6
Electrical apparatus.....	1.7	119.9	123.1	136.3	158.6	134.0	110.1	106.5
Iron and steel products.....	12.3	75.6	74.9	100.3	119.3	134.2	112.0	104.8
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.1	71.3	67.0	113.3	127.0	139.6	119.2	113.2
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.2	82.9	81.8	99.8	128.8	128.0	118.3	112.1
Agricultural implements.....	0.3	29.1	32.4	56.4	85.6	124.0	103.0	114.4
Land vehicles.....	6.1	81.7	80.7	101.7	118.0	138.7	110.9	100.1
Automobiles and parts.....	1.5	75.6	74.8	105.9	151.0	209.0	140.2	96.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.3	67.9	65.8	108.9	133.3	122.2	117.0	109.0
Heating appliances.....	0.4	76.4	73.2	102.7	109.6	132.1	106.3	98.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	0.6	77.2	83.2	138.3	172.7	169.7	133.3	108.1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.5	73.6	74.2	99.1	115.6	137.0	105.3	111.7
Other iron and steel products.....	1.8	77.6	76.8	93.3	111.9	114.1	106.5	104.8
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.8	92.8	95.9	119.7	128.8	131.7	117.9	111.1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.4	116.3	116.2	120.9	139.3	128.0	110.0	100.2
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	102.3	100.4	111.9	111.9	112.0	97.8	105.0
<b>Logging</b> .....	1.1	31.1	60.6	42.9	87.6	83.1	88.3	85.7
<b>Mining</b> .....	5.7	101.0	101.1	108.1	114.5	112.9	109.0	103.0
Coal.....	3.1	93.8	94.4	96.0	98.9	103.3	104.9	104.7
Metallic ores.....	2.0	135.1	134.0	138.8	145.6	129.3	123.8	103.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	0.6	70.3	69.7	102.0	122.7	121.9	101.1	95.0
<b>Communications</b> .....	3.1	93.9	95.2	103.3	117.1	113.5	102.3	101.9
Telegraphs.....	0.6	94.4	95.8	100.3	109.1	114.2	110.9	102.4
Telephones.....	2.5	93.8	95.1	104.0	119.2	113.3	102.8	101.9
<b>Transportation</b> .....	12.0	81.9	81.9	94.3	99.5	101.8	98.2	96.2
Street railways and cartage.....	2.8	110.9	110.0	118.4	118.8	113.3	103.3	98.4
Steam railways.....	7.7	77.6	77.8	91.2	96.8	102.7	99.4	98.6
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.5	67.5	68.0	79.8	88.3	81.0	84.7	80.2
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	11.3	79.9	83.3	96.8	86.4	85.4	78.6	72.5
Building.....	2.5	51.7	55.0	94.1	110.5	102.5	87.1	88.7
Highway.....	5.9	134.9	138.6	123.9	57.8	38.2	43.2	35.7
Railway.....	2.9	59.4	62.5	76.3	75.1	87.3	82.9	73.0
<b>Services</b> .....	2.7	113.9	114.7	122.0	126.1	121.1	108.4	99.0
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.4	107.7	110.2	118.2	124.3	115.6	100.3	92.7
Professional.....	0.3	127.9	130.2	125.2	127.0	124.5	119.2	103.1
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	119.4	117.4	127.4	128.9	128.9	117.2	106.5
<b>Trade</b> .....	10.2	114.3	113.6	123.1	123.1	122.5	111.1	102.3
Retail.....	7.4	120.2	119.6	129.9	127.4	127.9	113.6	103.7
Wholesale.....	2.8	100.8	100.0	108.0	113.3	110.8	105.9	99.6
<b>All Industries</b> .....	100.0	87.5	88.7	99.7	107.8	110.4	102.3	97.4

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

1932. The largest gains were in British Columbia.

*Musical Instruments.*—There was a decline in musical instrument factories, 35 of which employed 1,171 persons, or 224 fewer than on March 1. The reduction took place in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of April, 1931, the losses then indicated having been rather smaller.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was very little change in employment in this group in the period under review, gains in flour and cereal mills and fruit and vegetable packing being offset by losses in bakeries and chocolate and confectionery factories. Returns were tabulated from 384 firms whose payrolls aggregated 26,458 persons. The index was lower than in the spring of last year, when an increase had been noted.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—The movement in pulp and paper factories, was decidedly upward, while other groups coming under this heading showed little change. According to data received from 551 firms, they employed 53,306 workers, as compared with 52,475 in their last report. Increases were noted in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but there were losses in the Prairie Provinces. Employment was in less volume than on April 1, 1931, although smaller gains had then been indicated.

*Rubber Products.*—Activity in 43 rubber works declined, 175 persons being released from their staffs, which totalled 11,412. A comparatively slight reduction had also been shown on the same date last year, but the index then was many points higher.

*Textile Products.*—There was a further increase in employment in textiles at the beginning of April, chiefly in silk, knitting and garment factories, while cotton and miscellaneous textile mills were slacker. Greater improvement had been noted on April 1, 1931, when the situation was rather more favourable. Statements were compiled from 797 manufacturers with 84,628 employees, or 815 more than on March 1, 1932. There were general gains, except in British Columbia, those in Ontario being largest.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Reductions in employment were recorded in this group, 551 persons being released from the working forces of the 150 co-operating establishments, which employed 15,054 workers on the date under review. Most of the decline occurred in Ontario, and in the tobacco division. The index was slightly higher than in the spring of last year.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—One hundred and forty-two plants turning out chemicals and allied products reported 8,323 employees, as compared with 8,126 in their last return. All provinces showed slight gains. The index was lower than on April 1, 1931, when a smaller advance had been noted.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—There was a minor increase in personnel in building material works, 179 of which employed 7,934 persons, as against 7,854 in their last report. This advance involved much the same number of workers as that indicated on the corresponding date in 1931, but the index was then decidedly higher.

*Electric Current.*—A slight decrease was shown in this group, in which 93 plants reported 14,285 employees, or 48 fewer than at the beginning of March. There were gains in Quebec, but losses in Ontario. The level of employment was lower than on April 1, 1931, when improvement had been reported.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in electrical appliance factories declined, according to the 87 co-operating firms, who reported 13,301 persons on their payrolls, as against 13,672 in their last report. Very little change had been noted on April 1, 1931, when the index was considerably higher.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Statistics were received from 760 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs were enlarged by 789 workers to 98,408 at the beginning of April. There were considerable gains in the automobile, crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance and machinery industries, but the agricultural implement and structural iron and steel groups released employees. Improvement was shown in Ontario, but elsewhere the movement was downward. More pronounced expansion had been recorded in the same period last year, and the index number was then many points higher than on April 1, 1932.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Returns tabulated from 129 manufacturers in this group showed that they employed 14,353 persons, as against 14,748 on March 1. Most of the decrease took place in the aluminum division, but all groups within the industry were slacker. Quebec and British Columbia showed curtailment, while improvement was noted in Ontario. The level of employment was lower than in the spring of 1931, when a general advance had been indicated.

*Mineral Products.*—Little general change was reported in these industries at the beginning of April, according to data received from the 101 co-operating establishments, in which 11,417 persons were employed at the beginning of



April. The volume of employment in this group was less than in the same period of last year; reduced activity had then been reported.

### Logging

Continued and larger seasonal losses were shown in logging camps, 236 of which reduced their payrolls from 16,550 men on March 1 to 8,567 on the date under review. The most extensive decreases were in Quebec and Ontario, although all provinces except British Columbia indicated reductions. Much larger contractions had been reported on April 1, 1931, but the number employed in logging camps was then considerably greater.

### Mining

Coal.—As is customary at the beginning of April, there was, on the whole, a falling-off in employment in coal mines during the period being reviewed; this occurred in the Prairie Provinces, while improvement was noted in the eastern coal fields. Data were received from 87 operators, whose staffs included 25,038 employees, as against 25,224 in their last report. The index was a few points lower than in the spring of last year, although larger declines had then been reported.

Metallic Ores.—Reports were received from 62 firms in this group, employing 15,824 workers, or 70 more than at the beginning of March. A minor gain had also been indicated on the same date in 1931, when the index stood at 138.8, compared with 135.1 at the beginning of April of the present year.

Non-metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—A slight increase was registered in this group; 77 firms employed 4,681 persons, as compared with 4,666 in the preceding month. Larger gains were indicated by the employers furnishing statistics on April 1 of last year, and activity then was much greater.

### Communications

According to information received from 75 communication companies and branches, they reduced their staffs by 338 employees to 24,379 on April 1. The decline took place largely in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. A smaller falling-off in employment had been recorded on April 1, 1931, and employment was then brisker than on the date under review.

### Transportation

Steam railway and water transportation registered slight declines, while a small increase was indicated in local transportation. Statistics were compiled from 358 employers of 96,524 workers, as compared with 96,460 on March 1. Of the former number, 22,816 persons belonged in the local transportation, 61,957 in the steam railway and 11,751 in the

water transportation division. Employment in transportation was in smaller volume than on the corresponding date last year.

### Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Statements were compiled from 653 building contractors, with 20,387 persons in their employ, or 1,199 fewer than in their last report. Practically all the decline occurred in Quebec. An increase was indicated on April 1, 1931, and the index then was higher.

Highway.—Further curtailment in staffs was noted on highway construction and maintenance; 323 contractors employed 47,006 men, as compared with 48,266 in the preceding month. Quebec and British Columbia reported increased activity, but there were losses in the remaining provinces. Larger reductions had also been shown on April 1 of last year, when the number reported in this work was less than in the period under review.

Railway.—There was a decrease in employment in the construction departments of the railways in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while gains were indicated in British Columbia. The working forces of the 34 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents aggregated 23,337 men, whereas in the preceding month they had 24,567 employees. The index number was lower than in the spring of 1931, although a larger recession had then been recorded.

### Services

This group showed a moderate decline, according to 296 firms with 21,768 employees, compared with 21,859 in the preceding month. Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments registered improvement, but hotels and restaurants released help. Very little general change had been reported at the beginning of April, 1931, but employment was then in rather greater volume than on the date under review.

### Trade

There was a gain of 532 persons in the forces of the 852 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 81,706 workers on April 1. An increase had also been indicated on the same date a year ago, when the index of employment was some points higher.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively, are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of March, 1932

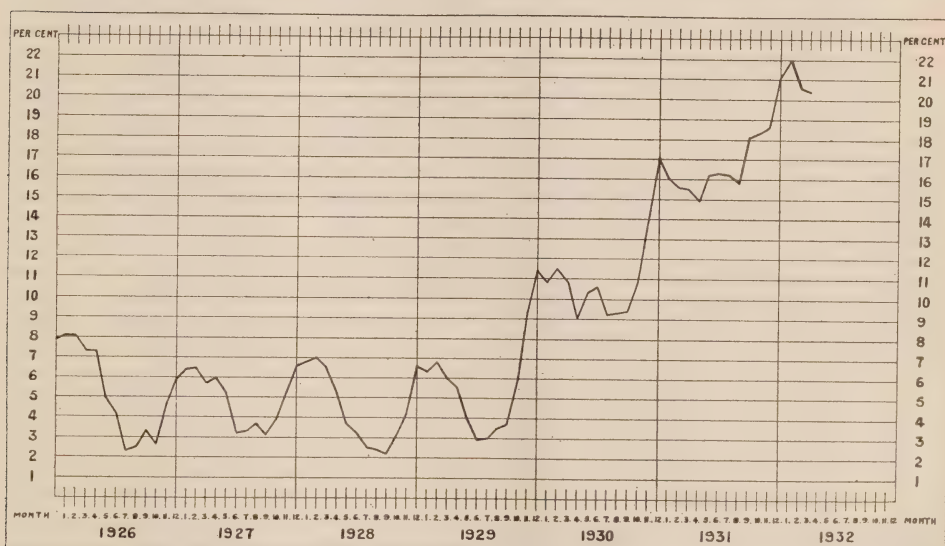
Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work outside their own trades, or who are idle due to illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The slightly upward employment trend manifest by local trade unions during Feb-

pansion in employment was noted, but the recessions indicated by Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec unions were almost sufficient to counteract those increases. Unemployment for union members in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba was chiefly responsible for the unfavourable situation shown from March, 1931, the declines registered by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia unions being comparatively small. In Saskatchewan, however, the tendency was toward greater activity, though the change was but slight.

Each month a special tabulation is made of unemployment in the largest city in each

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



ruary was maintained throughout March, as indicated by the returns received from 1,828 labour organizations with a combined membership of 181,396 persons. Of these, 36,961 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 20.4 in contrast with 20.6 per cent of inactivity in February. Unemployment continued more prevalent than in March a year ago when 15.5 per cent of the membership involved was without employment. The changes in the various provinces from February were not particularly noteworthy, increases and declines in activity offsetting each other to a large extent. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia some slight ex-

province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. In Montreal and Vancouver the same percentage of idleness was reported in March as in the preceding month, unemployment in these cities remaining at a rather high level. Saint John and Regina unions showed a substantially improved situation, and in Toronto increases on a much smaller scale were noted. Slight contractions in activity, however, were recorded by Edmonton, Halifax and Winnipeg unions. Regina unions, as in the previous comparison, were afforded considerably more employment than in March last year. Operations for union members in Montreal and Toronto, however, were largely restricted from March, 1931, and in Edmonton and Vancouver



the curtailment evident was noteworthy. In Winnipeg, Saint John and Halifax also declines of minor importance occurred.

As will be noticed from the chart which accompanies this article, there was little change in employment conditions during March from the previous month, the curve continuing in the favourable trend of February, though the projection was very slight. The point reached by the curve, however, at the close of the month was considerably above that shown in the corresponding month last year, indicative of noteworthy unemployment gains during the month reviewed.

Slight losses in employment only, were registered in the manufacturing industries during

March over the previous month, the 485 unions reporting with a membership of 50,949 persons showing 18.4 per cent of the members out of work on the last day of the month, contrasted with 17.4 per cent in February. Activity in the garment trades of Quebec showed some curtailment from February, and among glass workers who, however, formed but a small share of the total membership in the manufacturing industries, the increase in idleness recorded was pronounced. An unfavourable employment balance was also maintained by fur, leather, textile and wood workers, bakers and confectioners, and meat cutters and butchers. Papermakers, printing tradesmen, and iron and steel workers all reported fractional gains in activity over February. Among cigar makers, and hat and cap workers the situation was substantially improved, and somewhat better conditions prevailed for general labourers. A noteworthy drop in the volume of work available was reflected in the manufacturing industries as compared with March, 1931, when 9.2 per cent of inactivity was recorded; the garment, and iron and steel trades showing particularly heavy contractions of activity, augmented by important employment losses among papermakers, printing tradesmen, general labourers, and wood and fur workers. On the other hand, a much better employment volume was afforded cigar makers, and textile and glass workers than in March a year ago.

Employment for coal miners during March showed some curtailment from the previous month, the 51 unions from which reports were received with 18,214 members indicating 9.9 per cent of inactivity contrasted with 6.9 per cent in February. This unemployment increase shown over February was confined wholly to the Province of Alberta, British Columbia mines showing nominal improvement in conditions, while in Nova Scotia the same percentage of idleness was reported in both months compared. The situation in coal mining, as a whole, remained unchanged from March, 1931, when the percentage of idleness also stood at 9.9. Alberta miners were afforded the same volume of activity as in March last year, while in Nova Scotia and British Columbia some slight falling off in employment was noted during the month reviewed.

After many months of uninterrupted declines in building and construction operations, the trend of activity at the close of March was favourable, though unemployment still remained at a very high level. For March, returns were tabulated from a total of 248 unions of building tradesmen with 24,565

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.2	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Mar., 1919.....	2.2	3.0	3.9	6.7	1.2	5.3	3.6	8.2	5.0
Mar., 1920.....	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	7.6	3.1
Mar., 1921.....	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
Mar., 1922.....	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
Mar., 1923.....	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8
Mar., 1924.....	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.7
Mar., 1925.....	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.8	11.2	7.8	8.5
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.0	1.3	7.7	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.9	10.0	15.6	9.7
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.5	11.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.8	11.7	8.5	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.3	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.8
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	20.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.9	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Months	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
March, 1919.....	35	0	1.9	2.9	4.2	1.4	3.3	5.6	2.2	3.1	4.0	2.3	6.2	4.7	6.5	10.4	2.7	16.5	3.1	12.1	2.9	1.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	2.0	1.7	6.0	5.0	
March, 1920.....	35	1.9	5.7	8	1.9	5.7	8	1.3	4	3.8	3.1	4.1	12.0	1.8	1.0	14.0	4.6	9.9	2.0	4.1	3.3	1.3	0	1	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.7	3.1		
March, 1921.....	38.2	60.8	11.6	18.0	7.4	4.6	6.9	3.9	14.1	3.8	3.1	4.1	12.0	9.0	4.35	31.0	12.1	23.7	7.2	9.2	0.8	1.3	2.9	1	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.7	3.1		
March, 1922.....	32.2	7.0	5.6	8.1	14.4	4.6	5.1	4.3	30.9	1.9	5.1	8	28.0	2.8	1.14	5.9	10.3	53.4	7.2	9.2	0.8	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.7	3.1		
March, 1923.....	34.1	0	3.9	4.4	6.6	2.9	7.0	3.5	10.8	7.4	2.3	1.1	0.27	2.8	1.4	5.9	8.3	20.6	4.5	6.1	3.2	3.6	1.5	5	4.7	2.9	1.5	6.4	6.7		
March, 1924.....	8.3	41.8	3.9	10.2	15.9	5.7	1.2	7.9	10.0	18.8	16.4	10.8	4.1	9.5	7.7	7.55	1.3	26.4	4.5	6.1	4.2	3.6	1.3	1.3	0	4.7	2.9	1.5	6.4	6.7	
March, 1925.....	1.3	19.4	17.6	5.2	12.2	4.3	1.5	5.3	5.5	6.5	17.4	5.4	12.7	13.7	3.1	6.3	3.5	10.3	5.2	5.4	3.0	5.9	3.3	1.3	0	4.7	2.9	1.5	6.4	6.7	
March, 1926.....	1.0	12.3	5.2	16.2	2.3	3.3	8.0	3.3	8.0	3.3	3.3	5.5	5.21	4.4	3.0	16.5	0.13	6.5	4.5	6.5	5.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	0	4.7	2.9	1.5	6.4	6.7	
March, 1927.....	0	3.10	4.6	6.1	11.7	5.0	8.4	3.3	8.0	3.3	3.3	5.5	5.21	4.4	3.0	16.5	0.13	6.5	4.5	6.5	5.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	0	4.7	2.9	1.5	6.4	6.7	
March, 1928.....	0	3.10	4.6	6.1	11.7	5.0	8.4	3.3	8.0	3.3	3.3	5.5	5.21	4.4	3.0	16.5	0.13	6.5	4.5	6.5	5.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	0	4.7	2.9	1.5	6.4	6.7	
March, 1929.....	1.2	2.8	6.5	3.9	4.6	3.6	6.4	4.6	10.3	2.7	18.8	7.3	3.2	2.8	5.32	3	0.16	5.17	4.0	4.2	9.3	3.7	3	4	5	2.9	1.0	5.1	6.0	5.7	
January, 1930.....	18.4	12.2	6.6	8.8	11.6	8.0	15.8	4.6	13.2	2.7	18.8	7.2	21.4	6.9	11.5	30.8	0.87	2.34	8.1	3.7	6.8	8.1	3	1.8	0	5.4	2.5	8.3	10.8	8.5	
February, 1930.....	2.3	13.0	8.4	8.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	21.4	6.9	11.5	30.8	0.87	2.34	8.1	3.7	6.8	8.1	3	1.8	0	5.4	2.5	8.3	10.8	8.5	
March, 1930.....	1.8	17.9	11.8	7.4	7.1	7.5	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1.0	9.7	6.9	9.4	34.6	0.24	1.30	5	2.0	5.8	4	7	3.2	0	5.6	1.6	9.0	11.5	11.5	
April, 1930.....	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	8.5	5.0	9.2	3.7	23.0	1.0	16.7	11.1	3.3	10.1	126.5	0.21	2.23	6.8	20.4	5	1.4	3.2	0	5.6	1.6	9.0	11.5	11.5	
May, 1930.....	1.3	12.7	9.2	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.8	4.1	12.7	8.4	5.1	3.3	20.5	6.1	11.4	30.5	0.22	2.23	6.8	20.4	5	1.4	3.2	0	5.6	1.6	9.0	11.5	11.5
June, 1930.....	1.3	2.3	6.9	12.4	3.0	4.8	9.4	3.1	18.8	4.1	12.7	8.4	5.1	3.3	20.5	6.1	11.4	30.5	0.22	2.23	6.8	20.4	5	1.4	3.2	0	5.6	1.6	9.0	11.5	11.5
July, 1930.....	0.22	2.8	8.7	7.3	3.7	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.0	3.4	29.1	19.4	16.7	12.3	8.2	10.7	43.1	0.21	2.23	6.8	20.4	5	1.4	3.2	0	5.6	1.6	9.0	11.5	11.5	
August, 1930.....	1.2	18.8	6.5	8.0	6.7	5.7	7.1	11.8	7.5	7.3	5.3	3.8	8.17	2.3	6.1	16.4	142.3	0.85	3.28	5.0	29.4	4.9	7	1.8	0	5.6	1.6	9.0	11.5	11.5	
September, 1930.....	1.5	17.2	5.3	8.7	3.8	8.3	11.9	6.8	16.5	8.6	38.3	6.1	20.3	13.2	6.1	16.4	142.3	0.85	3.28	5.0	29.4	4.9	7	1.8	0	5.6	1.6	9.0	11.5	11.5	
October, 1930.....	3.8	8.6	1.9	10.7	6.6	8.9	13.9	6.8	16.5	8.6	38.3	6.1	20.3	13.2	6.1	16.4	142.3	0.85	3.28	5.0	29.4	4.9	7	1.8	0	5.6	1.6	9.0	11.5	11.5	
November, 1930.....	13.3	20.2	2.2	14.8	7.0	11.1	21.9	7.2	21.1	13.7	31.4	13.9	28.7	16.0	7.7	22.2	83.0	0.67	9.31	5	22.0	5.8	4	1.1	0	5.6	1.6	9.0	11.5	11.5	
December, 1930.....	11.5	41.2	7.6	17.7	6.4	14.5	28.4	7.3	31.4	38.9	12.3	24.0	53.8	24.2	9.8	22.9	39.9	0.98	6.44	10.6	31.5	12.1	1.0	6.7	0	3.7	1.3	13.8	10.8	10.8	
January, 1931.....	11.5	41.2	7.6	17.7	6.4	14.5	28.4	7.3	31.4	38.9	12.3	24.0	53.8	24.2	9.8	22.9	39.9	0.98	6.44	10.6	31.5	12.1	1.0	6.7	0	3.7	1.3	13.8	10.8	10.8	
February, 1931.....	19.2	22.4	6.2	10.2	12.8	10.7	18.7	6.8	4	11.3	20.0	11.3	17.9	7.9	7.9	9.52	3	38.7	4.6	11.0	28.3	11.1	1.0	7.0	0	3.7	1.3	13.8	10.8	10.8	
March, 1931.....	4.0	34.4	12.4	9.2	10.2	10.7	18.7	6.8	4	11.3	20.0	11.3	17.9	7.9	7.9	9.52	3	38.7	4.6	11.0	28.3	11.1	1.0	7.0	0	3.7	1.3	13.8	10.8	10.8	
April, 1931.....	2.4	31.8	13.2	11.1	11.1	10.3	17.9	6.8	4	11.3	20.0	11.3	17.9	7.9	7.9	9.52	3	38.7	4.6	11.0	28.3	11.1	1.0	7.0	0	3.7	1.3	13.8	10.8	10.8	
May, 1931.....	1.4	31.8	13.2	11.1	11.1	10.3	17.9	6.8	4	11.3	20.0	11.3	17.9	7.9	7.9	9.52	3	38.7	4.6	11.0	28.3	11.1	1.0	7.0	0	3.7	1.3	13.8	10.8	10.8	
June, 1931.....	1.4	31.8	13.2	11.1	11.1	10.3	17.9	6.8	4	11.3	20.0	11.3	17.9	7.9	7.9	9.52	3	38.7	4.6	11.0	28.3	11.1	1.0	7.0	0	3.7	1.3	13.8	10.8	10.8	
July, 1931.....	1.5	33.8	13.7	11.8	4	7.1	26.3	7.4	31.7	8.7	33.7	4.7	8.7	62.5	7.4	12.0	10.7	6.9	6.9	9.2	10.8	1.3	6.6	6.7	0	4.9	1.6	14.4	14.9	14.9	
August, 1931.....	1.5	33.8	13.7	11.8	4	7.1	26.3	7.4	31.7	8.7	33.7	4.7	8.7	62.5	7.4	12.0	10.7	6.9	6.9	9.2	10.8	1.3	6.6	6.7	0	4.9	1.6	14.4	14.9	14.9	
September, 1931.....	7.7	37.8	17.5	16.1	4.5	27.5	35.0	45.4	17.6	30.9	17.3	36.0	4.2	11.8	25.5	130.8	0.22	4.38	9.8	17.0	10.8	1.3	6.6	6.7	0	4.9	1.6	14.4	14.9	14.9	
October, 1931.....	6.0	24.6	6.2	29.0	6.0	15.7	7.7	10.3	36.0	15.8	17.3	36.0	4.2	11.8	25.5	130.8	0.22	4.38	9.8	17.0	10.8	1.3	6.6	6.7	0	4.9	1.6	14.4	14.9	14.9	
November, 1931.....	15.6	34.1	6.2	31.0	10.0	12.8	15.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	0	4.9	1.6	14.4	14.9	14.9
December, 1931.....	30.0	30.1	9.5	19.5	10.0	12.8	15.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	0	4.9	1.6	14.4	14.9	14.9
January, 1932.....	20.0	40.0	10.0	33.8	13.4	12.2	15.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	0	4.9	1.6	14.4	14.9	14.9
February, 1932.....	21.0	42.0	12.0	34.1	14.3	11.7	13.6	11.0	59.2	15.6	31.7	12.2	15.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	11.7	49.3	0	4.9	1.6	14.4	14.9	14.9
March, 1932.....	0.20	3.9	9.9	18.4	12.4	13.3	23.8	12.1	35.4	13.8	17.8	16.1	9.3	21.1	16.4	30.9	0.63	8.27	3	13.3	13.4	14.1	1.2	10.9	11.1	0	4.9	1.6	14.4	14.9	14.9



members, 15,292, or 62.3 per cent, of whom were without employment on the last day of the month, contrasted with 65.3 per cent in February. The most appreciable gains in employment from February were recorded by carpenters and joiners and electrical workers, increases on a much smaller scale being registered by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and bridge and structural iron workers. On the other hand, plumbers and steamfitters, granite and stonecutters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers reported a noteworthy drop in the volume of work afforded as compared with February, and employment for hod carriers and building labourers was somewhat curtailed. A considerable increase in slackness was registered in the building trades over March, 1931, when 45.7 per cent of the membership represented was without work; hod carriers and building labourers alone showed a better situation during the month reviewed, while the remaining trades reflected extensive employment losses.

The transportation industries, with 795 unions reporting a membership of 63,201 persons in March, indicated an unemployment percentage of 12.3 at the close of the month, compared with percentages of 13.5 in February and 10.9 in March last year. Steam railway employees, whose returns comprised about 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, and navigation workers, were somewhat better engaged than in February, while among street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs fractional contractions of activity were shown. Steam railway employees, navigation workers, and teamsters and chauffeurs all participated in the slightly unfavourable employment movement shown as compared with March, 1931. Street and electric railway employees, on the other hand, reported nominal gains in activity.

Retail clerks during March reported a drop in the volume of work available over both the preceding month and March last year, according to the returns tabulated from 4 unions, combining a membership of 1,176 persons. Of these 3.4 per cent were unemployed on the last day of the month in contrast with 0.7 per cent of inactivity in February and with 1.8 per cent in March, 1931.

From associations of civic employees in March, 72 reports were tabulated, covering

8,604 members, 474 of whom were reported idle, a percentage of 5.5 compared with percentages of 6.3 in February and 1.5 in March last year.

The employment tendency in the miscellaneous group of trades during March was toward lessened activity, though the change from February was fractional only. This was manifest by the returns tabulated from 126 unions with an aggregate of 5,243 persons, 1,128 or 21.5 per cent of whom were reported as unemployed on the last day of March, compared with 20.6 per cent in February. Unemployment for stationary engineers and firemen was the chief factor in this slightly unfavourable movement, shown during March, though employment for unclassified workers and theatre and stage employees also declined slightly. On the contrary, hotel and restaurant employees and barbers reported a somewhat better situation than in February. In the miscellaneous group of trades, compared with the returns for March, 1931, when 17.0 per cent of the members reported were idle, unclassified workers alone indicated better employment conditions during the month reviewed, the gains for these workers being substantial; while of the recessions among the remaining tradesmen those recorded by stationary engineers and firemen were the most extensive.

Among fishermen all members were reported at work in March as in the preceding month, while in March a year ago 4.0 per cent of inactivity was registered.

Lumber workers and loggers, with 4 unions embracing 805 members in March, reported 165 of their members idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 20.5, in contrast with 21.2 per cent of unemployment in February. A much improved situation was shown from March last year, when 34.0 per cent of the members recorded were without work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1931 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for March of each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1930, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

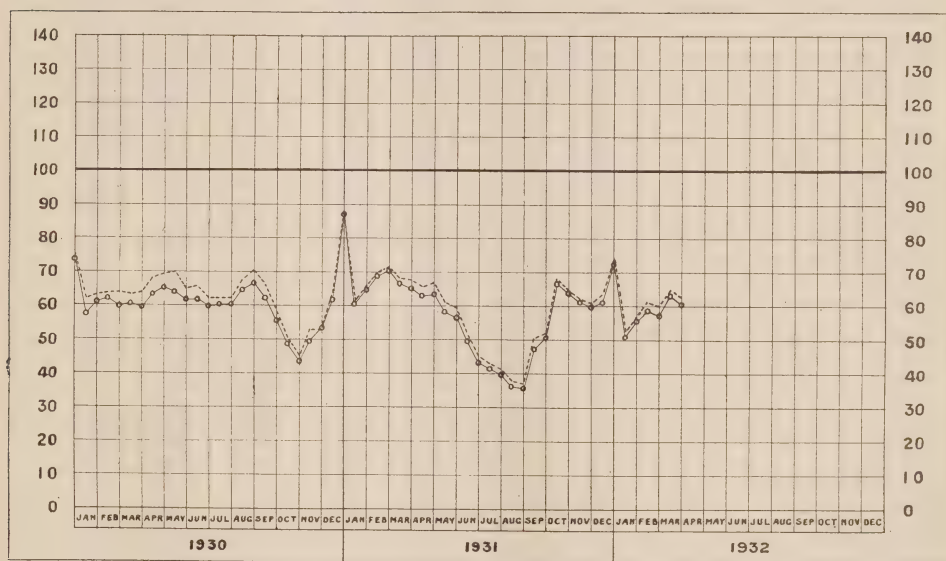
### (3) Employment Office Reports for March, 1932

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of March, 1932, showed an increase of 5 per cent in the average daily placements over those of the preceding period, but a decline of more than 20 per cent when a comparison was made with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding period of 1931. Substantial gains over last month were reported in services and farming, with a small increase also registered in manufacturing. All other groups showed declines, except transportation, which remained unchanged. In comparison with March, 1931,

being made semi-monthly. As may be seen from the graph, the curve, both of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications, rose during the first half of the month, but each recorded a decline during the latter half of the period under review, and the close of March were, respectively, 5 and 4 points below the levels shown at the close of March a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 65.1 during the first half and 62.6 during the second half of March, 1932, in contrast with the ratios of 68.3 and 67.8 during the corresponding periods of 1931. The ratios of placements to each 100 applica-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications \_\_\_\_\_ Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



the loss shown was mainly attributable to a large reduction in placements in construction and maintenance, followed by a marked decline in services. Losses in the remaining industrial divisions were partly offset, however, by a noteworthy gain in farming, due to increased placements in this group under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1930, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations

tions during the periods under review were 63.3 and 60.8, as compared with 66.8 and 65.2 during the corresponding month of 1931.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during March, 1932, was 1,411, as compared with a daily average of 1,781 during the corresponding month a year ago and with 1,338 recorded daily in February, 1932.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,211, in comparison with 2,617 in March,



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1932

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1931
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	678	34	707	718	112	535	1,160	91
Halifax.....	451	22	478	424	37	387	823	39
New Glasgow.....	71	12	72	137	29	37	193	41
Sydney.....	156	0	157	157	46	111	144	11
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	539	0	602	540	114	426	808	72
Chatham.....	66	0	92	67	24	43	199	18
Moncton.....	167	0	164	167	33	134	103	28
St. John.....	306	0	346	306	57	249	506	26
<b>Quebec</b> .....	1,703	130	4,221	2,270	1,050	511	1,854	1,108
Amos.....	0	4	5	0	0	0	11	11
Hull.....	136	0	343	136	136	0	92	195
Montreal.....	914	76	2,382	925	432	380	1,159	401
Quebec.....	389	30	944	772	247	116	456	209
Rouyn.....	9	0	20	9	8	1	10	5
Sherbrooke.....	140	0	306	143	139	4	48	126
Three Rivers.....	115	20	221	285	88	10	78	161
<b>Ontario</b> .....	18,789	367	27,935	18,792	3,644	14,520	36,632	4,639
Arden.....	9	0	9	9	9	0	0	.....
Belleville.....	142	2	178	140	16	124	215	19
Brantford.....	985	0	1,241	985	55	930	2,729	62
Chatham.....	65	13	173	48	26	22	979	43
Cobalt.....	13	0	62	24	24	0	77	93
Fort Frances.....	232	0	180	238	37	201	246	.....
Fort William.....	447	0	506	450	376	74	308	32
Guelph.....	140	19	309	137	20	105	1,232	41
Hamilton.....	554	31	1,060	572	221	293	3,390	262
Kingston.....	2,146	11	2,182	2,143	74	2,069	956	67
Kitchener.....	1,264	1	1,377	1,264	39	1,223	706	96
London.....	2,791	12	2,779	2,799	129	2,640	1,288	127
Niagara Falls.....	102	5	95	111	52	50	680	47
North Bay.....	54	0	90	54	40	14	273	49
Oshawa.....	2,031	0	2,092	2,026	66	1,960	691	51
Ottawa.....	590	66	1,120	642	326	176	2,754	337
Pembroke.....	179	0	292	179	30	149	31	62
Peterborough.....	83	8	105	98	46	35	402	61
Port Arthur.....	401	0	362	399	385	11	2,029	1,244
St. Catharines.....	151	5	249	136	60	76	2,050	49
St. Thomas.....	479	8	501	472	57	415	803	34
Sarnia.....	318	1	325	317	125	192	453	51
Sault Ste. Marie.....	38	1	324	51	19	13	104	24
Stratford.....	92	0	118	92	61	30	519	121
Sudbury.....	150	19	558	135	119	16	786	52
Timmins.....	88	0	174	83	50	33	314	88
Toronto.....	4,831	140	10,795	4,811	993	3,481	9,722	1,367
Windsor.....	414	25	679	377	189	188	2,895	160
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	4,064	26	5,257	4,068	2,268	1,775	14,522	1,042
Brandon.....	476	16	568	454	130	324	573	104
Dauphin.....	59	0	138	58	33	25	228	15
Portage la Prairie.....	23	1	21	19	17	2	0	.....
Winnipeg.....	3,506	9	4,530	3,537	2,088	1,424	13,721	923
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	1,985	332	2,230	1,843	983	828	2,988	952
Estevan.....	133	0	202	128	22	106	143	8
Moose Jaw.....	560	77	515	516	148	336	754	116
North Battleford.....	102	9	77	100	91	9	53	17
Prince Albert.....	123	31	174	93	60	33	124	62
Regina.....	386	163	461	361	263	98	629	407
Saskatoon.....	336	15	398	323	248	75	842	210
Swift Current.....	95	0	121	89	64	25	360	54
Weyburn.....	105	29	109	92	28	64	46	32
Yorkton.....	145	8	173	141	59	82	37	46
<b>Alberta</b> .....	4,311	21	7,764	4,320	1,381	2,922	13,734	2,394
Calgary.....	832	0	2,507	844	799	45	6,229	1,757
Drumheller.....	99	0	272	93	63	30	134	119
Edmonton.....	1,782	21	2,858	1,781	422	1,342	5,952	421
Lethbridge.....	1,205	0	1,761	1,209	42	1,167	960	53
Medicine Hat.....	393	0	366	393	55	338	459	44
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	3,206	22	6,555	3,308	1,167	2,039	5,490	603
Cranbrook.....	201	0	236	201	197	4	141	17
Kamloops.....	22	3	172	30	19	6	117	28
Nanaimo.....	294	1	405	283	5	278	830	4
Nelson.....	74	0	86	73	61	12	41	59
New Westminster.....	58	0	164	62	39	23	95	27
Penticton.....	279	4	291	280	186	88	141	37
Prince George.....	81	0	110	81	81	0	4	3
Prince Rupert.....	5	0	32	5	0	5	295	39
Revelstoke.....	9	0	60	9	0	9	0	5
Vancouver.....	632	14	3,341	735	415	229	2,889	293
Victoria.....	1,551	0	1,658	1,549	164	1,385	937	91
<b>Canada</b> .....	35,275	932	55,271	35,859	10,719	23,556	77,188	10,943
Men.....	28,586	338	45,127	28,552	7,560	20,891	68,860	7,521
Women.....	6,689	594	10,144	7,307	3,159	2,665	8,328	3,422

\*42 Placements effected by offices since closed.

1931. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1932 averaged 2,223 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during March, 1932, was 1,371, of which 429 were in regular employment and 942 in work of a week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,306 during the preceding month. Placements in March a year ago averaged 1,727 daily, being 421 in regular and 1,306 in casual employment.

During the month of March, 1932, the offices of the Service referred 35,859 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 34,275 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 10,719, of which 7,560 were of men and 3,159 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 23,556. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 28,586 for men and 6,689 for women, a total of 35,275, while applications for work numbered 55,271, of which 45,127 were from men and 10,144 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1922, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932 (3 months).....	32,640	64,989	97,629

#### NOVA SCOTIA

During March orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia called for nearly 4 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 11 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 5 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a loss of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with March, 1931. The only groups to show any gain in placements over March of last year were construction and maintenance and mining, the increase in the latter being nominal only. Of the declines in other groups, that in services was the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were: construction and maintenance, 247; trade, 30; and services

349, of which 250 were of household workers. During the month 45 men and 67 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders listed at employment offices in New Brunswick during March called for nearly 4 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 27 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements also declined over 3 per cent when compared with February and 25 per cent in comparison with March, 1931. The decrease in placements from March of last year was due to reductions under construction and maintenance and services, as the changes in all other divisions were nominal only. The majority of placements made during the month were in construction and maintenance and services, there being 86 in the former and 420 in the latter. Included in the placements under the service group were 322, of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 67 of men and 47 of women.

#### QUEBEC

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during March were over 46 per cent better than in the previous month and nearly 2 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 50 per cent in comparison with February and of over 17 per cent when compared with March, 1931. The increase in placements over March of last year was due to a gain in services although manufacturing and transportation also showed improvement. The gains in these divisions, however, were partly offset by losses in other groups, those in logging, construction and maintenance and trade being the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing 102; construction and maintenance 210; and services 1,186, of which 638 were of household workers. There were 452 men and 598 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

There was an increase of over 3 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during March when compared with the preceding month, but a loss of over 36 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were indicated in place-



ments under both comparisons. The large decline in placements from March of last year was attributable to fewer workers being sent to highway construction camps, as although many men had been sent to this work during the month under review, the number was not so great as in March, 1931, the camps having been filled earlier during the past winter. There was also a large decrease in placements in the services division, with somewhat smaller declines in manufacturing, trade, transportation and farming. Logging was the only group to show any gain of importance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing 561; logging 400; farming 346; transportation 69; construction and maintenance 13,293; trade 298; and services 3,123, of which 1,954 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,374 of men and 1,270 of women.

#### MANITOBA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at offices in Manitoba during March, were 12 per cent better than in the preceding month and about 50 per cent greater than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 10 per cent in placements when compared with February and of over 51 per cent in comparison with March, 1931. The substantial gain in placements over March of last year was due to work provided on highway construction and farms under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act. The only decrease of importance was in services, but small declines were also shown in trade and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included: farming 1,070; construction and maintenance, 1,944; trade 45; and services, 939, of which 697 were household workers. There were 1,898 men and 370 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

During the month of March there were over 14 per cent more positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan than in the preceding month, but over 23 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 8 per cent higher than in February but nearly 23 per cent less than in March, 1931. Reduced placements under construction and maintenance, with smaller declines in logging and services, accounted for the decrease in comparison with March of last year. These losses were, however, partly offset by increased farm placements and a small gain in trade. The

changes in other groups were of minor importance only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing 41; farming 452; transportation 22; construction and maintenance 583; trade 67; and services 641; of which 441 were of household workers. During the month 622 men and 361 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

There was a decrease of nearly 3 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during March, when compared with the preceding month, and of over 18 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed similar percentages of change under both comparisons. There were large reductions in placements under construction and maintenance and logging in comparison with March of last year, which were mainly responsible for the decline for the province as a whole. Fewer placements were, however, also made in services, mining and manufacturing. The only gain of importance was in farming, but trade also showed slight improvement. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing 25; logging 46; farming 486; construction and maintenance 3,117; trade 27; and services 567, of which 353 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,111 of men and 270 of women.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during March, was over 6 per cent greater than in the preceding month and nearly 5 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed a gain of over 7 per cent when compared with February and of over 5 per cent in comparison with March, 1931. The increase in placements over March of last year was due to relief work provided on highway construction as all other industrial divisions showed declines, those in logging and services being the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing 24; logging 21; farming 88; construction and maintenance 2,463; trade 24; and services 576, of which 362 were of household workers. There were 991 men and 176 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Movement of Labour

During the month of March, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 10,719 placements in regular employment, 3,770 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 210 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 187 going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 23 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate from Ontario centres during March totalled 58, all of which were to provincial points. For employment within their respective zones Port Arthur despatched 34 bushmen, Fort William 4 bushmen, and Hamilton 1 stationman. The Port Arthur zone was also the destination of 2 mine workers travelling from Sudbury. In addition, the Fort William office granted certificates for reduced transportation to 9 bush workers bound for points in the Fort Frances zone. Travelling from Niagara Falls 5 riggers were conveyed to Timmins, while from North Bay 3 highway construction workers proceeded to Kingston.

In Manitoba 85 certificates for reduced transportation were granted during March, 63 provincial and 22 interprovincial. Provincially the Winnipeg office transferred 3 farm domestics and 3 hotel workers to Brandon, and 55 farm hands and 2 mine labourers within its own zone. The movement of labour outside the province also originated at Winnipeg, from which centre 3 farm hands, 1 café cook and 1 domestic were conveyed to Port Arthur,

and 16 farm hands and 1 farm domestic to various rural points in Saskatchewan.

Offices in Saskatchewan despatched 16 workers at the special reduced rate during March, all to provincial employment. Of these, 12 travelled on certificates issued at Regina to points within the same zone, and included 7 school teachers and 5 farm hands, while from Moose Jaw 1 school teacher and 1 farm hand were conveyed to employment within the territory covered by that zone office. The balance of this provincial movement was from Saskatoon, 1 farm hand and 1 farm housekeeper proceeding from this centre to North Battleford.

By offices in Alberta 48 transfers at the reduced rate were effected during March, 47 of which were to centres within the province. The Edmonton office assisted in the despatch of 1 farm hand and 1 highway construction timekeeper to Calgary, 1 farm hand to Lethbridge, and of 26 farm hands, 3 farm household workers, 4 bush workers, 1 miner, 1 truck driver, and 1 cook to employment within the Edmonton zone. Travelling from Calgary 4 farm hands were destined to Drumheller, 2 farm domestics to Lethbridge, 1 farm household worker to Edmonton, and 1 farm hand to a point within the Calgary zone. The 1 interprovincial transfer was of a farm worker journeying from Edmonton to Saskatoon.

The movement of labour in British Columbia during March comprised the transfer of 3 workers, the Vancouver office granting certificates to 1 engineer and 1 cleaner and presser bound for Nelson, and to 1 hotel cook travelling to Vernon.

Of the 210 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during March, 76 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 130 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 4 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during March, 1932

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during March was \$3,323,602; this was an increase of \$745,005 or 28.9 per cent over the February total of \$2,578,597, but a decrease of \$6,625,377 or 66.6 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of \$9,948,979 reported for the same month in 1931. Building costs, as shown by the Bureau's index number of wholesale prices of building materials, were, however, lower than in 1931 and any other year since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted nearly 400 permits for dwellings valued at over \$900,000

and some 1,100 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$2,200,000. In addition, three centres reported that they had authorized five engineering projects valued at approximately \$128,000. In February, authority was given for the erection of some 300 dwellings and nearly 800 other buildings, estimated at approximately \$1,100,000 and \$1,400,000, respectively, while an engineering project, valued at \$20,495, was also reported.

New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized during March as compared with the preceding month. The greatest gains were those of



ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS  
INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS  
AS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	March, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1931
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward I'd—</b>			
Charlottetown.....			222,735
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>			
*Halifax.....	55,850	66,400	222,735
New Glasgow.....	50,560	66,225	220,485
*Sydney.....	770	175	1,700
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>			
Fredericton.....	4,520	Nil	550
*Moncton.....	15,755	14,055	29,730
*Saint John.....	1,500	Nil	8,600
<b>Quebec.....</b>			
*Montreal—*Maison-	1,750	11,600	2,800
neuve.....	12,505	2,455	18,330
*Quebec.....	950,393	797,314	3,369,422
*Shawinigan Falls...			
*Sherbrooke.....	839,108	727,599	2,970,148
*Three Rivers.....	71,785	34,015	241,924
*Westmount.....	700	5,000	300
<b>Ontario.....</b>			
Belleville.....	14,000	25,900	24,000
*Brantford.....	24,150	600	15,800
*Chatham.....	650	4,200	117,250
*Fort William.....	1,697,935	1,173,615	3,143,686
*Galt.....	2,400	200	400
*Guelph.....	20,028	23,115	62,043
*Hamilton.....	6,700	2,325	15,000
*Kingston.....	11,050	1,650	10,900
*Kitchener.....	18,521	2,450	16,525
*London.....	25,425	6,270	20,605
*Niagara Falls.....	113,500	105,300	783,950
*Oshawa.....	12,645	3,115	12,157
*Ottawa.....	4,710	31,335	39,121
*Peterborough.....	79,060	32,245	150,835
*Port Arthur.....	690	5,230	6,380
*Stratford.....	1,475	155	20,500
*St. Catharines.....	350,275	139,700	325,240
*St. Thomas.....	Nil	Nil	7,500
*Sarnia.....	12,475	10,650	145
*Sault Ste. Marie....	2,725	60	6,268
*Toronto.....	3,020	350	7,803
York and East	5,144	42,120	158,085
Townships.....	900	2,650	6,140
Welland.....	7,570	2,160	14,195
*Windsor.....	13,475	14,300	29,455
East Windsor.....	994	33,000	2,550
Riverside.....	Nil		3,150
Sandwich.....	4,500	Nil	450
Walkerville.....	4,000	Nil	8,000
Woodstock.....	7,381	2,825	4,017
<b>Manitoba.....</b>			
*Brandon.....	41,200	63,750	311,277
*St. Boniface.....	500	1,250	77
*Winnipeg.....	4,850	Nil	4,550
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>			
*Moose Jaw.....	35,850	62,500	306,650
*Regina.....	218,325	37,426	370,504
*Saskatoon.....	111,800	Nil	11,604
*Albany.....	94,500	19,926	244,450
*Albion.....	12,025	17,500	114,450
*Alton.....	85,403	179,371	1,281,023
*Burlington.....	49,943	141,511	208,090
*Cambridge.....	31,410	30,465	55,125
*Chatham.....	2,405	7,035	1,009,600
*Medicine Hat.....	1,645	360	8,208
<b>British Columbia.....</b>			
*Kamloops.....	258,741	246,666	1,220,602
*Nanaimo.....	975	400	39,800
*New Westminster....	8,215	5,300	170
*Prince Rupert.....	12,675	16,845	45,975
*Vancouver.....	12,965	10,035	9,518
*North Vancouver....	186,715	193,665	1,001,135
*Victoria.....	11,350	3,150	9,935
<b>Total—61 cities....</b>	<b>25,846</b>	<b>17,271</b>	<b>114,069</b>
<b>Total—61 cities....</b>	<b>3,323,602</b>	<b>2,578,597</b>	<b>9,948,979</b>
<b>*Total—35 cities....</b>	<b>2,820,670</b>	<b>2,391,137</b>	<b>8,218,570</b>

\$584,320 or 49·8 per cent in Quebec, and \$180,899 or 483·4 per cent in Saskatchewan. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of \$93,968 or 52·4 per cent in Alberta was greatest.

As compared with March, 1931, all provinces recorded decreases; the largest reduction was that of \$2,419,029 or 71·8 per cent in Quebec.

Of the larger cities, Montreal registered a gain as compared with the preceding month, but a falling-off as compared with March of last year. Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed declines in both comparisons.

Of the smaller centres, Sydney, Three Rivers, Belleville, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sandwich, Woodstock, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert and North Vancouver reported higher totals than in either February, 1932, or March, 1931.

*Cumulative record for first quarter, 1932.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during March, and in the first quarter of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials in the first quarter of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in March	Value of permits issued in First Quarter	Indexes of value of permits issued in First Quarter (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in First Quarter (1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1932.....	3,323,602	8,664,128	38·5	79·3
1931.....	9,948,979	24,746,094	110·0	83·3
1930.....	13,356,787	29,493,262	131·1	96·6
1929.....	24,068,018	42,950,228	190·9	100·1
1928.....	15,128,413	33,163,338	147·4	96·6
1927.....	11,713,640	25,028,353	111·3	97·0
1926.....	10,634,491	22,493,574	100·0	102·0
1925.....	8,631,627	19,931,015	88·2	102·9
1924.....	9,493,620	18,047,999	80·2	112·2
1923.....	9,658,950	19,478,119	86·6	110·6
1922.....	10,615,531	18,680,173	83·0	108·0
1921.....	7,290,589	13,569,512	60·3	135·7
1920.....	8,736,675	18,909,986	84·1	139·4

The aggregate value of the building permits issued in the first quarter of 1932 was less than in the same period in any of the years since 1920, but, as already stated, the wholesale prices of building materials have this year been considerably lower than in the same period in any of the last twelve years.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. The summary showing the employment situation during March, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment throughout the country.

### Great Britain

Employment during March showed a substantial improvement which affected most industries. It was most pronounced in the building, coal mining, general engineering and textile industries (except jute manufacture), in the clothing trades (except boot and shoe manufacture), in pottery, glass bottle, metal goods, motor vehicle and cycle manufacture, in the woodworking, printing and distributive trades, and in hotel and boarding house service. On the other hand there was a decline in employment in pig iron manufacture and constructional engineering, in the boot and shoe, and rubber industries, and in dock and harbour service.

The improvement was experienced in all divisions of the country, being most marked in the North-Western division. Employment was still very slack, however, in the South of England and very bad in all other areas. In the Midlands and the North of England and also in Northern Ireland employment was better than it was a year ago.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at March 21, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 20·8, as compared with 22·0 at February 22, 1932, and with 21·5 at March 23, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at March 21, 1932, was 17·5, as compared with 18·2 at February 22, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·3, as compared with 3·8. For males alone, the percentage at March 21, 1932, was 24·1, and for females 12·5; at February 22, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25·0 and 14·2.

At March 21, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,042,444 wholly unemployed, 422,676 temporarily stopped, and 102,212 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,567,332. This was 133,841 less than a month before, and 12,786 less than a year before. The total included 2,073,370 men, 65,290 boys, 380,965 women and 47,707 girls.

The 2,042,444 wholly unemployed included 829,882 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years, and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after 12th November, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 901,020 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 192,074 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 119,468 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at March 21, 1932, was 2,627,076.

### United States

According to computations made by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour, employment decreased 1·5 per cent in March, 1932, as compared with February, 1932, and earnings decreased 2·4 per cent. This computation is based on returns made by 60,896 establishments in 16 major industrial groups having in March 4,564,141 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$97,884,467. Increased employment was reported in three of these industrial groups. Anthracite mining reported a gain of 3·5 per cent in number of employees coupled with an increase of 6·7 per cent in earnings, while the retail trade and dyeing and cleaning groups reported smaller increases in employment combined with slight decreases in earnings. The remaining thirteen groups reported decreases in both employment and earnings from February to March.

In a statement in its official publication, the *Monthly Survey of Business*, of April 21, the American Federation of Labour estimated the number of unemployed in the United States at over 8,000,000 at that date.



## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring

adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or

employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper

books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrear; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, those included under the "A" groups containing either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned, and those coming under the "B" group containing the Fair Wages Clause specified in the "B" Conditions as given above:—



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

**Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Etc.)**

Painting of south leaf of the Bascule Bridge over Burlington Channel, near Hamilton, Ontario. Name of contractors, The C. J. Pott Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 25, 1932. Amount of contract, \$5,050. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages, not less than	Hours of labour, not more than
	per hour	per day
Steel bridge painters.....	\$0 60	8
Paint spraying machine operator....	0 60	8
Air compressor operator.....	0 60	8
Air operated bridge cleaning tool operator.....	0 50	8
Sand blasting machine operator....	0 50	8
Carpenters.....	0 90	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 70	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8

Purchase, demolition and removal of Dominion Government buildings, Windsor, Ontario. Name of contractors, Runnymede Wrecking and Salvage Co., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, March 29, 1932. Amount of contract, \$240. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages, not less than	Hours of labour, not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 75	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8
Steam hoist engineer, 1 drum (when used in building trades).....	1 10	8
Steam hoist engineer, 2 drums and up (when used in building trades).....	1 25	8
Steam hoist engineer, 1 drum (when used in excavating work).....	1 02	8
Steam hoist engineer, 2 drums and up (when used in excavating work).....	1 18	8

Construction of repairs, renewals, etc. to the hull, housing, crane, turn-table, anchor casings, etc., of Dredge P. W. D. "No. 110," Lauzon, P.Q. Name of contractors, Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Lauzon, P.Q. Date of contract, April 6, 1932. Amount of contract, \$8,125. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages, not less than	Hours of Labour, not more than
	per hour	per day
Platers.....	\$0 60	8
Riveters.....	0 50	8
Rivet holders.....	0 40	8
Iron caulkers.....	0 50	8
Flangers.....	0 50	8
Fitters.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 55	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Electric welders.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Wood caulkers.....	0 50	8
Painters.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Riggers.....	0 50	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8

Repairs to wooden dump Scows Nos. 10 and 11, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canada Marine Works, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 12, 1932. Amount of contract, \$13,590. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Brooklyn, N.S. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 2, 1932. Amount of contract approximately \$15,695.40. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

**Post Office Department**

Following is a statement of payments made in April, 1932, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
	\$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellors, etc	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont..	261 50
Making and repairing rubber stamps, dater, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont..	135 03
Capital Rubber Stamps Works, Ottawa, Ont..	17 44
Making and supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	
Samuel Dorfman, Quebec, P. Q.....	585 80
Horn Bros. Woolen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont..	1,670 55
Kaufman Rubber Co., Kitchener, Ont.....	104 31
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont..	1,708 70
Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.....	314 50
Mail Bag Fittings.	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	100 00
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	201 40
Scales.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont..	944 70
Letter Boxes, etc.	
F. H. Plant, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	784 00
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa.....	353 30
Amedee Lesieur, Montreal, P. Q.....	5,830 00
Ink, etc.	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.....	379 80
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	98 50
Erection of Mail Accelerator.	
Mahaffy Iron Works Ltd., Toronto, Ont.....	4,928 38

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN BAKERIES AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL 468.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1932 to March 1, 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1931, page 1035, with the following exceptions:

A wage scale has been established. The wages per week are: bench hands \$27.50, doughmen and ovenmen \$32, helpers \$18 for first year and \$20 for second year, apprentices \$12 during first half year to \$24 during fourth year, shippers \$30, finishers and cake-wrappers \$16 and \$18.

One apprentice allowed for every three journeymen employed.

### Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—THE ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF CLOAKS, SUITS AND LADIES' GARMENTS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AND THE MONTREAL JOINT COUNCIL OF THE CLOAK, SUIT AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, COMPOSED OF CUTTERS LOCAL NO. 19, OPERATORS AND FINISHERS LOCAL NO. 43, LOCAL NO. 112, AND PRESSERS LOCAL NO. 61.

Agreement (signed following the strike which was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 288) to be in effect from February 15, 1932, to January 1, 1934, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to that previously in effect and noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 580 and April, 1930, page 447, with some changes in working conditions and with the following wage scale, which is approximately 10 per cent lower than the scale previously in effect: For piece work the basis will be the payment for a week's work by a workman of average ability and efficiency of \$40 to operators and pressers, \$35 to an under presser, \$20 to a piece presser. For week work, sample makers will be paid \$36.

The desired standard of weekly wages for the following classes of employees of average ability and efficiency will be \$40 to a cutter, \$27 to a trimmer and \$15 to a button sewer.

When the union cannot supply help required, non-union help may be employed but such help is not to become part of the regular staff of the shop.

The regular hours are unchanged at 44 per week.

No overtime to be allowed in the four months considered as slack seasons.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

CANADIAN AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER ASSOCIATION AND THE CANADIAN AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER FITTERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 379 OF THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS.

This agreement covers the installation of automatic sprinkler systems or systems for fire extinguishing purposes throughout Canada.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1934, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The agreement is the same as that previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929, page 806, and July, 1927, page 790, with the following exceptions:

Wages: 85 cents per hour for work within a radius of ten miles of journeymen's home town and \$1.05 if required to work outside this area (The former rates were \$1 and \$1.25 per hour.)

One improver allowed to each shop employing three journeymen and one additional improver to each additional journeyman but not more than three improvers in any one shop. Before being classed as journeymen improvers must have served five years at the trade and pass an examination.

WINDSOR AND VICINITY, ONTARIO.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 773.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933.

The agreement which came into effect May 1, 1930, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931, page 710 was continued in effect until December 15, 1931, when it was verbally agreed to reduce the wage rate from \$1.37½ to \$1.25 per hour. The new agreement is the same as the 1930 agreement with the exception of the wage rate which is \$1.25 per hour.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from April 11, 1932, to December 31, 1932.

With certain exceptions noted below, this agreement is similar to the one previously in effect, which was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1931, June 1930, May 1929, and May 1928, the principal clauses having already been summarized in the issue of June and October, 1927.



The minimum number of men per gang remains at 16, but the company is to be the judge of the number of extra men required in any particular cases.

A joint committee to be appointed to discuss grievances. Provision for arbitration, etc. are similar to those in the previous agreement.

The regular hours of work remain at 10 per day.

The wage rates have been reduced approximately 10 per cent and are as follows: For ordinary cargoes, 59 cents per hour for day work, 69 cents for work between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. and 79 cents from midnight to 5 a.m. For work with nitrate, bulk sulphur, full cargoes of china clay and fertilizer, shifting bunker coal and handling cargoes in refrigerators which are to be transported at or below freezing temperature, also for grain trimming and bagging and for work done between deck where there is grain running in a hatch connected with the open deck, the wage rate will be 72 cents per hour for day work, 82 cents for work between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. and 92 cents for work between midnight and 5 a.m.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS SHIPPING COMPANIES AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF CARPENTERS AND SHIPLINERS OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from April 18, 1932, to March 31, 1933.

With the exception of the change in wages noted below, this agreement is similar to the one which was in effect to March 31, 1932, and which was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1930, May 1929 and May 1928, the main clauses having been summarized in the issue for June 1927.

The regular hours remain at 10 per day.

The wage rates have been reduced approximately 10 per cent and are as follows: the regular rate is 59 cents per hour for day work, 69 cents between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. and 79 cents between midnight and 5 a.m. For work in holds of steamers in which bulk sulphur or bulk fertilizer has been stowed and where the old wood is being used in whole or in part, the rate will be 80 cents per hour for day work, 90 cents for night work and \$1.20 between midnight and 5 a.m. But in these cases, if new wood is used, the regular rate will be paid.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1932

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was again downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$7.22 for April as compared with \$7.27 for March; \$8.86 for April, 1931; \$11.24 for April, 1930; \$11.01 for April, 1929; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.51 for April, 1914. The most important decrease was a substantial fall in the price of eggs, while the prices of beef, veal, pork, lard, rice, evaporated apples, prunes, granulated sugar and potatoes were also lower. A substantial increase occurred in the price of butter. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$17.09 at the beginning of April as compared with \$17.16 for March; \$19.18 for April, 1931; \$21.53 for April, 1930; \$21.30 for April, 1929; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to decreases in the prices of anthracite coal. Rent was unchanged in the average.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 continued to decline, being 68.4 for April, as compared with

69.1 for March; 74.4 for April, 1931; 91.7 for April, 1930; 94.5 for April, 1929; 98.4 for April, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.0 for April, 1914. One hundred and twenty-two prices quotations were lower, sixty-three were higher and three hundred and seventeen were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups declined, two advanced and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, because of lower quotations for furs, hides, leather, hogs, calves and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for raw cotton, denim, raw silk and raw wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to reduced quotations for lumber and pulp; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for electrolytic copper, lead, silver, tin, zinc and solder; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of both anthracite and domestic coal which more than offset higher prices for brick, coal tar and cement. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group and the Iron and its Products group were slightly higher, the former because of advances in the prices of barley, oats, peas, bran, shorts, onions and carrots, which more than offset lower prices for rye, wheat, flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and

(Continued on page 620)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Apr. 1914	Apr. 1918	Apr. 1920	Apr. 1921	Apr. 1922	Apr. 1923	Apr. 1925	Apr. 1927	Apr. 1928	Apr. 1929	Apr. 1930	Apr. 1931	Apr. 1932	Apr. 1932
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	49-0	67-8	76-4	70-4	57-6	54-6	57-0	59-6	67-4	70-8	73-2	58-6	50-6	49-8
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	33-0	48-2	49-8	44-4	32-4	30-2	30-6	33-0	40-0	43-8	46-8	34-0	27-4	26-8
Mutton, roast...	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-6	26-3	26-5	25-2	19-0	17-9	18-3	20-2	21-8	24-3	24-9	19-7	15-6	14-6
Pork, leg...	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	21-0	33-2	35-8	32-0	27-4	28-1	29-0	29-7	29-2	30-1	31-8	26-7	22-4	22-1
Pork, salt...	2 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-3	35-7	38-8	34-8	30-0	26-0	27-4	28-5	24-9	29-0	30-3	22-8	15-7	15-3
Bacon, break-fast...	1 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-0	67-2	72-2	66-8	53-2	50-6	49-8	54-0	50-0	53-2	54-8	47-6	32-0	31-8
Lard, pure...	2 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	26-1	48-1	53-7	53-0	41-3	40-0	37-5	39-6	35-3	37-6	40-4	31-9	18-4	17-8
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	38-2	69-4	78-2	56-0	45-0	45-0	48-4	44-2	43-2	44-2	42-8	33-4	23-6	23-0
Eggs, storage...	1 "	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	24-0	46-0	55-8	40-3	33-5	36-3	37-5	38-0	40-2	40-3	36-9	28-4	32-8	24-7
Milk...	6 qts.	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	23-2	43-9	48-6	38-3	30-6	31-7	33-9	34-5	35-0	34-9	32-5	23-2	25-7	19-9
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	53-4	72-0	90-6	89-4	74-4	70-8	73-2	72-6	73-8	75-0	76-8	70-2	61-2	60-0
Butter, cream-ery...	1 "	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	59-0	98-4	131-2	109-4	76-4	96-6	72-8	88-2	84-8	88-6	78-8	66-4	40-8	51-8
Cheese, old...	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	34-7	54-8	72-3	63-9	44-9	55-3	40-7	49-6	47-4	49-0	43-2	37-1	23-7	31-1
Cheese, new...	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-4	33-2	40-2	39-8	30-5	335-8	331-1	330-8	332-6	333-8	332-9	327-8	321-3	321-2
Bread...	15 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-3	31-1	37-7	38-4	28-8	335-8	331-1	330-8	332-6	333-8	332-9	327-8	321-3	321-2
Flour, family...	10 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	64-5	117-0	136-5	127-5	105-0	100-5	118-5	114-0	115-5	115-5	115-5	94-5	70-0	90-0
Rolled Oats...	5 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	33-0	67-0	77-0	66-0	48-0	445-0	50-0	52-0	51-0	449-0	550-0	534-0	330-0	330-0
Rice...	2 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	22-0	40-0	42-0	32-0	28-0	31-0	30-0	30-0	31-5	31-5	31-5	25-0	23-5	23-0
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	11-6	21-4	33-4	22-4	18-6	20-6	21-6	21-8	21-2	21-0	20-6	19-0	17-6	17-0
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	11-8	33-8	23-8	18-0	17-8	17-4	16-6	16-4	16-6	23-6	19-0	12-6	8-8	8-6
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-0	22-1	27-9	22-4	23-0	20-6	20-8	19-7	20-8	21-4	20-8	18-1	16-5	16-1
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-5	17-6	27-5	20-4	18-9	18-8	15-6	14-9	13-4	13-5	16-5	21-1	11-4	11-0
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-4	42-4	78-0	51-2	33-6	48-0	35-6	33-6	32-4	29-6	28-4	25-2	24-4	24-0
Tea, black...	1 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	14-0	20-0	36-8	24-2	16-0	22-8	17-0	15-8	15-2	14-0	13-6	12-0	11-8	11-6
Tea, green...	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	8-8	12-8	16-4	14-1	13-6	16-1	17-9	18-0	17-9	17-7	17-0	13-9	12-7	12-7
Coffee...	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-7	12-1	17-0	15-4	15-0	16-1	17-9	18-0	17-9	17-7	17-0	13-9	12-7	12-7
Potatoes...	1 bag	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-5	10-2	14-8	14-2	13-4	13-4	15-1	15-3	15-3	15-2	14-7	12-7	11-0	11-0
Vinegar...	1/4 qt.	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	43-3	64-3	159-5	48-5	49-2	40-5	49-1	56-6	59-4	42-2	79-3	36-0	23-2	22-4
All Foods.....		\$ 5-48	\$ 5-96	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-51	\$ 12-57	\$ 15-99	\$ 12-68	\$ 10-26	\$ 10-64	\$ 10-56	\$ 10-80	\$ 10-87	\$ 11-01	\$ 11-24	\$ 8-86	\$ 7-27	\$ 7-22
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite...	1/2 ton	2-9	3-0	3-1	3-2	3-2	4-6	4-8	5-2	4-1	4-0	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	3-9	3-9	4-0
Coal, bituminous...	"	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	52-1	71-8	94-4	115-4	108-7	115-7	104-3	104-2	102-5	102-3	101-4	100-6	100-6	100-3
Wood, hard...	" cd.	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	38-4	57-8	67-7	83-4	68-3	74-2	64-2	64-3	63-8	63-2	63-3	62-2	60-3	60-3
Wood, soft...	"	32-3	35-3	38-8	42-5	43-8	67-1	79-7	88-6	78-1	79-9	76-7	75-8	75-6	76-9	75-8	75-9	69-0	69-0
Coal oil...	1 gal.	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	34-2	49-9	61-4	68-8	58-1	59-5	56-9	55-6	56-1	55-6	53-8	54-7	50-5	49-7
Fuel and light*		\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-93	\$ 2-73	\$ 3-37	\$ 3-95	\$ 3-45	\$ 3-61	\$ 3-33	\$ 3-32	\$ 3-29	\$ 3-29	\$ 3-25	\$ 3-23	\$ 3-08	\$ 3-07
Rent.....	1 mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-89	\$ 4-05	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-85	\$ 4-66	\$ 5-93	\$ 6-63	\$ 6-91	\$ 6-92	\$ 6-90	\$ 6-85	\$ 6-90	\$ 6-96	\$ 7-00	\$ 7-05	\$ 6-77	\$ 6-77
††Totals.....		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-32	\$ 20-01	\$ 25-34	\$ 23-31	\$ 20-66	\$ 21-21	\$ 20-82	\$ 21-02	\$ 21-11	\$ 21-30	\$ 21-53	\$ 19-18	\$ 17-16	\$ 17-09

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia.....	\$ 6-61	\$ 5-83	\$ 6-82	\$ 7-29	\$ 7-37	\$ 12-80	\$ 16-16	\$ 13-23	\$ 10-47	\$ 11-15	\$ 10-59	\$ 10-80	\$ 10-79	\$ 11-02	\$ 11-23	\$ 9-29	\$ 7-84	\$ 7-80
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-55	11-01	14-47	11-91	8-68	9-63	9-56	10-01	9-59	9-93	10-31	8-73	7-32	6-96
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-21	12-50	15-97	13-3	10-54	10-90	10-49	10-83	10-83	10-92	10-90	9-16	7-80	7-67
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-04	12-24	15-22	12-33	9-82	10-41	10-05	10-16	10-16	10-38	10-40	8-34	6-81	6-79
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-29	12-57	16-07	12-65	10-20	10-50	10-36	10-10	10-93	10-96	11-20	8-79	7-12	7-10
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	7-99	11-97	16-14	12-43	9-92	10-06	10-46	10-10	10-53	10-61	11-15	8-33	7-03	7-01
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-08	12-58	15-77	12-58	9-82	10-32	10-79	10-86	10-92	11-19	11-25	8-49	7-14	7-04
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	7-99	12-72	15-99	12-48	9-83	10-06	10-79	10-10	10-78	11-23	11-48	8-53	6-98	6-81
British Columbia....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-12	13-08	17-07	13-67	11-43	11-27	11-85	11-72	11-84	12-04	12-46	9-90	7-97	7-96

†December only. ‡Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham boiled sliced, per lb
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt meat, short-cut, per lb	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	24.9	20.1	18.8	13.4	10.6	14.6	22.1	15.3	15.9	17.8	21.1	36.7
Nova Scotia (average).....	27.8	22.4	20.2	15.4	11.8	13.2	19.7	18.6	17.7	18.3	21.4	34.6
1—Sydney.....	27	22	19.7	16.4	14.1	13	18	17.1	17.4	18	18.9	32.9
2—New Glasgow.....	26.7	21.7	19.3	13.7	10	12.7	15	19.3	17.2	17	20.4	32.8
3—Amherst.....	23.3	18.3	15.5	13	10	11	.....	17	16	18.7	21.1	35
4—Halifax.....	30.3	22.5	21.8	15.5	13.3	12.4	19.2	16.8	16.1	17.3	21.8	34.2
5—Windsor.....	30	25	22.5	18	12.5	17.5	21.5	22.5	18.7	21	25	35
6—Truro.....	29.3	25	22.3	15.5	11	12.3	25	18.7	20.9	17.6	21	37.7
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	24	22	21	14	12.5	12	24	17	14.2	19	20.5	34
New Brunswick (average).....	29.6	23.0	23.3	15.6	12.0	14.3	20.9	18.6	18.9	17.3	20.9	37.7
8—Moncton.....	30.1	22.2	22.6	15.5	11.9	17.7	20	17.5	15.8	17.2	20.1	36.2
9—St. John.....	30.9	22	21.6	15.5	12	13.8	22.7	16.9	19.1	17.2	21.1	38.7
10—Fredericton.....	32.5	26.2	28.7	17.5	13	14.5	20	20	23	18.5	22.3	38.3
11—Bathurst.....	25	21.7	20.3	14	11	11	.....	20	17.7	16.3	20.2	37.5
Quebec (average).....	20.8	18.1	18.4	12.3	8.2	9.4	21.0	12.8	14.9	17.8	20.0	36.7
12—Quebec.....	24.1	21.5	17.9	15	8.2	8.4	19.8	13	14.5	19.4	20.8	33.4
13—Three Rivers.....	20.8	19.1	18.2	11.7	8.9	12	22.4	13.6	17.6	21	24	38
14—Sherbrooke.....	25.3	18.8	21.8	14.7	10.7	10	20	13.2	16.7	17.4	19.2	38.3
15—Sorel.....	17.6	18.2	19.7	12.2	8.7	9.3	18.3	12.5	15.8	19	26	38.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.7	15.4	14.7	10.4	6.7	10	21	11.1	13.8	18.4	20.5	33.6
17—St. John's.....	20.9	17.2	19.6	12.4	8.2	10.6	25	13.7	12.8	17	16.8	40
18—Thetford Mines.....	15	14	12.5	10	5	9.5	17.5	10	16	16.5	17.5	34
19—Montreal.....	26.5	21.2	23.1	11.9	9.3	6.4	22.8	14.4	12.8	16.4	18	37.8
20—Hull.....	20.2	17.7	18	12.4	8.5	8.8	22.1	13.7	14	15.2	17.2	36.4
Ontario (average).....	25.1	20.2	18.6	13.7	10.8	16.1	22.5	15.3	15.3	16.4	19.4	35.7
21—Ottawa.....	25.6	20.4	20.5	14.2	9.2	10.5	19.7	14.9	13.8	15.9	18.6	37
22—Brookville.....	26.7	21.9	18.7	16.2	11.2	9	25	13.7	11	16.9	20.7	35
23—Kingston.....	25.3	20.3	20.6	14.6	9.3	12.4	22.8	14.4	12.8	14.7	17.5	34.5
24—Belleville.....	22.5	17.8	17	12.8	8.7	15.4	20	14.7	12.7	17.8	19.8	35.6
25—Peterborough.....	25	20.2	20	13.6	11.3	15.3	22.2	15.4	16.3	12.7	15.6	32.1
26—Oshawa.....	24.3	19.3	17.7	12.5	11.3	18	20	13.3	17	15.6	19.7	35.5
27—Orillia.....	22.4	18.4	17.8	13.5	11.3	17	20.7	16.2	16.2	15.4	18.8	35
28—Toronto.....	27.3	22.2	20.5	13.2	12.7	16.2	23.9	15	12.7	17.4	22.6	38.4
29—Niagara Falls.....	25	19	20.3	14.3	9.5	18.6	.....	15	13.3	17.4	19.8	35
30—St. Catharines.....	23.7	19.4	19.3	13.8	9.3	14.2	23.6	14.4	13.8	14.5	14.7	34.8
31—Hamilton.....	26.4	21.3	19.9	14.9	13.5	17.1	20.2	15	17.7	15.9	19.2	36.2
32—Brantford.....	25.5	20.7	18	14.1	9.5	15.7	25.6	15.9	15	16.5	19.8	32.7
33—Galt.....	28.5	23.2	21	15.7	12.5	19.2	26.6	16.8	15.5	17.3	19.5	35.6
34—Guelph.....	23.7	19.4	18	13.4	10.8	16.4	21	14	16.5	15.1	18.1	34.5
35—Kitchener.....	23.1	19.7	16.1	13.1	11.6	16.4	24.3	13.9	15.2	18.3	35.1	37
36—Woodstock.....	26.8	21.8	18.8	13.5	11.3	15.6	.....	14.8	13.2	16.9	18.9	34.6
37—Stratford.....	23	18.7	17.7	13.7	11.2	17.7	25	13.5	15	15.7	17.9	35.9
38—London.....	24.9	19.7	18.2	12.7	9.4	14.9	21.4	15.8	17.4	15.5	18.9	35.9
39—St. Thomas.....	26.1	20.5	19.2	14	12.2	15.8	25.7	15.9	14.4	15.3	17.8	35.5
40—Chatham.....	25.1	20.4	17.2	12.7	9.9	17.5	21.5	15.5	14	14.6	17.2	34.1
41—Windsor.....	23.4	18.1	17.9	13.2	10.7	16.2	24.7	15.2	11.2	13.9	18.6	36
42—Sarnia.....	24.6	19.2	17.6	13.7	11	17.6	22.5	15.8	15.7	16.6	18	33.8
43—Owen Sound.....	23.3	18.5	16.8	12.5	10.7	18	18.3	14	13.5	16	19.6	35.1
44—North Bay.....	26.7	20.3	20.3	12.3	9.3	15	21.5	16	15.3	18.8	20.1	37.3
45—Sudbury.....	27.6	23	20.1	13.8	10.8	17.3	23	17.6	16.1	16.6	21.1	34.9
46—Cobalt.....	26.5	21.3	18	14.5	11.5	18	.....	17	18.7	19.2	22.8	38.3
47—Timmins.....	28.2	22.2	19	14	11.9	19.6	.....	17.6	20.8	18.8	22.4	40.8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	23.6	19.9	17.6	13.4	9.9	16.7	21.2	15.4	16.4	18.1	20.8	35.1
49—Port Arthur.....	22	19	16	12.5	11	15	.....	16	21.7	19.5	23.5	38.3
50—Fort William.....	26.7	19	19.3	13.1	11	15.1	21.2	15.3	17	19.4	22.3	37.7
Manitoba (average).....	23.7	17.7	18.4	12.2	10.1	12.7	23.6	14.5	14.4	17.4	21.3	33.7
51—Winnipeg.....	25.7	18.6	19.6	11.9	10.8	12	24.2	14.5	18.7	17.7	21.7	33.8
52—Brandon.....	21.7	16.8	17.1	12.4	9.3	13.3	23	14.5	12	17	20.8	33.6
Saskatchewan (average).....	24.1	18.4	16.5	11.6	8.8	13.8	20.2	13.6	12.9	19.6	25.5	37.5
53—Regina.....	24.8	18.3	16.6	11.4	9.7	12.6	21	13.8	12.5	17.9	25.2	39.2
54—Prince Albert.....	25	18	15	11.5	9	14.5	17.5	14.5	15	21.2	29	37.8
55—Saskatoon.....	20	16.3	15.4	10.8	7.8	13.3	20.9	11.7	11.3	18.6	22.6	34.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	26.6	21	18.8	12.6	8.8	14.6	21.3	14.4	.....	20.5	25	38.5
Alberta (average).....	22.6	17.7	16.2	11.4	9.2	13.8	20.4	12.7	14.9	19.3	22.5	36.8
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.7	17.2	16.7	11.1	9.9	13.3	20.7	13.2	18.2	21.2	25.6	40
58—Drumheller.....	21.5	16.5	13.5	11.2	7.5	13.5	20	13.5	12	18.3	21.1	35.8
59—Edmonton.....	22.5	18.1	17.8	11.4	8.7	14.3	20.4	12.3	16.8	18.4	21.5	34.9
60—Calgary.....	23.7	19	16.5	11.7	10.2	14	21.7	12.5	12.5	20.4	22.1	34.3
61—Lethbridge.....	21.8	17.9	16.3	11.7	9.7	13.8	19.4	12.1	18.2	22	39.2	42
British Columbia (average).....	26.4	21.6	19.5	13.9	12.7	17.9	25.8	16.3	18.2	20.7	25.1	42.1
62—Fernie.....	25	19.5	19	12.1	10.1	15.1	23.7	13.7	17	18	23.1	40
63—Nelson.....	26	20.7	17.7	13.7	11.1	18.5	28.2	15.7	16.5	17.7	22.5	38.6
64—Trail.....	24	20	18	13.2	12.6	16	25.5	16.5	20.2	19.9	23.2	42
65—New Westminster.....	26.8	22.2	19.8	14.6	13.3	16.1	23.6	16	19.7	22.4	26.6	42.3
66—Vancouver.....	28	22.1	19.8	13.7	14.3	18.1	25.2	15.8	17.4	21.7	25.5	43.5
67—Victoria.....	27.3	22.4	19.6	13.7	12.5	18.9	25.6	16.2	15.6	19.4	22.6	42.4
68—Nanaimo.....	28.2	23.8	20.2	15.2	16	21.8	27	16.6	17.5	22.1	27.8	44.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	26	21.7	21.7	15.1	11.3	18.4	27.5	20	21.4	24.5	29.2	43.3

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1932

Fish								Eggs				Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, special, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
18-1	23-1	14-5	15-5	54-6	19-2	18-1	25-6	11-5	24-7	19-9	10-0	25-9	31-1
12-6	29-3			52-5	14-6	15-7	20-6	12-6	31-9	26-2	10-6	26-7	34-2
9-8	32			60	14-1	14-4	17-6	11-3	38-2	28-3	a		37
13	25			50	12-7	15	28-3	12-2	30-5	25	10-12	26-3	37
				50	15-5	15	16-5	12-5	25-8	23	9	27-7	34
				60	13-9		19-2	12-8	33-8	28-3	a	12-5	35
	35			17		21	21	13	31-7	25	10	23-3	28-3
15	25			42-5	14-3	18-3	21-2	13-6	31-2	27-7	8	29-5	37-5
12	32			60	15-6	18	32	12-3	19-4	13-5	8	23	32-4
15-0	28-3			57-5	16-6	16-8	25-9	12-6	26-1	23-9	10-6	27	32-0
15	32-5			57-5	16-1	17	26-7	13-3	31	23-7	11	27	32-2
	28-3			55	14-7	15-6	23	10-9	29-3	24-1	c	11-5	33-5
	24			60	17-9	17-8	27-9	13-5	26-1		10	27-1	32-2
					17-7				18		10	28	30
					18-2	18-7	17-4		30-0		8-9	24-6	29-9
						20	19-6	12-4	23-6		b	12	28-8
						18	22-3	15	32-5		b	10	30-8
						20	19	17-7	30-2		b	10	27-8
						20	14-3	12-5	29		a	7-7	29-3
						19	17	13-9	28-8		b	7	18
						17-7	17-7	11-9	29		b	7	29-7
						19	13-5	14-3	28-7		10	23-8	29-7
						16-1	18-8	24-3	30-6		10-11	29-5	31-6
						19	15-6	13-6	27-5		10	26-4	30-1
18-3	21-4	19-3	10-0	55-0	18-4	17-4	28-5	11-2	23-0	18-9	9-7	27-3	31-0
	25-7				18-8	17-4	29-9	10-8	26-7	18-4	10	27-5	31-5
		15			19	16-7	23-3	11-2	20	15-5	8	30-2	22
	20				17-1	16-8	22-6	11-3	22-9	17-8	8	24-4	29-23
						22-5	27-4	12-3	21-8	17-3	a	7-8	25
	20				16-3	16-5	25-2	12-2	17-5	12-5	9	24-4	29-5
					20	18	29-3	11-7	23	19-3	b	10	28
		15					29-3	11-2	16	13-7	10	26-7	32-7
						16-5	34	11-7	27-1	20-8	10	30	31-9
						20	19	12-6	23-8	21-3	11	30	30-9
						18-4	19	10-5	24-3	21-4	10	28-2	30-2
						18	15-5	34	11-3	24-3	10	29	32-4
						17-9	16-4	27-1	10-2	21-1	9	29	30-9
						18-5	19	26-4	10-6	22-3	18	10	27
						15	17	28-2	9-8	23-8	20-2	10	28-7
	23-7					15	22-7	9-9	21-5	18-3	9	27-5	31-4
						19-3	17-3	29-7	10-4	15-5	12-8	8	24-5
18		25				19	19-2	29-4	11-7	17-9	17	8	27-7
						18	17-5	28-5	10-9	21-2	15-2	5	27-8
	20	20				18-5	15-4	34-4	11	19-5	16-4	10	29-9
	25					18	16-5	28	9-9	18-3	14-8	9	26-5
18	21	25				20	15-5	34-2	10-7	23-2	19-4	10	26
						19		29-7	10	17-4		9	28
						15	18	25	10	15-3	12-7	10	27-3
	20					16-7	17-5	30	12	29-3	23-2	11	30
	18-7	17-8	10			20	18	26	11-6	29-5	23-8	13	25
19	18-5			60		20-4	20	22-1	13-2	31-9	27	12	30-4
	25	18		50		21-2	19	23-6	13-8	32-5	24	a	33-3
	20	17-7				15	15	31	12	28-1	24	10	30-6
	20	20				20	15-6	37	11-8	25-9	20	11-1	31-9
20-6	23-3	11-4		50-0	21-3	18-1	27-4	10-2	24-6	17-8	10-0	22-2	29-6
20	24-8	12-3		50	20	19	28-1	9-8	26-4	18-5	b	10	30-1
20	21-8	10-5			22-5	17-2	26-7	10-6	22-7	17	10	22-2	29
21-2	21-3	10-0	12-6		23-1	19-3	24-3	10-7	22-5	16-7	10-0	20-4	30-2
20	23-6	10			25	18-3	33-5	10-6	26	18-3	10	18	30-1
23-3	22-5	11	10-1		22-5	18-3	22-6	10-5	21-3	17-1	10	19-5	30-7
19-5	18-8	8	15		20	15-5	17	10-1	22-5	15-8	10	21-9	29-6
22	20-4	11			25	25	24-1	11-4	20-3	15-7	10	22	30-2
21-5	22-3	11-5	18-8		24-5	20-3	24-7	10-0	20-2	14-8	9-6	21-1	28-1
23-3	23-7	10	20		25	21-7	23-3	10	19	13-2	10	20-8	28-9
	19-5	15					16-4	10-5	16-6	12-6	10	18-7	26-7
19-9	22-4	10-8	16-5		20-5	19-1	20-6	9-6	20-2	14-6	a	9-1	22-4
22-6	24-4	11-7			25	21	28	9-6	23-4	17	9	23	28-9
20-3	21-7	10	20		27-5	19-2	35	10-1	21-7	16-4	10	20-4	27-9
17-1	20-3	13-6	15-8		22-3	20-1	27-7	11-7	23-6	19-9	12-0	28-7	32-6
22-3	26-7	11	19		23-1	22-3	28-5	12	31-2	23	a	12-5	29-7
22-5	23-3	15	20		23-9	22-2	23-3	13	24-7	19-7	a	14-3	30-9
20	23	13-5	17-3		25	20-7	22-5	12-9	29-2	23	a	12-5	29-4
											14-3		
15					22-4	19-6	27-7	10-2	18-8		a	8-3	34-3
12-5	16-6		10-3		20-1	17-3	25-6	10-2	20	16-6	a	8-3	33
10-3	17-2		12-5		21-8	18-8	25-9	10-1	19-7	16-2	a	12-5	34-5
						20	34	12-4	18-3		a	12-5	32-2
	15	15			20	20	34-2	12-9	27-1	20-8	a	14-3	36-5

c Most milk sold at 12 cents per single quart.



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	21-2	6-0a	15-0	3-0	4-6	8-5	11-1	10-5	10-5	10-9
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	20-7	6-8	14-7	3-7	4-9	8-4	13-3	10-8	10-4	10-8
1—Sydney.....	18-8	6-7-7-3	15-7	3-5	4-6	7-3	12-7	9-8	9-8	10-2
2—New Glasgow.....	19-3	6-7	14-2	3-6	4-8	7-6	11-8	11	10	11-2
3—Amherst.....	19-6	6-7	14	3-6	4-2	8	13-7	11-2	10	10-3
4—Halifax.....	20-8	6-7	15-2	3-5	5-3	9-5	.....	11-4	10-9	10-9
5—Windsor.....	23-3	6-7-7-3	14	4	5-5	9	15	11-5	11-5	11-5
6—Truro.....	22-4	6-7	15-1	3-7	5	9-1	13-1	10-1	10	10-5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19-7	6-7	15	3-3	5	9-3	14-3	11-7	11-4	11-8
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	19-7	7-0	14-2	3-6	4-6	8-8	12-8	9-9	9-7	9-7
8—Moncton.....	19-9	6-7-7-3	15	3-6	4-7	9-7	14-2	10	10	10
9—St. John.....	19-3	7-3	15	3-5	4-7	8-7	12-2	10-2	9-7	9-6
10—Fredericton.....	20-7	6-7-7-3	14-4	3-6	4-9	7-8	13-9	10-2	10	10-2
11—Bathurst.....	18	6-7	12-5	3-8	4-2	9	11	9	9-5	9-7
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	19-0	5-0	13-4	3-2	4-9	7-7	10-8	9-2	9-5	9-7
12—Quebec.....	21-1	6-7	14	3-6	5	9	11-5	9-7	9-7	9-8
13—Three Rivers.....	19-6	4-4-7	13-8	3	4-3	7	10-3	9-7	10-2	10-1
14—Sherbrooke.....	18-9	5	13-1	3	5-1	7-6	11-3	9-6	9-7	10-8
15—Sorel.....	18-6	5-5-2	14-4	2-7	4-5	6-6	9-6	8-5	9-6	9-2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17-9	3-3	13-9	2-4	6	8-7	11-6	9-3	9-4	10-3
17—St. John's.....	18-1	4-4-7	11-7	3-2	4-7	7	10-5	8-5	8-5	9
18—Theftford Mines.....	18-7	4-3	13-3	3-1	5	5-9	10-8	9-5	9-7	9-4
19—Montreal.....	20-8	6-6-7	14	3-5	4-6	9-3	11	9-4	9-7	10-1
20—Hull.....	17	4-7-6	12-3	3-7	4-6	8-2	10-4	8-8	8-6	9
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	21-0	5-5	14-7	2-8	4-5	9-3	11-5	9-8	9-9	10-0
21—Ottawa.....	22	5-3-7-3	15-4	3-6	5-2	10-3	10-8	9-5	9-5	10-6
22—Brookville.....	18-6	4-5-5-1	14	3-1	4-7	9-7	11-7	9-1	9-1	9-1
23—Kingston.....	16-8	5-3	13-9	3-1	4-3	9-4	11-7	9-1	9-1	9-2
24—Belleville.....	19-7	4-4-7	14-7	2-6	4-8	8-7	11-3	9-8	9-8	9-8
25—Peterborough.....	19-3	4-7	14	2-7	4	9-3	10-6	8-8	8-9	9-1
26—Oshawa.....	22-5	4-7-6-7	15	2-5	4-3	9-5	10-7	8-6	8-6	8-6
27—Orillia.....	21-8	4-6	14-8	2-5	4-4	9-9	11-8	10-4	10-2	10
28—Toronto.....	25-8	6-7-7-3	15-3	2-9	4-5	9-4	11	9-8	9-8	10-1
29—Niagara Falls.....	23-4	6-7	15-2	3	4-6	8-5	10-6	9-9	9-3	10-2
30—St. Catharines.....	19-4	4-7	14-2	2-7	4-1	9-5	12-1	9-1	9-6	10-3
31—Hamilton.....	22-9	5-3-6-7	14-8	2-5	4-1	9-9	10-4	9-8	9-9	10
32—Brantford.....	22-2	4-6-7	14-7	2-4	4-4	9-5	10-7	9-8	9-6	10
33—Galt.....	25-1	6	15-5	2-6	4-4	9-9	11-9	9-8	9-9	10-4
34—Guelph.....	20-4	4-7-5-3	15-4	2-5	4-5	9-6	11	9-8	10-1	10-1
35—Kitchener.....	20-5	6	14-5	2-4	4-7	9-9	11-7	10	10	10-1
36—Woodstock.....	20-7	4-5-3	13-7	2-1	4-6	9-2	11-4	9-5	9-5	9-4
37—Stratford.....	18-6	4-7-6	14	2-3	4-8	9-6	11-8	9-9	9-9	9-9
38—London.....	19-9	4-7-5-3	15-6	2-5	4-5	9	10-8	10-3	10-1	10-2
39—St. Thomas.....	19-8	4-7-5-3	15-6	2-4	4-1	10-2	11-6	10-5	10-3	10-4
40—Chatham.....	22-5	4-7	15	2-5	5	10-6	12-7	10-4	11-2	10-2
41—Windsor.....	19-9	6-7-7-3	13-6	2-6	3-9	8-2	12-2	9-5	10	10-4
42—Sarnia.....	22	6-7	15	2-1	4-5	8	11	10-2	10-8	11-3
43—Owen Sound.....	18-2	5-3-6	15	2-4	3-3	9	11-5	10-2	12	10-7
44—North Bay.....	23-4	5-3	15	3-6	5	10-8	12-3	9-9	9-5	9-9
45—Sudbury.....	18-9	6-6-7	14-3	3-3	4-6	7-7	15	9-3	10	9-8
46—Cobalt.....	20-4	6	12-5	3-5	4-5	8-9	13-9	10-4	9-5	10-4
47—Timmins.....	21-6	6	15-7	3-6	4-9	9-2	11-4	11-2	10-3	12-2
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	19-4	4-5-3	15	3-4	4-2	8-3	10-9	10	10-1	9-5
49—Port Arthur.....	22-5	5-3	14-5	3	4-6	9-2	11-2	9-6	9-5	9-4
50—Fort William.....	21	5-3	15-4	2-9	5	8-3	10-6	9-8	10-2	9-7
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	22-9	5-9	15-0	2-9	4-5	9-9	10-8	11-5	11-7	12-0
51—Winnipeg.....	23-7	5-6-6	15	2-8	4-5	9-4	9-9	10-5	10-9	11-3
52—Brandon.....	22-1	5-6-6-2	.....	3	4-5	10-4	11-6	12-4	12-4	12-6
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	22-4	6-2	17-3	2-9	4-4	9-3	11-4	13-0	12-2	13-1
53—Regina.....	22-5	5-6-7	.....	3	4	11-2	12-5	13-9	13-4	13-9
54—Prince Albert.....	23-6	5-6	17	3	3-9	7-8	12-1	12-9	12-1	13-7
55—Saskatoon.....	20-3	6-7	16	2-8	4-6	8-8	10-5	12	11-2	11-6
56—Moose Jaw.....	23-2	6-7	19	2-7	5	9-4	10-4	13-3	12-1	13-1
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	23-4	6-1	14-7	2-8	4-5	7-7	9-8	12-1	12-2	13-3
57—Medicine Hat.....	25	5-7-6-3	12-5	2-8	5	6-5	10-1	11-9	12-4	13-6
58—Drumheller.....	23-6	5-4	15	2-8	4-5	7-2	9-8	12-7	12-9	13-4
59—Edmonton.....	19-7	6-7b	15-8	2-8	4-1	7-7	9-2	11-4	11-5	12-8
60—Calgary.....	24-6	5-6-7	15	2-7	4-2	7-8	9-4	11-9	11-7	13-6
61—Lethbridge.....	24	6-7	15	2-7	4-7	9-3	10-5	12-6	12-7	12-9
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	23-7	7-3	17-8	3-2	5-1	6-3	7-5	11-9	12-3	12-9
62—Fernie.....	23-1	7-1	17-5	3-1	4-8	8	8-5	12-4	14-5	16-2
63—Nelson.....	25	8-3	15	3-3	5	6-4	8-4	12-8	14-6	13-7
64—Trail.....	22-3	6-3	14-5	3-2	4-6	5-5	7-1	11	11-5	11-5
65—New Westminster.....	23-1	6-2-7	20-7	3-2	5-1	6-3	6-1	12-2	12-9	12-5
66—Vancouver.....	23-2	6-2-7	19-9	3-2	5-1	6-7	6-4	10-9	11-9	12-5
67—Victoria.....	23-1	7-5	20-1	3-1	5-5	5-7	6-5	10-7	11	10-9
68—Nanaimo.....	25	7-5-8	20	3-1	.....	6-4	10-4	12-5	10-8	13
69—Prince Rupert.....	24-4	8-3	15	3-4	5-5	5-2	6-7	12-7	11-2	13-1

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c., 6c. and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1932

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
4-3	5-2	672	15-3	22-8	16-1	11-0	17-8	17-1	58-5	21-7	51-4	40-2
4-4	5-1	702	15-0	18-4	13-6	10-8	17-0	15-5	58-3	21-3	47-7	40-9
4	4-9	684	15-2	.....	12-7	11-1	17-7	15-1	.....	21-5	40	.....
4-2	4-9	80	15	.....	.....	11-7	17-2	15-8	65	18	37	1
4-1	5	657	15-6	.....	14	10-7	16-5	15	50	20	50	2
4-5	5-3	602	14-2	19	.....	8	16-7	18-3	.....	22-5	.....	3
5	5	717	15	15	.....	12	16-5	13	60	25	45	4
4-4	5-5	749	15	21-2	14-2	11-4	17-4	15-9	.....	21	53	5
3-9	6-1	45	11	15	12	15	15	15-3	.....	22-3	.....	6
3-7	4-9	508	13-5	26-9	13-4	11-2	15-5	15-2	57-5	18-0	51-7	7
4	5-1	519	13-8	29	13	11-8	15-7	15-8	50	20-6	55	8
3-5	4-9	504	12-7	22-5	14-5	12	15-5	15-2	65	17-5	45	9
4-1	5-2	51	12-4	29-2	13-9	11-1	15-9	14-7	.....	17-8	55	10
3	4-5	50	15	12	10	10	15	15	.....	16	38	11
4-1	6-0	648	14-2	26-1	14-0	11-6	17-9	15-6	60-4	22-1	51-4	38-9
4-1	5-6	604	13-7	27-5	13-2	11-9	18-7	16-1	71-7	21-7	59	39-1
4-6	6-9	538	13-4	25-7	14-5	13-5	20	16-7	.....	21-8	.....	41-8
3-5	6-1	59	13-1	30	14-3	11-7	18-6	15-5	65	22	42-3	13
4-6	5	666	13-3	30	13-5	11-2	16-5	13-3	.....	23-6	.....	15
4-2	4-9	671	13-8	25	14-3	12-7	16-2	15-5	50	19-2	.....	16
3-9	6-7	565	14-4	20	14-5	9-4	16	15	.....	19-3	.....	17
3-2	6	763	14-7	.....	13-3	10-5	20	15-2	55	24-7	.....	18
4-5	6-6	68	15-2	28-9	13-9	11-6	18-3	16	.....	23-1	53	19
4-2	5-9	752	16-2	21-5	14-5	11-5	16-8	17-2	.....	23-7	.....	20
3-9	4-9	575	13-4	22-0	16-2	11-2	17-4	17-5	57-0	21-1	51-5	36-8
4-4	5-3	793	17-7	28-4	14-2	11-5	17-5	18-2	.....	22-1	55	36-7
5	5	70	13-7	27-8	.....	11-2	16-6	17-6	50	19-3	50	37-7
4-1	6-8	686	14-7	.....	.....	12-2	16-7	16-9	69	18-9	59	36-7
4-4	5-2	609	13-6	20-8	.....	9	17	17-4	58	20-8	51	35
3-4	4-6	479	9-9	16-3	.....	11-6	17-7	18	55	22	62	37-2
4-4	4-8	423	10-3	20-6	.....	10-9	18-1	17-6	65	24-8	57	37-6
4-3	4-6	454	10-9	19-7	.....	10-4	17-3	16-8	50	21-7	57-6	35-6
4-4	5-4	452	10-8	27-5	.....	9-6	18-8	17-8	.....	20-7	50	37-2
3-9	5-6	502	11-8	21-6	.....	12-2	18-7	17-7	60-5	19-2	46-7	37
5-2	5-1	456	12-5	22-5	.....	12	17	16	55	20-2	45	36-3
3-2	4-6	458	9-9	15	.....	10-3	17	15-2	.....	19-7	55	35-7
3-2	3-9	45	10-8	18-8	.....	11-5	17-1	17-1	.....	19-4	55	35-1
4-2	5	41	10-9	22-5	.....	11-7	16-5	18-2	.....	18-2	.....	34
4	3-5	441	10-3	15-7	.....	11-7	16-3	16-8	.....	17-3	.....	35
3-8	4-5	455	10-5	23-2	.....	11-5	15-8	15-2	.....	23	.....	36
3-7	4-7	454	10-4	16-1	.....	11-9	17-7	17	61	21-5	53	36-8
4-2	3-9	524	11-7	18-9	.....	10-7	16-6	16-5	.....	19-4	.....	34-1
3-5	4-3	544	12	17-2	.....	10-8	17-3	18-1	45	22-2	.....	36-1
2-4	4-5	506	11-7	.....	.....	10-2	16-6	17	.....	21-2	47	35
3-2	4-1	613	12-1	19-1	.....	11-8	17	17-1	47	20-2	.....	37-1
3-5	5-7	533	10-7	15	.....	12-5	16	18-5	.....	25	.....	34
3-9	3-9	361	10	.....	.....	12-7	16-3	16-3	45	25	55	35-5
3-9	4-7	734	18-1	27-5	20	11-3	18-5	17-2	65-3	21-3	52	41-2
3-3	5-1	749	15-7	19	12-4	18-2	20	64-7	.....	25	45	36
4-1	6-2	741	19-7	30	10-8	18	18-3	63-6	.....	19-6	45	40-3
4-2	4-7	959	27-6	14	12	18-4	18-2	61	.....	21-7	49-2	41-6
2-7	6-5	613	14	30-5	13-7	10-8	18-2	64-2	.....	21	49	38-7
4	4-9	803	20-5	33-3	17-5	11-4	17-4	19-1	52-5	22-7	43-6	39-1
4-1	5	778	16-5	28-3	15	11-2	18-4	19-4	50-8	21-1	46-7	38-3
4-7	5-7	587	12-8	16-5	10-6	10-1	18-2	18-2	56-1	23-5	48-9	42-0
4-7	5-4	53	12-5	15	10-4	18-9	17-6	54-2	.....	23-6	44-2	42-2
4-7	6	644	13-1	18	10-7	21-2	18-8	58	.....	24	53-6	41-8
4-7	5-8	823	17-9	20-3	11-0	19-3	19-7	59-6	.....	24-7	50-6	45-6
5-2	5-2	90	20-8	25	10-8	19-2	21-7	60	.....	25	53	44-3
4-4	6-3	794	15	19-3	10-7	21-6	20	62-8	.....	25-2	52-4	47-6
4-3	5-8	706	15	16-7	10-4	18-2	18-6	60-6	.....	24-6	49-6	45-6
4-8	6	892	20-6	.....	11-9	18-2	18-6	55-1	.....	23-8	47-4	44-7
5-0	5-0	693	16-9	16-8	10-4	19-9	18-3	58-3	.....	22-5	51-6	48-3
5-2	4-6	80	19-1	21-5	10-9	21-1	19	64-2	.....	24-8	58-8	50
4-9	5-9	919	21-4	16	10-2	19-6	18-4	60	.....	22-8	52-9	49
5-4	4-8	387	10-3	15-9	10-9	18-5	18-1	57-3	.....	22-6	47-5	46-4
4-9	4-5	819	20-6	15	9	19-3	17-6	53-8	.....	20-4	49	60
4-4	5	54	13	15-7	11	20-8	18-2	56	.....	21-8	50	49
5-6	5-4	1082	23-5	19-3	9-8	18-8	16-9	61-8	.....	23-0	53-3	46-2
6	5	1-12	24-3	15	10-9	19-4	19	65	.....	25	62	50
5-6	6	1-29	27-5	20	10-4	20	17	66	.....	25	55	50
5-5	6-5	1057	25	20	10	19	18	62-5	.....	23-5	47-5	46
5	4-6	876	19-6	20-5	9-2	18	14-9	50-2	.....	23-4	48-4	42
5-2	5	969	21	18-3	9-2	17-9	15-1	60	.....	20-7	52	41-5
5-3	5-1	988	21-5	20	9-3	18-2	15-2	54-8	.....	21-4	46-2	45
6-7	5	914	22-5	.....	9-8	17-7	17	62-2	.....	24-6	61-2	47-5
5-2	5-8	1-441	26-7	21-2	9-3	20	18-9	65	.....	20-6	53-7	45-8



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 1/2 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar.	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average).....	6.0	5.8	43.8	50.6	25.3	15.1	3.0	47.8	52.3	11.9	5.5	\$ 16-043
Nova Scotia (average).....	6.3	5.9	48.0	52.2	26.2	11.9	3.5	44.5	35.3	12.6	5.5	16-000
1—Sydney.....	5.7	5.5	42.7	45.2	25.8	15.6	3.7	40		12.7	5.1	
2—New Glasgow.....	6.5	6.1	44.7	51.7	24.7	11.3	2.9		33.5	12	6.1	
3—Amherst.....	5.7	5.6	50	56.9	25	10	3.1	40	32.5	11.7	5.5	
4—Halifax.....	6.4	6	52.7	53.7	30	12.5	4	40		13.5	5.5	16-00
5—Windsor.....	6.5	5.7	50	53.7		10	3.9	50	40	13.5		
6—Truro.....	6.7	6.3	48.1	52	25.3	11.7	3.1	52.5	35.3	12.4	5.6	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6	5.5	53.3	39.3	26.5	16	2.7	40	35	13.5		15-40
New Brunswick (average).....	5.9	5.7	49.2	48.7	24.6	12.3	3.0	52.0	38.3	12.5	5.3	16-250
8—Moncton.....	6.2	5.9	50.8	49.2	27.2	11.7	3.2	58.3	39.6	13.7	5.2	15-50-16-00g
9—St. John.....	5.7	5.7	48.7	49.9	20.5	13.2	3	50	42	12.7		15-25
10—Fredericton.....	5.9	5.8	48.3	47	25.6	12.1	2.9	47.8	36.4	11.7	5.4	17-00
11—Bathurst.....	5.7	5.2	49		25	12	2.9		35	12	5.5	17-00
Quebec (average).....	5.5	5.2	45.7	51.2	25.1	13.8	2.9	49.3	55.0	10.8	5.0	15-664
12—Quebec.....	5.5	5.2	48.5	58.5	25.6	16.2	3	51.2	56	10.7	5.2	15.50
13—Three Rivers.....	5.9	5.5	47.1	51.7	25.7	14	3.6	52	46.7	11	5	15.50
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.2	5.2	40.9	47.7	25	13.6	3	51.2	54.3	11	4.7	15-85-16-10
15—Sorel.....	5.5	5.3	45	48.4	26	12	2.3	45	60	10.7	5.4	14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.5	5.1	50.5	52.1	25.8	13	3	48.7	59.3	10.8	4.8	15.00
17—St. John's.....	5.2	5	43.5	51.7	25	13.3	2.4	53.3	56.7	10.5	5	14.50
18—Theford Mines.....	5.8	5.3	41.8	47.2	25	13.8	2.8	42	50	10.7	5	17-50-18-00
19—Montreal.....	5.3	5.2	48.3	54.9	24.4	15.3	2.7	49.8	57	10.5	4.9	16.25
20—Hull.....	5.2	5.1	45.4	48.6	23.3	13.4	3.4	50.7	55	11.1	5	16.00
Ontario (average).....	6.1	5.9	45.2	54.8	24.7	13.9	2.7	45.9	54.5	11.0	5.4	15-854
21—Ottawa.....	5.7	5.6	50.2	56.1	24.9	14	2.6	61.1	54.3	10.9	5.5	16-00-16.50
22—Brookville.....	6	5	44.3	50	25	12.7	2.2	50	50	11	5	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.6	5.4	40.1	49	24.7	12.3	2.7	48.3	48.1	10.8	5.6	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6	5.8	50	49.2	25.1	13.7	2.6	50.9	62.5	10.5	5.6	16.00
25—Peterborough.....	5.7	5.6	46.1	50.9	24.1	14.7	2.7	46.4	50	10.6	5.4	15.75
26—Oshawa.....	6	5.9	44.7	64.1	24.8	13	2.9	50	52.8	10.7	5.3	15.50
27—Orillia.....	6.2	6	54.4	53.6	23.3	14.4	2.6	46.9	50	11.2	4.8	16.50
28—Toronto.....	5.8	5.7	47.6	55.7	24.5	11.7	2.6	45.5	52.8	10.1	5.4	14-25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5.8	5.8	48.8	57.6	24.6	14.2	2.6	45	60.1	11.3	5.8	13-25g
30—St. Catharines.....	6	6	49.1	61.3	24.2	13.3	2.8	43.9	48.7	10.7	5.4	14-50g
31—Hamilton.....	6	5.7	43.7	65.7	24.9	10.6	2.6	41.4	57.5	9.7	6.5	14.00
32—Brantford.....	5.9	5.8	46.1	52.8	23.9	13.1	2.8	45	57.5	10.4	6	14.50
33—Galt.....	6.1	5.9	47.9	53.7	23.1	13.7	2.9	47.5	60	10.4	6	15.00
34—Guelph.....	6	5.8	45.3	52.7	24	13.5	2.9	50	60	10	5.2	15.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.1	6.1	37.5	51	23.8	13.7	2.5	38.7	44.3	10.2	5.2	15-00-15.50
36—Woodstock.....	6.2	6.1	44	51.4	24.7	12.6	2.8	39.7	52.2	10.7	5.3	15.75
37—Stratford.....	6	5.8	44.3	52.5	25	13.3	2.8	42.8	58	10.8	5.4	16.00
38—London.....	6.1	6.1	47.3	55.9	24.9	14.6	2.7	42.5	61.2	10	5.5	15.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.2	6.1	48.4	54.1	24.6	13.4	2.9	46.9	57.2	10.8	5.5	16.00
40—Chatham.....	6.1	5.9	46.7	53	23.8	13.6	2.2	47.5	60	10	5.5	16.00
41—Windsor.....	5.9	5.7	38.2	45.7	24.6	14	2.6	46	60	9.5	4.9	16-00g
42—Sarnia.....	6.5	6.5	49.5	60	24	13		37.5	50	10	5.5	16.50
43—Owen Sound.....	5.8	5.5	48.7	52.5	24	11.2	2.4	40	55	9.3	5.2	15-00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	6.5	6.3	49.6	62.3	26.3	15.2	2.5	57.5	60	13.5	5.4	18.00
45—Sudbury.....	6.2	6.1	35.5	64.8	25.7	18.7	2.7	48			5	17-25-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	6.7	6	51.6	55.6	26.3	16.1	2.6	40	47.5	12.7	5	18.50
47—Timmins.....	6.7	6.6	33.5	54.5	23.7	15.8	3.7	39	34.5	12.5	5.7	18.75
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.1	5.9	36.4	52.2	23.4	16.5	2.5	44	60	12	4.8	15.50
49—Port Arthur.....	5.9	5.8	41.2	57.5	26.9	15.2	2.8	45	55.3	12.4	5	17-00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	6.6	6.3	44.4	57.5	26.7	14.8	2.9	49.2	60	13.3	5.3	16-75-17.00
Manitoba (average).....	6.4	6.2	39.7	44.9	26.4	14.5	3.0	47.6	57.5	13.1	5.6	20-500
51—Winnipeg.....	6.3	6.2	36.3	44.7	25.5	13.3	3	49.2	60	12.6	6.5	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6.4	6.2	43	45	27.2	15.6	3	46	55	13.5	4.7	21.50
Saskatchewan (average).....	6.3	6.2	37.4	49.0	26.6	19.6	3.2	49.9	60.0	15.0	6.4	
53—Regina.....	6	6	43.3	55	25	19.3a	3.7	55		15	6.7	
54—Prince Albert.....	6.9	6.5	34.8	48.8	29	17.5a	3.4	50	60	15	6.3	
55—Saskatoon.....	6.3	6.2	32.9	46	26.9	20.7a	2.9	42.3	60	15	5.9	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.1	6	38.4	46.2	25.5	21a	2.9	52.2		15	6.5	
Alberta (average).....	6.3	6.3	36.4	43.8	26.4	16.5	3.3	46.3	54.0	14.1	5.5	
57—Medicine Hat.....	6.7	6.5	35	42.8	28	18.3a	3.3	47		12.5	5.7	g
58—Drumheller.....	6.6	6.8	35	40.7	25	19a	3.5	48.8	55	15	5.4	
59—Edmonton.....	6.3	6	39.6	47.9	25.5	15.9a	3.4	44.4	45.8	13.5	6	
60—Calgary.....	6	6.3	33.9	41.4	25.9	14.3a	3.1	50	60	15	5.5	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.1	6.1	38.7	46.3	27.4	15a	3.5	41.2	55	14.5	4.8	
British Columbia (average).....	5.8	5.6	38.6	41.5	26.4	22.1	3.3	55.4	56.1	12.4	6.2	
62—Fernie.....	6.9	6.2	42.5	48	27.6	17.5a	3.2	50	60	14.4	6.5	
63—Nelson.....	6.2	5.9	40	47	29	25a	4.2	57.5	61.2	15	6.7	
64—Trail.....	5.8	5.6	31.5	40	23.5	25a	3.3	62.5	50	11	7	
65—New Westminster.....	5.2	5.1	38.6	36.4	25.4	20a	2.9	56.2	62.5	12.1	5	
66—Vancouver.....	5	5	37.3	37.6	24.7	22.1a	2.9	60		11.2	6	
67—Victoria.....	6.1	5.8	38.5	37.7	25.9	21.2a	3	48.9	55.6	11.8	5.1	
68—Nanaimo.....	5.8	5.8	42.8	42.6	27.8	23a	4	52.6	47.5	11.2	6.8	
69—Prince Rupert.....	5.7	5.5	37.5	42.5	27.5	23.3a	3			12.5	6.6	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher price than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
n. Houses with conveniences not extensively used by workmen but some at \$35. p. Mining company houses \$20, others

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1932

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parlour, per box, (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 9-650	\$ 12-385	\$ 11-034	\$ 13-402	\$ 7-950	\$ 9-878	\$ 7-993	27-3	10-1	\$ 27-061	\$ 19-179	
8-863	11-917	8-500	10-167	5-900	7-400	5-600	30-1	10-5	24-333	16-333	
7-00-7-25	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00				29-7	10-2	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	
7-25-7-35	11-00	6-00	10-00	5-00	8-00	5-00	30-5	11-7	20-00	10-00-12-00	
8-00-9-00	12-50	8-00	9-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	27	10	15-00-18-00	10-00-4-00	
9-00-11-00	12-60	13-00	14-00	6-50	7-00	6-50	33-3	11-2	30-00-45-00	20-00-30-00	
10-00-12-00	13-50	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	6-50	30	10	25-00	20-00-5-00	
8-00-10-50	12-50	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	5-00	30	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	
10-50	12-75	9-00	10-50	7-00	8-25	8-25c	28-7	10	21-00-26-00	11-00-18-00	
10-781	13-333	8-875	10-125	5-250	7-250	7-050	28-3	9-9	25-750	19-250	
10-50-12-50g	13-00g	8-00g	9-00g	6-00g	7-00g		29-7g	10	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00-12-25	13-00-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00c	28-2	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
8-00-12-00	13-50	6-00	7-00	4-00		4-80-6-40c	28-6	9-7	25-00	18-00-10-00	
10-00		7-00	9-00	4-00			26-5	10	18-00	15-00-11-00	
9-264	12-422	12-063	12-320	9-021	9-750	8-037	25-9	9-7	23-056	14-813	
10-00	11-00	14-667c	14-667c	12-00-13-333c	12-00-13-333c	9-00c	22-4	9-9	27-00-35-00		
9-00	12-00	15-00	16-00c	12-00	14-00c	7-00	29-8	9-9	20-00-27-00	12-00-20-00	
9-00	12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	8-00	25-9	9-6	20-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
9-00	12-00	8-50	9-50	6-50	7-50	6-00c	25	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	
7-25-7-50	12-50	12-00-14-667	13-333-16-00c	9-333-10-667c	13-333c	7-00-10-667c	24-6	10	18-00-24-00	11-00-15-00	
9-00	12-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	9-00c	22-7	9-1	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	
11-00	14-00	5-55c	5-55c	3-75c	3-75c	3-00c	26-3	9-7	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	
10-00	12-25-12-50	15-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00	11-00-12-00	12-00-16-00c	29-5	9-5	20-00-35-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00	13-50	10-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	6-00	7-00	7-50	26-6	9-4	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
10-324	11-565	12-014	15-074	8-847	11-250	9-963	25-6	9-6	28-071	20-333	
9-25	12-50-13-50	11-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	25-7	9-5	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-25	11-00	18-00c	18-00c	15-00c	15-00c		24-5	9-2	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	
7-50-8-00	12-50-13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	14-00-15-00c	27-3	9-6	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
10-50	11-00-12-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	8-00	26-4	9-5	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	6-00	25	9	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00	11-00	14-00	15-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	24-9	9-7	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-75	13-00	10-00	11-50	8-00	9-50	7-20c	25	9-8	22-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	
10-50	11-00	14-00	18-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	23-7g	10-8	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22-7g	9-6	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
9-00	10-50	16-00	17-00	13-00	13-50	13-00	27-2	8-8	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
11-75	12-00	17-00c	17-00c	13-00c	13-00c	8-348c	24-5	9-8	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
9-00	11-00-12-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	23	10	25-00	16-00-20-00	
10-00	10-00-12-00	14-00	15-50	10-00	11-50		24-7	9-7	25-00-35-00	18-00-22-00	
10-00	10-00-12-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		24-2	9-6	28-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
10-00-12-00	10-00-12-00	12-00	15-00	9-00	9-00-10-50		21-2	8-9	25-00-30-00	18-00-24-00	
10-00-12-00	11-00-12-00	16-00	18-00		14-00	17-00	22-9	9-8	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	
10-00-11-00	10-00-11-00	18-00c	18-00c	12-00c	12-00c	10-50c	23-3	9-3	30-00-40-00	17-00-30-00	
12-00	10-25-12-00	16-00-20-00c		12-00c	12-00c		21-3	9-6	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00	9-00-10-50	17-00c	14-00c	14-00c	7-50-10-50c		22-3	10	22-00-28-00	20-00-22-00	
8-50g	11-50g	g	c & g 18-00	g	c & g 14-00	c & g 10-00	25g	9-6	30-00-45-00	25-00-30-00	
9-00	12-50	22-00c		9-00	9-00		21	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
8-00	10-00	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	22-2	9-1	20-00-28-00	14-00-22-00	
13-00	10-00	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	32-5	9-9	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	
9-00-14-00	13-00	15-00c	13-50	9-00-12-00	12-00c	12-75c	30-7	10	n	25-00	
							33-3	10	22-00	14-00	
16-00	14-50-15-00			5-00-6-00	7-50-9-50c		35	9-3	p	20-00-30-00	
8-00-11-00	9-50	8-00	12-00	6-00	9-75	6-00c	26-6	9-3	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-50-13-00	10-00-13-00	6-75	8-00c	6-25	7-00c		27-5	10	22-50-35-00	15-00-22-50	
9-00-12-50	12-50	7-50	8-50	6-50	7-50		28	9-6	22-50-35-00	15-00-22-50	
10-375	15-188			7-250	8-375	7-500	25-4	9-9	31-250	21-250	
12-00h	14-50-15-50			4-50-7-00	5-50-8-50	6-00c	22-5	9-8	30-00-45-00	20-00-30-00	
6-50-11-00h	14-00-16-75			8-00-9-50	9-00-10-50	9-00	28-2	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
8-844	17-713			5-875	9-813	11-167	29-4	10-8	32-500	21-250	
9-75-12-25h	14-00-16-20d				7-00-12-00	11-00-13-00	29-3	10	30-00-45-00	20-00-30-00	
8-00-10-00h	19-00			3-25-5-25	4-75-6-75		29-4	12-3	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
7-50-9-00h	18-50			7-50	8-00-12-00	8-50	29	10-7	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
5-25-9-00h	18-25				14-00	13-00	30	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-20-00	
6-031	10-000			6-000	7-000	4-167	29-0	10-3	29-063	20-250	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	33-3g	10	25-00-27-50	18-00-20-00	
6-00h						4-50	30	10-8	r		
5-00-6-00h				6-00	8-00		29-2	10-6	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
7-50-8-00h	f & g 10-00	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	25g	9-8	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
4-00-5-75h						4-00	27-5	10-3	30-00	18-00	
9-759	11-440			9-300	9-428	4-949	32-1	11-5	26-406	19-813	
6-25-7-50				12-00	16-00c	4-20c	39	12-3	20-00	18-00	
9-50-11-50	11-70			9-00-10-00i	11-00-13-00i	5-625c	13	22-00-31-00	18-00-20-00		
8-50-10-50	13-50			8-50	10-00-10-50	6-00-6-50	10	32-00-38-00	22-00-28-00		
9-75-10-75	11-50				5-75	4-50	29-8	11-5	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	
9-50-10-50	11-50				7-00	4-50	29	10-8	27-50	24-00	
9-75-10-75	9-00			6-50	8-42c	4-77c	31-2	11-7	20-00-25-00	16-00-18-00	
7-70-8-20s					5-00		33-7		22-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	
12-00-13-50				8-00-12-00i	9-00-13-00i	4-80c	30	11-5	30-00-37-50	18-00-25-00	

d. Lower price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch.  
40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1925	April 1926	April 1927	April 1928	April 1929	April 1930	April 1931	Mar. 1932	April 1932
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.6	101.2	97.3	98.3	94.5	91.2	73.9	69.1	68.4
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	103.8	96.8	101.4	86.5	86.3	59.1	56.7	57.1
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.3	100.4	101.4	104.4	108.9	104.2	77.8	63.5	60.2
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	112.5	100.7	92.4	93.5	92.4	83.4	74.2	71.5	71.1
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.3	98.1	98.9	94.6	91.2	81.2	74.4	74.0
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	104.5	100.7	97.3	94.0	93.8	92.4	87.6	86.3	86.5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.9	98.7	92.7	90.5	103.5	86.5	66.7	60.3	58.5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	100.3	98.7	98.1	92.5	91.9	93.0	86.0	86.2	86.0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.6	99.4	98.1	95.4	95.4	94.0	87.8	83.3	83.3
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.2	101.3	95.9	95.9	93.6	92.3	77.9	72.9	71.8
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.7	102.0	99.6	100.3	97.4	99.4	74.5	63.8	62.1
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	96.5	100.8	93.5	92.9	91.0	87.5	80.1	78.9	78.3
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	104.9	100.8	97.8	100.7	95.0	90.0	69.2	65.9	65.6
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	99.2	96.9	100.9	95.7	94.0	96.2	90.6	90.8	90.7
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	105.8	101.2	97.5	101.3	95.1	88.3	66.8	63.1	62.8
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.9	100.6	95.7	96.2	100.2	94.7	83.6	79.1	78.9
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	106.2	101.3	97.9	102.4	94.0	86.9	63.1	59.6	59.2
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.3	102.8	96.6	99.2	86.2	83.6	59.6	56.9	57.0
B. Animal.....	80	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.6	100.8	101.1	103.1	106.0	101.0	77.8	63.8	61.6
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.4	104.3	100.7	110.2	95.8	93.2	59.4	51.7	51.1
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	97.8	98.1	98.8	94.4	81.0	81.5	74.5	74.1
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.3	98.1	98.8	94.4	91.0	81.5	74.5	74.1
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.6	99.2	95.9	91.4	92.6	90.4	81.9	81.3	81.2
All raw (or partly manufactured)	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	100.8	102.2	99.0	102.4	94.7	90.3	64.1	57.5	56.5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.8	100.5	96.9	95.7	92.4	90.0	76.6	71.9	71.6

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 612)

potatoes, and the latter because of higher quotations for steel tank plates, hot rolled annealed steel sheets, scrap iron and steel, which more than offset lower prices for automobile body plates and galvanized steel sheets. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former because of declines in the prices of flour, potatoes, fresh and cured meats, butter and eggs, which more than offset advances in the prices of bran, shorts, rubber tires, coffee and matches, and the latter because of reduced quotations for flax, rye, wheat, hogs, calves, leather, copper, tin and zinc, which more than offset advances in the prices of barley, oats, peas, bran, steers, lambs and cement.

In the grouping according to origin lower prices for flax, wheat, eggs, hogs, lambs, copper, tin and silver caused a decline in the raw and partly manufactured goods group.

Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also lower, due to declines in the prices of flour, cured meats, butter, leather, boots and shoes, and copper wire bars. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quantity for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of milk, bread and

fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1920, quarterly from 1921 to 1930 and monthly since January, 1931. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to



CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1932\*  
(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134†	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	†162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	†162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	†162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131

1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1931. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices were slightly lower during the month, sirloin steak being down from an average price of 25.3 cents per pound in March to 24.9 cents in April, round steak from 20.4 cents per pound to 20.1 cents, and shoulder roast from 13.7 cents per pound to 13.4 cents. These prices compare with 29.3 cents per pound for sirloin steak, 24.5 cents for round steak and 17 cents for shoulder roast in April, 1931. Veal prices were lower in most localities, averaging 14.6 cents per pound as compared with 15.6 cents in March. Fresh leg roast of pork was down from an average of 15.7 cents per pound in March to 15.3 cents in April. The prices of breakfast bacon and ham were also lower, the former being down from an average of 22 cents per pound to 21.1 cents and the latter from 37.5 cents per pound to 36.7 cents. Lard also was lower in most localities, the price being down in the average from 11.8 cents per pound in March to 11.5 cents in April. The price in April, 1931, was 16.7 cents per pound.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal fall, the decline, however, being much more pro-

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%. † Revised.

nounced in the western provinces. Fresh were down from an average of 32.8 cents per dozen in March to 24.7 cents in April and cooking from 25.7 cents per dozen to 19.9 cents. Milk prices were again lower at an average of 10 cents per quart. Decreased prices were reported from Truro, Charlottetown, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Belleville, London, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie and Edmonton. Butter prices were substantially higher, following an upward movement in wholesale prices on the announcement that stocks in cold storage had been substantially reduced. Dairy butter advanced from an average price of 20.4 cents per pound in March to 25.9 cents in April and creamery from 23.7 cents per pound to 31.1 cents. Prices in April, 1931, were 33.2 cents per pound for dairy and 37.1 cents per pound for creamery.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 6 cents per pound. Onions advanced from an average of 4.4 cents per pound in March to 5.2 cents in April. Potatoes were again slightly lower at 67 cents per ninety pounds as compared with 70 cents in March and \$1.08 in April, 1931. Prunes were down in the average from 11.4 cents per pound in March to 11 cents in April. Anthracite coal showed little change in the average at \$16.04 per ton as compared with \$16.10 in March. Lower prices were reported from Hamilton and London. A decline in rent was reported from Woodstock and Prince Rupert.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 62.6 cents per bushel in April as compared with 63.1 cents in March. The low price for the month was 59.8 cents per bushel near the beginning and the high 65.3 cents reached about the middle. The advance during the first half of the month was said to be due partly to the unfavourable weather conditions in the winter wheat area of the United States, and the decline during the latter part of the month to the prevalence of rains in these areas, together with a poor European demand. The movement of other grains was

mixed, western barley advancing from 39.9 cents per bushel to 41 cents and oats from 30.1 cents per bushel to 32.3 cents, while flax declined from \$1.02 per bushel to 98.5 cents and rye from 47.9 cents per bushel to 45.8 cents. Flour at Toronto was slightly lower at \$5.04 per barrel. Raw sugar at New York was down from 85.1 cents per cwt. to 72.5 cents (Canadian funds) and granulated at Montreal from \$4.47 per cwt. to \$4.37. Ceylon rubber at New York averaged 3.4 cents per pound in April as compared with 3.7 cents in March. The decline was said to be due in part to the declining consumption in the United States. In livestock, the price of good steers at Toronto advanced from \$5.84 per hundred pounds to \$5.88 and at Winnipeg from \$5.08 per hundred pounds to \$5.12. Veal calves at Toronto declined from \$7.39 per hundred pounds to \$5.98 and at Winnipeg from \$5.76 per hundred pounds to \$4.90. Bacon hogs at Toronto fell from \$4.90 per hundred pounds to \$4.54, at Montreal from \$5.10 per hundred pounds to \$4.77 and at Winnipeg from \$4.12 per hundred pounds to \$3.83. Lambs at Toronto advanced from \$7.30 per hundred pounds to \$7.58. Creamery butter at Montreal was down from 27.2 cents per pound to 23.1 cents and at Toronto from 26.9 cents per pound to 24.4. The price of fresh eggs was considerably lower, at Montreal declining from 28.8 cents per dozen to 21.4 cents and at Toronto from 25.3 cents per dozen to 18.9 cents. The decrease was said to be due mainly to lack of demand for eggs for storage purposes. Raw cotton at New York was down from an average price of 7.7 cents per pound to 6.9 cents (Canadian funds) and raw silk at New York from \$2.18 per pound to \$1.78 (Canadian currency). Raw wool was 1 cent per pound lower at 11 cents. In iron and steel, hot rolled and annealed steel sheets advanced from \$2.83 per hundred pounds to \$2.96, scrap steel from \$6.50 per ton to \$7, and scrap iron from \$10.50 per ton to \$11. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper declined from \$7.64 per hundred pounds to \$7.47, copper wire bars from \$6.72 per hundred pounds to \$6.41 and tin ingots from 28.8 cents per pound to 25.5 cents. Portland cement at Montreal advanced from \$1.66 per barrel to \$1.70 and at Toronto from \$2.06 per barrel to \$2.10. The increases were said to be due mainly to the increased sales tax.



## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 63·0 for March, a decline of 0·6 per cent for the month. Foods as a whole advanced 1·2 per cent, while non-foods declined 1·8 per cent. Among non-foods, the only group to show an advance was iron and steel.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 84·1 at the end of March, a fall of 3 per cent for the month. Decreases were noted in all groups, the greatest single drop being one of 5·6 per cent in minerals.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 144 at the beginning of April, a fall of 1·4 per cent for the month, due to a substantial fall in food prices, chiefly eggs, butter and milk. Rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries were all unchanged for the month.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Bureau, on the base 1914=100, (gold basis) was 87 for March, an advance of 2·3 per cent for the month. Foods were higher showing increases in all groups. Industrial materials were also higher, due to the advance in textiles, although minerals and metals were lower and miscellaneous commodities unchanged.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 99·8 for March, showing no change from the February level. An advance of 2 per cent in agricultural products was offset by declines in the other groups.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 122·4 for March, an advance of 0·1 per cent for the month. An advance in food prices was partly

counteracted by declines in clothing, heat and light and sundries.

### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1378 for February, a decline of 1·1 per cent for the month. Declines in foodstuffs of vegetable origin, textiles, animal products and non-metallic minerals and their products were partly offset by advances in wood and wood products, metals and their products and chemicals and manures.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1926-1930=1000, was 875 for February. There were declines in all groups from the November level with the exception of fuel and light which was unchanged.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 66·0 for March, a decrease of 0·5 per cent for the month. Slight declines were noted in all groups with the exception of miscellaneous commodities which were unchanged.

The *Annalist* index number on the base 1913=100, was 90·7 for April, a fall of 0·4 per cent for the month. Fuels and metals showed advances, but all other groups were included in the decline.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$6·9183 at May 1, a drop of 3·2 per cent for the month, which is the lowest recorded in 33 years, or since May 1, 1899. Of the thirteen groups, eleven were lower and two were unchanged from the previous month.

*Dun's* index number of wholesale commodity quotations proportioned to the *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included was \$135·129 at May 1, a fall of 2·3 per cent for the month. The metals and miscellaneous groups were higher than a month previous, but all other groups were included in the general decline, the greatest drop occurring in meats and clothing.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 130·8 for March, a fall of 0·6 per cent for the month due to declines in food and clothing. The other three groups, shelter, fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1932

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported by workmen's compensation boards, etc., along with fatal accidents, as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the first quarter of 1932, was 192, there being 68 in January, 68 in February and 56 in March.

The report for the fourth quarter of 1931 was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932, page 235. In the first quarter of 1931, 244 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 613). The supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents on page 630 contains 40 fatalities for 1931. In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the first quarter of 1932 were as follows: agriculture, 24; logging, 17; fishing and trapping, 7; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 27; manufacturing, 24; construction, 21; electric light and power, 1; transportation and public utilities, 42; trade, 15; finance, 1; service, 13.

Of the mining accidents, 7 were in "metaliferous mining," 14 in "coal mining," 1 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and 5 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 2 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 12 in "saw and planing mill products," 4 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 4 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-metallic mineral products, and 1 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 3 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 12 in "highway and bridge," and 6 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 33 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "water transportation," 1 in "air transportation," 4 in "local transportation," and 2 in "storage."

In trade there were 8 fatalities in "wholesale," and 7 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 8 were in "public administration," 1 in "recreational," 2 in "custom and repair," and 2 in "professional establishments."

There was no serious disaster during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

Three farmers lost their lives while engaged in operating a wood sawing machine near Dewberry, Alberta, on March 30, when the circular saw jammed.

An engineer and three snow shovellers were killed at Harper's Station, P.E.I., on February 21, when their snow train collided with a freight train.

Two workers with a coal company were buried under a coal slide at Montreal, Que., on March 4.

An engineer, a fireman and a conductor lost their lives near Lillooet, B.C., on March 28 when their train went through a trestle owing to a wash out.

*Supplementary List of Accidents.*—The supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1931, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains 40 fatalities, of which 3 were in logging, 1 in fishing and trapping, 4 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 12 in manufacturing, 9 in construction, 4 in transportation and public utilities, 2 in trade, and 5 in service. One of these accidents occurred in March, 2 in July, 3 in September, 6 in October, 8 in November and 20 in December.



# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1932

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—</b>				
Farmer.....	Rang St. Augustin, Que.....	Jan. 3	65	Fell from hay loft to stable floor; fractured spine. Died Jan. 10.
Farmer.....	Near Kelvington, Sask.....	" 8	23	Thrown from load of wood.
Farmer.....	Near Wakefield, Que.....	" 8	28	Struck by falling tree.
Farm hand.....	Near Cochrane, Alta.....	" 10	23	Kicked by horse.
Farm hand.....	West Zorra, Ont.....	" 13	42	Fell down well. Died Jan. 15.
Farmer.....	St. Elie d'Orford, Que.....	" 13	58	Fell into well.
Farmer.....	Near Shediak, N.B.....	about " 14	60	Caught in threshing machine.
Farmer.....	Fraser Valley, B.C.....	" 21	42	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Canoe Cove, P.E.I.....	" 27	47	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer's son.....	Near Russell, Ont.....	" 30	15	Struck by flywheel of sawing machine when it flew off.
Farmer.....	Minudie, N.S.....	Feb. 2		Slipped on ice and was run over by sleigh.
Farmer.....	Near Wallaceburg, Ont.....	" 9	40	Slipped into water trough and was drowned.
Farmer.....	Silver Plains, Man.....	" 11		Lost in blizzard and was frozen.
Farmer's son.....	St. Victor de Tring, Que.....	" 13	16	Struck by piece of flywheel when it broke while cutting wood.
Farmer.....	Near Nesbitt, Man.....	" 20	56	Load of machinery upset on him in snow.
Farmer.....	Near Embro, Ont.....	" 20		Train struck his car on way to market.
Farmer.....	St. Anne de la Parade, Que.....	" 22	46	Buried by landslide in clay pit.
Farmer.....	Near Biggar, Sask.....	Mar. 4	45	Fell from roof of house. Died Mar. 5.
Farm hand.....	Near Melfort, Sask.....	" 8		Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Oak Flats, Ont.....	" 15	60	Fell 20 feet from ladder.
Farmer.....	Near Chilliwack, B.C.....	" 20	78	Attacked by bull.
Farm hand.....	Near Dauphin, Man.....	" 23	12	Buried when roof of potato pit crashed in.
Farmer.....	Near St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 24	69	Dragged by run-away team.
Farmer.....	Near Kemptville, Ont.....	" 29	83	Trampled by cow. Died April 6.
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Logger.....	Near St. Paulin, Que.....	about Jan. 5	55	Struck by falling tree.
Foreman.....	Stewiacke, N.S.....	" 13	61	Struck by falling limb; fractured skull.
Logger.....	Near St. Quentin, N.B.....	" 21	19	Crushed by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Thor Lake, Ont.....	" 23	54	Knocked off load by swinging log.
Logger.....	Hassand Twp., Ont.....	Feb. 1	30	Struck by falling snag.
Logger.....	St. Charles de Chicoutimi, Que.....	" 4		Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Matane, Que.....	" 8	20	Fell from load of logs and run over by sleigh.
Teamster.....	Onion Lake, Ont.....	" 9	43	Fell from load of logs and was run over.
Logger.....	Near Van Alain, Que.....	" 13		Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Near Peterboro, Ont.....	" 17	55	Struck by falling tree.
Sawyer.....	Bloedel, B.C.....	" 23	42	Struck by falling tree.
Faller.....	St. Thomas, Que.....	" 23	34	Pinned under falling tree.
Bucker.....	Cheminais, B.C.....	Mar. 1		Struck by falling tree.
Teamster.....	Amos, Que.....	" 6	58	Load of logs upset on him when log got caught.
Teamster.....	Sheet Harbour, N.S.....	" 11	24	Fell from load and was run over.
Chaser.....	Joydon Bay, B.C.....	" 16	22	Struck on head by sapling.
Rigger.....	Minstrel Island, B.C.....	" 23	27	Struck by log at pile.
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
Fisherman.....	Black Bay, Ont.....	Jan. 8	43	Fell through ice and was drowned.
Trapper.....	Batchawana River, Ont.....	about Jan. 19	30	Fell through ice and was drowned.
Trapper.....	Mississauga River, Ont.....	" 30		Broke through ice and was drowned.
Fisherman.....	Near Prince Rupert, B.C.....	about Feb. 23		Drowned when skiff capsized.
Trapper.....	Near Sudbury, Ont.....	about Feb. 26		Accidental discharge of his gun.
Trapper.....	Near Pelly, Sask.....	Mar. 23	35	Accidental discharge of his gun when he fell down hill.
Trapper.....	Rainbow Lake, Alta.....	" 30		Accidental discharge of his gun. Died April 8.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<b>Metalliferous Mining—</b>				
Miner.....	Schumacher, Ont.....	Jan. 7	55	Silicosis. First laid off May 22, 1930.
Shift boss.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 9	39	Struck by sand train.
Miner.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	about Jan. 25	28	Fell down stope.
Timberman.....	Britannia, B.C.....	Feb. 15	29	Crushed by rock falling from roof.
Miner.....	Frood, Ont.....	" 16	23	Struck by falling rock.
Miner.....	Rouyn, Que.....	" 18	38	Fell from ledge in mine.
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	Mar. 22	36	Fell 30 feet following collapse of platform.
<b>Coal Mining—</b>				
Rope rider.....	Coal Creek, B.C.....	Jan. 18		Struck his head while working on trip of cars.
Miner.....	East Coulee, Alta.....	" 19	30	Struck by falling rock. Died Feb. 24.
Miner.....	Diamond City, Alta.....	" 25		Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 29	59	Crushed by coal car.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1932—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MILLING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—Con. Coal Mining—Con.</b>				
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	Feb. 1	45	Struck by string of boxes.
Miner.....	Dominion, N.S.....	" 3		Struck by box of coal. Died Feb. 6.
Miner.....	Foothills, Alta.....	" 5	38	Crushed under falling coal.
Miner.....	Coal Creek, B.C.....	" 5	21	Run over by trip of mine cars when coupling broke. Died Feb. 7.
Rock duster.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 8	62	Fell, striking his chest. Died Feb. 16.
Miner.....	Princeton, B.C.....	" 9	24	Struck by falling rock.
Miner.....	Foothills, Alta.....	" 15		Crushed by fall of coal.
Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 24	38	Crushed by falling stone.
Miner.....	Estevan, Sask.....	" 29	24	Crushed by falling timber. Died Mar. 1.
Loader.....	Shaughnessy, Sask.....	Mar. 28	39	Fall of rock. Died April 1.
<b>Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Quarry- ing, n.e.s.—</b>				
Worker in tale mine..	Madoc, Ont.....	Mar. 14	46	Crushed by falling piece of tale.
<b>Structural Materials—</b>				
Worker in stone quarry.....	Stony Mountain, Man.....	Jan. 4		Buried under crushed stone when chute opened.
Worker in gravel pit.	Near Galt, Ont.....	" 6	60	Run over by truck. Died Jan. 8.
Worker in gravel pit.	Heatherdown, Alta.....	Feb. 5	61	Chalcosis.
Quarry worker.....	Stony Mountain, Man.....	" 18	49	Struck by scoop of crane. Died Feb. 19.
Gravel pit worker..	Near St. Anne des Plaines, Que.....	Mar. 14	45	Struck by frozen block of gravel.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<b>Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco—</b>				
Foreman in sugar re- finery.....	St. John, N.B.....	Jan. 7	43	Fell while removing nut. Died Mar. 8.
Worker in starch fac- tory.....	Port Credit, Ont.....	" 8	43	Struck by elevator weight.
<b>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</b>				
Worker.....	Near Redwing, Ont.....	" 6	26	Fell over dam and was drowned.
Fireman.....	Minnehik, Alta.....	" 22	23	Broken arm while fixing engine; infection. Died Jan. 30.
Edgerman.....	Eastford, Ont.....	Feb. 12	21	Struck by piece of timber. Died Feb. 16.
Saw operator.....	Red Deer, Alta.....	Mar. 3		Injured when sleeve caught in saw. Died Mar. 4.
Sawmill worker.....	Weirdale, Alta.....	" 5	18	Drawn into saw when clothing caught in pulley wheel.
Saw operator.....	Richmond, N.S.....	Mar. 8	about 21	Struck by piece of flywheel when it burst.
Sawyer.....	Near Campbellton, N.B.....	" 21		Killed while operating sawing machine.
Lumberman.....	New Annan, N.S.....	" 24	31	Hurled against tree when boiler of portable saw-mill exploded.
Farmer.....	Near Meota, Sask.....	" 28		Drawn into flywheel while putting on driving belt.
Farmer.....	Near Dewsberry, Alta.....	" 30	25	
Farmer.....	Near Dewsberry, Alta.....	" 30	40	Injured when circular saw jammed. Third man died April 3.
Farmer.....	Near Dewsberry, Alta.....	" 30	33	
<b>Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—</b>				
Worker.....	Powell River, B.C.....	Feb. 26	35	Electric shock from switch in power house. Died Mar. 7.
Mill worker.....	Ste. Adele, Que.....	" 28	41	Struck by wooden joiner. Died Mar. 9.
Machine operator....	Three Rivers, Que.....	Mar. 5	22	Fell to concrete floor. Died Mar. 6.
Labourer.....	Kenogami, Que.....	" 8	46	Struck by tackle falling from crane. Died Mar. 10.
<b>Iron, Steel and Products—</b>				
Worker in machinery plant.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 12	52	Struck by steel plate; fractured leg. Died Feb. 19.
Asst. rolls operator..	Welland, Ont.....	" 18	31	Caught in rollers. Died Jan. 21.
Power house operator at foundry.....	Merriton, Ont.....	Feb. 9	76	Fell into canal and was drowned.
Foundry labourer....	Walker ville, Ont.....	" 22	30	Fell into sand bin and was smothered.
<b>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</b>				
Workman with asph- alt company....	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 4	25	Poisoned by gas from asphalt.
<b>Chemical and Allied Products—</b>				
Worker in fertilizer plant.....	Warfield, B.C.....	Feb. 7	36	Caught in conveyor belt.



# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1932—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and Structures</i>				
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 7	32	Thrown from dump truck to pavement. Died Jan. 8.
Shingler.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Mar. 2	48	Fell from roof.
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	55	Fell from scaffold.
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i>		about		
Labourer.....	Clear Lake, Man.....	Jan. 1	.....	Buried under cave-in of earth at excavation.
Worker on street tunnel construction....	Montreal, Que.....	" 6	45	Struck by falling beam; fractured skull. Died Jan. 11.
Labourer.....	Near Kenora, Ont.....	" 12	35	Struck by piece of rock from blast; fractured skull.
Road worker.....	Near Naughton, Ont.....	" 20	39	Injured during blasting operations. Died Feb. 4.
Labourer.....	Sharbott Lake, Ont.....	" 28	30	Struck by rock from blast.
Road worker.....	Shabakwa, Ont.....	Feb. 13	41	Injured during blasting operations. Died Feb. 17.
Labourer.....	Hudson Bay Jct., Sask.....	" 23	40	Struck by falling tree.
Gravel foreman.....	Wawa, Michipicoten, Ont.....	" 29	47	Killed by dynamite blast.
Labourer.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Mar. 10	32	Fell 30 feet down chute into steaming concrete.
Workman.....	Yarmouth, N.S.....	" 17	42	Crushed between belt and pulley of stone crusher.
Workman.....	Rutter, Ont.....	about	.....	Buried in gravel slide.
Labourer.....	Near Markstay, Ont.....	Mar. 19	33	Collapse of frozen wall of gravel pit.
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>				
Labourer on sewer construction.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Jan. 4	65	Collapsed while digging sewers.
Watchman on sewer construction.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	70	Explosion from attempting to light fire with kerosene.
Watchman on dredge	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	52	Fell into basin and was drowned.
Worker on sewer construction.....	North Bay, Ont.....	Jan. 21	35	Struck by piece of rock during blasting operations.
Worker on power canal construction.	Beauharnois, Que.....	Feb. 13	43	Electrocuted when power line broke and fell on him.
Carpenter on pier construction.....	Champlain, Que.....	" 24	33	Struck on head by falling plank.
<b>ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER—</b>				
Lineman.....	Near Thamesville, Ont.....	Feb. 26	26	Electrocuted when he fell on high tension wire.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Yardmaster.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	Jan. 6	53	Run over by train.
Brakeman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	61	Fell from train. Died Jan. 11.
Sectionman.....	Near Belleville, Ont.....	" 19	35	Jigger on which he was riding was derailed.
Shedman.....	Vercheres, Que.....	" 20	32	Injured arm. Died Jan. 27.
Sectionman.....	Three Hills, Alta.....	" 22	30	Slipped from car and was run over. Died Jan. 30.
Car repairer.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 25	58	Fell from top of car. Died Jan. 26.
Brakeman.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 25	51	Run over by train.
Equipment inspector	Mimico, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Run over by freight train.
Charwoman at fruit sheds.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	45	Struck by train.
Electrician.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 29	53	Fell from ladder; fractured skull. Died Feb. 3.
Sectionman.....	Near Swallow, Alta.....	" 30	31	Fell from hand car and was run over. Died Feb. 1.
Switchman.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	Feb. 2	37	Crushed between car and freight shed.
Conductor.....	Dauphin, Man.....	" 3	43	Slipped beneath wheels of car and was run over.
Blacksmith helper.	North Bay, Ont.....	" 4	68	Strained while lifting piece of tender frame. Died Feb. 13.
Section foreman.....	Near Rosport, Ont.....	" 12	60	Struck by train.
Section foreman.....	Mimico, Ont.....	" 13	41	Run over by freight train.
Brakeman.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	Feb. 15	47	Fell under cars during switching operations.
Engineer.....	Harper's Station, P.E.I.....	" 21	49	.....
Snow shoveller.....	Harper's Station, P.E.I.....	" 21	55	Snow train crashed into freight train.
Snow shoveller.....	Harper's Station, P.E.I.....	" 21	37	.....
Snow shoveller.....	Harper's Station, P.E.I.....	" 21	19	.....
Bridge guard.....	Near Nelson, B.C.....	" 22	22	Struck by train.
Labourer.....	Messiter, B.C.....	" 24	31	Swept by snow slide.
Section foreman.....	Pulson, B.C.....	" 25	.....	Killed in snow slide.
Sectionman.....	Iago, B.C.....	" 26	45	Buried in snow slide.
Track watcher.....	Near Kootenay Landing, B.C.....	Mar. 6	25	Run over by train. Died Mar. 7.
Brakeman.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 8	44	Struck by train in blinding snow storm.
Brakeman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 22	42	Run over during switching operations.
Sectionman.....	Lemieux, Que.....	" 22	45	Struck by train. Died Mar. 24.
Brakeman.....	Canora, Sask.....	" 22	48	Fell between two box cars and was run over.
Engineer.....	Near Lilloet, B.C.....	" 28	.....	.....
Fireman.....	Near Lilloet, B.C.....	" 28	.....	Engine went through trestle owing to wash out.
Conductor.....	Near Lilloet, B.C.....	" 28	52	.....

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1932—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—<i>Concluded</i></b>				
<i>Water Transportation—</i> Boatswain.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	Feb. 10	42	Pulled overboard by slipping chain and was drowned.
Stevedore.....	Near North Sydney, N.S....	" 14	36	Caught in winch. Died Feb. 14.
<i>Air Transportation—</i> Pilot.....	Lake Kagainagami, Ont.....	Mar. 12	35	Killed in plane crash.
<i>Local Transportation—</i> Teamster.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 7	42	Street car struck his wagon.
Teamster.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	67	Kicked by horse.
Truck driver.....	Near London, Ont.....	Mar. 6	25	Injured when his truck swerved off highway.
Truck driver.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 15	30	Struck by train.
<i>Storage—</i> Millwright at grain elevator.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Feb. 24	59	Injured when carried under loaders on belt on Dec. 21, 1929.
Elevator worker.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	Mar. 2	45	Fell 90 feet in bin.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Wholesale—</i> Tank wagon driver for petroleum company.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Jan. 15	60	Scratched hand; infection. Died Jan. 28.
Traveller.....	Near Tilbury, Ont.....	" 23	39	Drowned when his car ran into dredge cut.
Worker in lumber yard.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	62	Struck by piece of lumber falling from pile.
Salesman for shoe company.....	Drummond, Que.....	Feb. 10	46	Slipped on ice on stepping from train. Died Mar. 7.
Grain buyer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Mar. 4	65	Leg injured on Dec. 17, 1923; hardening of arteries.
Worker with coal company.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	18	Buried under coal slide.
Worker with coal company.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	24	
Salesman for soap manufacturers.....	Near Newcastle, Ont.....	" 22	20	Skull fractured when truck skidded into ditch. Died Mar. 24.
<i>Retail—</i> Merchant.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Jan. 4	46	Crushed against pole by car wheel cleaning windows.
Store proprietor.....	London, Ont.....	" 12	68	Shot by hold-up man in store.
Auto dealer.....	Quyon, Que.....	" 12	37	Drowned when his car broke through ice.
Dairy driver.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	Feb. 1	29	Pinned against building when horse ran away. Died Feb. 4.
Bakery driver.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 17	27	Thrown from rig against auto when horse ran away. Died Feb. 21.
Workman with ice merchants.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 29	50	Fell from scaffold.
Auto salesman.....	Near Dundas, Ont.....	Mar. 29	47	Injured when his car crashed into fence.
<b>FINANCE—</b> Bank manager.....	Arundel, Que.....	Jan. 3	32	Accidental discharge of revolver while cleaning it.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public Administration—</i> Watchman in Government greenhouse.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Jan. 12	.....	Overcome by coke gas fumes from furnace.
Municipal labourer.....	Burnaby, B.C.....	" 13	31	Struck on head by hammer. Died Jan. 25.
Constable.....	Rat River, N.W.T.....	" 30	30	Shot in attempt to capture demented trapper.
Watchman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Feb. 4	52	Fell on icy street; broken leg. Died Mar. 1.
Elevator operator at Customs House.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 17	52	Fell down elevator shaft.
Street labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	45	Struck by truck.
City foreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 2	69	Fell into concrete cellar. Died Mar. 6.
Park worker.....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 11	35	Fell from tree.
<i>Recreational—</i> Employee at Turkish baths.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Jan. 9	63	Scalded when he fell into pit of boiling water.
<i>Custom and Repair—</i> Garage mechanic.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Jan. 13	38	Pinned against pole by truck.
Blacksmith.....	London, Ont.....	Mar. 10	.....	Kicked by horse. Died Mar. 15.
<b>Professional Establishments—</b>				
Furnaceman at hospital.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 4	18	Crushed when caught in automatic stoker.
Lawyer.....	Kensington, P.E.I.....	Feb. 20	43	Explosion on pouring gasoline into stove.



# SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1931

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Labourer.....	Laviolette, Que.....	Oct. 8	42	Fell down rollway, striking log when his hook slipped.
Farmer.....	Pass Lake, Ont.....	Dec. 10	24	Injured when hand caught in gasoline engine. Died Jan. 27, 1932.
Chokerman.....	Bloedel, B.C.....	" 28	24	Struck on head by snag.
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
Trapper.....	Lake Nipigon, Ont.....	Dec. 31		Broke through ice and was drowned.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metaliferous Mining—</i>				
Lineman.....	Premier, B.C.....	Dec. 2	31	Struck by ore bucket on line. Died Jan. 23, 1932.
Labourer.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 19	37	Injured during blasting operations. Died Dec. 20.
<i>Coal Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Blakeburn, B.C.....	Mar. 12	41	Spine injured by falling roof. Died Feb. 13, 1932.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	Oct. 13	30	Back injury from fall of coal. Died Mar. 3, 1932.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco—</i>				
Labourer at cannery.	Aylmer, Ont.....	July 21	49	Injured spine while taking down shafting. Died Nov. 25.
Carter for tobacco factory.	Quebec, Que.....	Dec. 1	53	Injured thumb while carting wood boxes; infection. Died Jan. 14, 1932.
<i>Leather, Fur and Products—</i>				
Machinist for tannery	Joliette, Que.....	Dec. 17	27	Leg crushed between tub and pillar. Died Dec. 18.
<i>Rubber Products—</i>				
Electrician.....	Shefford, Que.....	Nov. 19	44	Car struck by train; fractured skull.
<i>Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—</i>				
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 21	46	Fell on track and flat car ran over him.
Labourer.....	Temiskaming, Que.....	Nov. 26	30	Drowned from boat in rapids.
Labourer.....	Temiskaming, Que.....	Dec. 8	20	Broke through ice on lake and were drowned.
Labourer.....	Temiskaming, Que.....	" 8	36	
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>				
Marble cutter.....	Labelle, Que.....	July 25	66	Heavy stone fell on his leg; infection. Died Oct. 1.
Labourer at refinery.	Montreal, Que.....	Oct. 23	45	Caught in machinery while tightening loose key in bearing. Died Nov. 14.
Labourer at glass factory.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Nov. 26	81	Knocked down by case falling from pile. Died Jan. 4, 1932.
<i>Chemical and Allied Products—</i>				
Explosives mixer....	Argenteuil, Que.....	Dec. 21	44	Explosion of rim fire priming composition.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and Structures</i>				
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 27	44	Infection from nail wound in shoulder. Died Nov. 13.
Watchman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Oct. 14	59	Fell into hole. Died Dec. 1.
Plumber.....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	Dec. 29	47	Fell 24 feet with scaffold. Died Jan. 16, 1932.
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i>				
Labourer.....	Deux Montagnes, Que.....	Oct. 8	25	Struck by horse.
Labourer.....	Sheet Harbour, N.S.....	Nov. 26	54	Injured by slide of gravel. Died Dec. 26.
Labourer.....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	" 27	28	Drawn under tractor while driving it on hill.
Supervisor on road construction.....	North Bay, Ont.....	Dec. 29	62	Jammed thumb between wheelbarrow and post. Died Jan. 9, 1932.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Yardmaster on power development.....	Beauharnois, Que.....	Dec. 17	45	Caught and buried in sand chute.
Pitman on dam construction.....	Fraserdale, Ont.....	" 19	35	Caught between dipper of shovel and caterpillar.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Stevedore.....	Quebec, Que.....	Nov. 2 about	51	Injured arm. Died Jan. 11, 1932.
Mate on tug.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Dec. 15	38	Drowned.

**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING  
DURING 1931—Concluded**

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<b>Con.</b>				
Local Transportation—				
Carter.....	Quebec, Que.....	Nov. 18	21	Electrocuted by wire.
Telegraphs and Telephones—				
Messenger.....	Near London, Ont.....	Oct. 10	19	Collision of milk truck with his motorcycle.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
Wholesale—				
Salesman for food				
products.....	London, Ont.....	Dec. 22	68	Collision of his car with street car; fractured skull.
Worker with lumber				
dealer.....	Labelle, Que.....	" 31	54	Infection from slivers of wood in wrist. Died Feb. 2, 1932.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
Public Administration—				
Caretaker, Public				
Works Dept.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Sept. 19	54	Myocarditis from injury. Died Mar. 10, 1932.
Traffic constable.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	28	Collision of truck with his motorcycle.
Teamster for Gov-				
ernment dept.....	Capreol Twp., Ont.....	Dec. 8	68	Wagon ran over him when team ran away. Died Dec. 15.
Watchman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 10	85	Struck by car; fractured skull. Died Dec. 13.
Municipal labourer..	Cochrane, Ont.....	" 31	24	Crushed under cave-in of embankment. Died Jan. 30, 1932.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Liability for Servant's Negligence depends on Terms of Hiring

A salesman employed by a motor car company in British Columbia, while driving to a certain destination for the purpose of his business, deviated from the direct route in order to take to their destination two passengers whom he had volunteered to carry. While he was thus off his route his car collided with another car, causing injuries to its driver. The injured driver brought an action against the company, the salesman's employer, to recover damages for an injury sustained in consequence of the fault of their servant. Mr. Justice Morrison, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, who heard the case without a jury, found that the employer was liable under the circumstances and this judgment was later affirmed, on appeal by the company, by the British Columbia Court of Appeal. Reference was made by the latter court to the case of *Battistoni versus Thomas* (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 472), in which, following a similar accident, it was decided that the driver of a milk delivery truck who caused an accident "while on a frolic of his own," was not acting in the course of his employment, and that the employer was therefore not liable. In the present case, however, the Appeal Court considered that the agent's terms of

hiring were different, and that he was not restricted in the use of the car: "he had general authority to use it for his own purposes as well as to advance his employer's interest. The decisive feature is that this general and unrestricted commission at large was given for the master's benefit. It is never known at what time, or under what circumstances, a sale may be effected. That may be gathered from the evidence of Wilson, a witness for appellant. . . . He was permitted to operate it 'at all time of night and day on the company's business or for his own private and personal use.' In other words, he had a roving commission. While on a pleasure jaunt a sale might be made. Where pleasure was indulged in business naturally would be combined with it. He was definitely on his master's business when he invited the respondent to ride with him."

The defendant's appeal was therefore dismissed.

*Jarvis versus Southard Motors Limited* (British Columbia), 1932, *Dominion Law Reports*, volume 2, page 218.

### Female "Student" Employees Covered by Minimum Wage Orders

A female "student-employee" signed a contract with her employer, binding herself to work for three months in an office at Ottawa



without salary, in order that she might obtain experience in office work. The contract contained the following clause:—"It is expressly stipulated that the student-employee offers her services absolutely free for the benefit to be derived from the use of the office equipment, etc." Another clause forbade her to try to obtain remuneration by legal action. She received \$3 a week while she was so employed, the manager of the firm stating that these payments were in the nature of bonuses in appreciation of the work of the "student." The Minimum Wage Board of Ontario charged the employer in the police court with having failed to pay the employee less than \$10 per week, this being the minimum rate established by the Board for inexperienced office workers. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$20, being the minimum fine fixed by the Act.

#### Question of Damages under Fatal Accidents Act

In 1920 the Hydro-Electric Commission of Hamilton installed wires in the premises of an engraving company for the supply of power. Subsequently the company installed a fire escape with an iron ladder close to the wires; and the insulation of the wires having become worn, this ladder became charged with electrical current. On a certain day in 1930 a young man employed by the engraving company, whose duty it was to see that the doors and window of the factory were closed, having locked up and left the premises, noticed that the door at the head of the fire escape was not closed, and attempted to reach it by means of the ladder outside the building. In touching the ladder he received a severe shock, from the effects of which he died later. The young man's father brought an action under the Fatal Accidents Act of Ontario for damages, alleging that his son had been killed through the negligence of the Commission (the statutory agent of the City of Hamilton), and he was allowed \$1,500 by the trial judge. As far as the Commission was concerned, the question at issue was whether the Commission had ever received from the company notice as to the defective condition of the wire. The trial judge found that such notice had been given by telephone, but on appeal by the defendant, the Appeal Court

reached the conclusion that the evidence was not adequate to support the finding of the trial judge on that point; and negligence on the part of the Commission not having been established, the judgment against its principal, the City of Hamilton, was set aside.

*Wilson versus City of Hamilton* (Ontario), 1932, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, vol. 41, page 51.

#### Right to Commission after Termination of Employment

An agent was employed by a collection agency in Manitoba in soliciting commissions on a commission basis, the commission which it was agreed the agent would receive being 50 per cent of that earned by his employees on any business which he introduced. After working for the company for ten months, during which he had considerable success in obtaining payments of money, the agent left the company and joined another company, finally starting in the same business himself under a title similar to that of the agency which had originally employed him. After he had left the employment of this agency he brought action against it, claiming payment of the commission on money which came in to the firm after he had left. The County Court judge allowed the claim, but on appeal, this decision was reversed by the Court of Appeal. The question at issue was as to the period during which it was understood that the commission would be paid. No period was mentioned in the agreement of employment, but the evidence of the manager of the company was that the plaintiff was to be paid a commission "while he was in our employment." Mr. Justice Robson, in the course of his judgment in the Court of Appeal, said:—

"From a practical standpoint, I cannot see how it can ever have been contemplated that such a percentage as 50 per cent with the defendant providing all office accommodation and staff force should continue indefinitely after the plaintiff had withdrawn from the service of the defendant and from active contribution to the labours to the success of the business. To my mind on the facts disclosed the plaintiff had no cause of action whatever."

*Swartz versus Shragge* (Manitoba), 1931, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 1, page 797.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed practically no change at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,882 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 799,944 persons, as compared with 799,544 in the preceding month. The employment index (with the average in the calendar year 1926, as the base, equal to 100) stood at 87.5, the same as on April 1, as compared with 102.2 at the beginning of May last year. In the preceding ten years, the indexes for May 1 were as follows: 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85.1.

At the beginning of May, 1932, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 23.0, contrasted with 20.4 per cent at the beginning of April, 1932, and with 14.9 per cent at the beginning of May, 1931. The May percentage was based on the reports compiled by the Department of Labour from an aggregate of 1,806 labour organizations embracing a membership of 178,076 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed declines in the volume of business transacted by these centres during April, 1932, when a comparison was made both with the previous month and also with the corresponding month last year, the major decline in the former instance being in the construction and maintenance group, while in the latter case, decreases occurred in all divisions except farming. Vacancies in April, 1932, numbered 34,961, applications 57,830, and placements in regular and casual employment 33,744.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$6.90

at the beginning of May as compared with \$7.22 for April; \$8.54 for May, 1931; \$11.17 for May, 1930; \$10.94 for May, 1929; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.43 for May, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was again lower at 67.7 for May, as compared with 68.4 for April; 73.0 for May, 1931; 89.7 for May, 1930; 93.4 for May, 1929; 98.5 for May, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.2 for May, 1914.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during May showed a slight decrease from that recorded for the previous month, but was greater than in May, 1931. Thirteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,521 workers and resulting in a loss of 31,905 working days. Corresponding figures for April, 1932, were: 11 disputes, 1,413 workers and 34,556 working days, and for May, 1931, 14 disputes, 1,184 workers and 14,045 working days.

### Old Age Pensions in Canada in first quarter of 1932

This issue contains the quarterly report of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act, giving particulars as to the pensioners, the amount of payments, etc., during the first three months of the current year. The proportion of the total expenditure on pensions which is borne by the Dominion Government is now 75 per cent, the amendment to the Act which was made by Parliament last year being now in effect. The Act is now in operation in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and in the Northwest Territories.

### Old Age Pensions as relief plan in Montreal

The unemployment relief committee of the Montreal City Council submitted to the Council during May a proposed plan for establishing old age pensions in the city during the depression. It is estimated that by this plan \$20 a month would be pro-



vided for 5,000 people over 69 years of age, who are either unemployed, or employed in positions which might be filled by younger heads of families. The plan was outlined in the *Montreal Gazette*, May 28, as follows:—

"Out of direct relief money now being spent by the city of Montreal itself, \$10,000 a month would be diverted into a special 'old age pensions fund.' The Quebec government would be asked to allow Montreal to divert, from the direct relief moneys that government contributes here, a sum of \$15,000 a month. With that \$25,000 a month in hand, Ottawa then would be asked to give Montreal \$75,000 a month for the pensions fund making a total of \$100,000 a month. The argument to the city administration and to the Quebec Government would be that no additional money is being asked, and that diversion alone is being sought in the proportions that city and provinces would pay were old age pensions officially in vogue here. To Ottawa, Montreal would say: 'Other provinces and other cities in other provinces are suffering less from aged unemployed because of the old age pensions law. We have no old age pensions law in Quebec. But you have a blank cheque law to do as you please to aid in relieving the jobless. Therefore, we ask you to give us what would be the Federal contribution to monthly old age pensions totalling \$100,000. It is relief, but we of the city of Montreal will create our own special old age pension scheme for the time being and all the while you will contribute out of relief funds.'"

#### **Question of validity of provincial compensation Acts**

Among the "Recent Legal Decisions affecting Labour" at the end of this issue will be found an outline of an important decision by Mr. Justice de Lorimier in the Superior Court at Montreal. The Court declared that the Provincial Legislature had exceeded its constitutional authority in enacting the recent legislation establishing a workmen's compensation commission having judicial powers, on the ground that this legislation was contrary to section 96 of the British North America Act, by which the right to appoint judges belongs exclusively to the Governor-General of Canada. It is stated that this judgment will be the subject of an appeal by the Provincial Government. The progress of this appeal will be watched with interest throughout Canada.

While this issue has not so far been brought directly before the Courts, the validity of several of the provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the authority of the provincial

boards, have been recognized in existing judgments by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Supreme Court of Canada, and some of the provincial Supreme Courts, during the past twelve years. Passages from some of these judgments are reproduced in an article in this issue. Of special interest is the judgment of the Privy Council in 1920, in the case of the B.C. Workmen's Compensation Board and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In this case Viscount Haldane declared that the workman's right to compensation "is the result of a statutory condition of employment made with a workman resident in the province, for his personal benefit and for that of members of his family dependent on him..... This right arises, not out of tort, but out of the workman's statutory contract, and their Lordships think that it is a legitimate provincial object to secure that every workman resident within the province who so contracts should possess it as a benefit conferred on himself as a subject of the province..... The scheme of the Act is not one for interfering with rights outside of the province. It is in substance a scheme for securing a civil right within the province."

#### **Canadian National Railways Rehabilitation Committee**

Under the union-management plan of industrial relations which was established on the C.N.R. system on January 1, 1925 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1928, page 489, and previous issues) provision has been made recently for rehabilitating injured employees. The following information in regard to this work has been supplied by Mr. D. F. McGraw, chief claims officer of the railways.

For many years there existed on the Central Region of the Canadian National Railways a committee known as the Committee on Physical Requirements, composed of between twenty and twenty-five officers chosen from different departments. This Committee met periodically and made recommendations as to the class of work for which an employee permanently partially disabled in the service was fitted. It was felt, however, that the function of this committee did not go far enough, in that no steps were taken by the Committee to find suitable employment for such injured workmen. At the first meeting of the Canadian National Railways Safety Council, held in Montreal, October 15, 1930, Mr. McGraw proposed that the Safety Council should absorb the work of the then existing Committee on Physical Requirements, and appoint a committee to be called the Rehabilitation Committee, which would, in addition to carrying on the work of the Physical

Requirements Committee, undertake the task of rehabilitating employees permanently partially disabled in the service. The Safety Council approved of the proposal and a Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. M. S. Blaiklock, assistant chief engineer, Dr. J. McCombe, chief medical officer, and Mr. McGraw, was appointed, to be known as the Rehabilitation Committee. At the second meeting of the Safety Council held on December 10, 1930, Mr. R. J. Tallon, president of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, and Mr. G. A. Stone, general chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, were appointed members of the Rehabilitation Committee. The Committee at first confined its efforts to the Central Region, but on May 10 this year, the scope of the Committee was enlarged to take in the Atlantic and Western Regions, and representatives were appointed to the Committee from those regions. The personnel of the Committee at the present time is: Mr. M. S. Blaiklock, Chairman, Dr. J. McCombe, Mr. R. J. Tallon, Mr. H. B. Chase, Mr R. E. Linden, Mr J. H. Parkinson, Mr. E. E. Stevens and Mr. D. F. McGraw, Secretary.

Obviously, a workman who has been permanently partially disabled in any industry finds it well-nigh impossible to go out into the open labour market and obtain suitable work, and in most cases it is not desirable from the employer's standpoint to lose the experience of the injured man. The task of the Rehabilitation Committee is therefore, first, to determine the type of work at which such a man may be safely employed, and, finally, to find him such employment.

During the six months between November, 1931, when a meeting of the Rehabilitation Committee was held, and the May, 1932, meeting, eighteen such men were rehabilitated. In one or two cases the men were reinstated at their former employment as a result of their being encouraged to make the necessary painful effort to accustom themselves to the handicap caused by their injury, and through the co-operation of the employing officer in lightening for a time their duties. In the majority of cases, however, the men were placed at entirely different work.

When the Committee determines the class of work for which a man is fitted and recommends that he be placed at work suitable to his condition, a list is prepared and forwarded to the vice-president in charge of operation, who in turn broadcasts it with the request that employing officers refrain from filling positions which might be handled by partially disabled workmen until they have communicated with the secretary of the Committee, so that the list of partially disabled men may be studied and a suitable man appointed

to fill the vacancy. The Pension Committee also co-operates with the Rehabilitation Committee by advising when men are being retired whose positions might be filled by partially disabled workmen.

### **Vocational rehabilitation in United States**

The Federal Board of Vocational Education (Washington), in a recent pamphlet entitled "Reclaimed," describes the work that is being carried on in the United States under a national program for placing physically handicapped men and women in useful employment. Casualties of industry and victims of disease are being provided with jobs to suit their reduced physical condition, and are now employed in such occupations as watch-making, lens grinding, barbering, tailoring, linotype operating, window dressing and show card writing, photography, stenography, shoe repairing, and other trades. "These persons," it is stated, "disabled through infantile paralysis, deafness, loss of arms and legs, tuberculosis, and other handicaps of accident and disease, are examples of the thousands of persons who have been rehabilitated under the national vocational rehabilitation program and fitted for employment in which they are self-supporting and happy." The economic significance of vocational rehabilitation, appears in the statement that the average cost of rehabilitating a disabled person is \$300 as compared with an average annual cost of from \$300 to \$500 for maintaining him at public expense.

### **Joint Council of Trail Mining and Smelting Company**

A joint council representing the workers and the management was formed in the industry carried on at Trail, B.C. by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, shortly after the English "Whitley Commission" had made their report. An account of the achievements of the Council during the fifteen years of its existence was given at a recent social gathering by Mr. S. G. Blaylock, the general manager of the Company. "Let us look," he said, "at just a few of the advances in workmen's security and comfort which have been made possible by this co-operation:—comparative security of work by the open transfer system; the insurance scheme; the pension scheme; the housing scheme; the shareholders' scheme; the hospitals; and all the hundred and one mutual advantages and concessions." (References to these various schemes have been made from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE). "The co-operative committee," the manager continued, "is a committee representing each de-



partment to help the management to run the plants of the company in the most economic and efficient way, taking into account the interests of both the men and the company. As I have already said, they have exceeded every expectation. It is comparatively easy for a committee such as ours to function in boom times, but while it is not so easy it is much more important that it should do so when the skies are clouded. Shortly after its inception we went through the critical years just after the war. It was during these years that the full values of this means of close communication between the men and the management was demonstrated. I would feel far more sure of the future if every industry had a committee like ours. There would then be neither any need nor danger of the boat being rocked by unfair treatment of the employees by the companies, or of this whole system being wiped out by revolutions of men who thought they had no other way to help themselves in the reconstruction."

Mr. Blaylock stated that there was no idea at any time that the Joint Council should supersede labour unions.

#### **Quantity of manufacturing production in Canada 1923-1929**

Under this title the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published a pamphlet which measures the trend of the physical volume, or quantity, of manufacturing production in Canada in recent years. It is pointed out that, owing to the practice of measuring production in terms of prices, the fluctuations in prices have tended to obscure the increase in actual quantities—"for it is, after all, the quantity, rather than the value of production that satisfies human needs." The study covers the production of the seven years from 1923 to 1929, when the manufacturing industries of the Dominion were generally expanding; and the middle year of the period, 1926, was chosen as affording a normal and representative base for the index. Next, the different industries were weighted according to the value added by the manufacture in those industries in 1926, as indicating their relative importance. Finally the quantity of each product of each industry was secured and their relative importance calculated for the base year and for the other years covered.

The Dominion Statistician, in an introductory note, anticipates that the usefulness of the index will be even more clearly apparent when the method is applied to the manufacturing production of 1930 and 1931. "Then in all probability it will be found that the anticipated declines in the money value of

production in most industries, as the result of the general fall of prices, will not mean a corresponding reduction in the quantity of manufactured products available for domestic consumption or for export. Thus the new index will do away with many misconceptions and contribute materially toward a better understanding of the position of the manufacturing industries in the national economy."

"The physical volume of production," it is stated, "increased 50.2 per cent between 1923 and 1929. When it is recalled that the population of Canada increased only 10.8 per cent from 9,083,000 in 1923, to 10,068,000 in 1929, an increase of 50.2 per cent in the volume of manufacturing production is indeed remarkable. Part of this advance was owing to an increase in the domestic demand due to an increased population and a rise in the standard of living, and part to the increased demand abroad for Canadian manufactured products. . . . "With the exception of a slight recession in 1924, the expansion was continuous. As might be expected, not all groups expanded to the same extent. The non-ferrous metal group led with an increase of 90.3 per cent while the animal products group recorded the lowest increase, viz. 17.2 per cent. The slight recession in volume experienced in 1924 was not general—textiles, wood and paper, iron and its products and non-metallic mineral products were the only groups affected. The textile and wood and paper groups recovered in the following year, while in the case of iron and its products and non-metallic minerals, the recovery was not complete until 1926.

"Although this report covers only seven years, yet the general trend of Canadian manufacturing production as a whole is clearly shown. With the passing of time, the index of the volume of production will become more and more valuable in analysing the trend of production, both as regards the volume as well as the substitution of one product for another."

#### **Higher cost of 6-hour Day on Railways in United States**

By recent Congressional resolution the Interstate Commerce Commission was directed to investigate the question of the probable effects of applying to the railways in the United States the principle of the 6-hour working day, and to report their findings to Congress by December 15, 1932. Hearings before the Commission opened during May, evidence being given on behalf of some of the railway companies and of organized labour. On behalf of the Association of Railway Labour Executives it was

stated that the 6-hour day would enable railway employees to enjoy a better standard of living, and bring an end to the existing unemployment situation in the railway industry.

The secretary of the Bureau of Information of the Eastern Railroads told the commission that, under the eight-hour day now in effect, overtime accrues on approximately 41 per cent of the service rendered by the railroads in the eastern region; but if the six-hour day was placed in effect, overtime would accrue on about 65 per cent of the service, and there would be an increase in the eastern region alone of more than 24 per cent in payroll. The eastern railroads, according to the same witness, paid a total compensation to their employees of \$3,290,689 for the week of August 10 through August 16, which was made up of \$2,868,249 in straight time pay, \$394,890 on overtime pay and \$27,549 in additional payments, under the eight-hour schedule. If the six-hour principle had been applied to this week, he said, the compensation would have been \$4,085,496, made up of \$2,868,278 in straight time, \$1,188,877 in overtime, and \$28,341 in additional payments, or an increase in the total of \$794,807 or 24.2 per cent.

The superintendent of the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad introduced an exhibit for the weeks April 1 to April 14, showing an increase of 554 employees and \$74,204 in compensation resulting from a switch from the eight-hour to the six-hour basis on that division for the weeks indicated. The principle of the six-hour day could be applied without difficulty, he said, if the question of expenses was left out of the picture.

**Six-hour day recommended by railway labour in U.S.A.**

The Railway Labour Executives' Association (U.S.A.) formulated in the *Railroad Trainman*, June, 1932, their views on the 6-hour day question in connection with the investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to which reference is made in the preceding note.

"In urging the application of the principle of a six-hour day before the Interstate Commerce Commission," they say, "we will lay down as our foundation principle that the primary service and the primary obligation of every industry is to furnish a livelihood to those who have invested their lives in that industry. It is the failure to recognize or apply this principle which in our judgment is the major cause of the present terrible depression in business. This depression has proved with unhappy force that interest can

only be made on money investments, and that property values can only be maintained, through the productive power and purchasing power of millions of workers who must be kept employed. This is the first demand which must be met by those who control industries and government. If this demand is not met, destitution for masses of the people and wholesale losses to property owners are inevitable. . . . It is time to call a halt upon industrial, financial and political policies that are not only inhuman but are essentially unsound. We believe that the economic powers of our industrial leadership, the financial powers of our banking institutions, and the political powers of government should all be exerted in the utmost effort to provide directly for the employment of the millions of our now unemployed wage earners. Millions of our people are in need of food and clothing and shelter. Millions can be put to work producing and transporting the products for which millions are in want. The railroads and other industries are now borrowing millions of dollars with the aid of the credit of the national government in order to meet their financial requirements. The railroads and other industries could employ several million men now idle if they could obtain credit with which to meet the human requirements of their workers. . . . It is the desire to increase employment that has united the railway workers with other organized labour groups in promoting the principle of the six-hour day. The hope of the future lies, not in reducing the number of men employed, and not in reducing the payrolls of industry, but in increasing the number of men employed and increasing the payrolls of industry; so that the tremendous productive power of our industries can be maintained by an equivalent purchasing power in the hands of the masses of the people."

**National Bureau of Economic Research (U.S.A.)**

Note was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1931, page 673, of the official recognition that was given to this United States organization last year when the President's Committee on Economic Changes asked the National Bureau to prepare a special report on recent developments in the field of their inquiry. The Bureau's annual report for 1931, recently published, shows the nature of its researches. The National Bureau of Economic Research, Incorporated, was organized in 1920 in response to a growing demand for exact and impartial determination of the facts bearing upon economic, social and industrial problems. The leading economic surveys



conducted so far have been the series on the national income of the people of the United States and that on recent economic changes. The latter work described economic developments of the post-war period during which radical and possibly enduring transformations in economic structure and functions were taking place.

The subjects of studies now in progress, and to be continued during the coming year, are as follows: (1) The amount and distribution of national incomes; (2) business cycles; (3) seasonal fluctuations in industry; (4) prices and price structure; (5) economic tendencies, aspects of pre-war and post-war changes; (6) social and economic aspects of the American labour market; (7) the measurement of unemployment; (8) the trend of corporation profits, 1921-1929.

New studies are being undertaken into the subjects of (1) national savings and the investment of capital; (2) the state of competition in the United States; and (3) the physical volume of production in the United States, and the flow of goods from producer to consumer.

Sales of radio sets in Manitoba last year numbered 19,340, compared with 11,689 the year before. Sales in Alberta rose from 8,492 to 13,849; in Saskatchewan from 6,034 to 7,158, and in British Columbia from 17,705 to 23,902.

Industrial accidents in manufacturing in the United States decreased in frequency but increased in severity in 1930, as compared with 1929, according to the 1930 accident survey by the Bureau of Labour Statistics. Similarly, for the 5-year period 1926 to 1930, the total severity rate increased 7.6 per cent although the frequency rate decreased 4.5 per cent.

The average daily farm wage in the United States on April 1, 1932, was \$1.35 without board and \$0.97 with board, as shown by data gathered by the United States Department of Agriculture. There was a wide range in rates between different sections of the country, running from \$0.90 without board and \$1.60 with board in the North Atlantic. The supply of labour, taking the country as a whole, was 122.2 per cent of normal and the demand 63.2 per cent of normal. The supply ranged from 113.6 per cent of normal in the South Atlantic section to 129.1 in the Far Western and the demand from 62.7 per cent in the North Central to 72.1 in the North Atlantic.

According to the latest official record, British Columbia has 35 salmon canneries, 35 dry-salteries, nine pilchard reduction plants, 19 herring dry-salteries and one pilchard cannery.

"Following the most remarkable health year the United States and Canada have ever experienced, the first quarter of 1932 has registered a lower death rate than ever previously recorded for any winter season." This is shown by the mortality statistics of the many millions of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's industrial policyholders, who constitute a large cross-section of the populations of both countries, and whose health, more than that of any other group of the population, would be expected to feel the unfavourable effects of business depression and widespread unemployment.

#### **Employment in Chemical Industry in Canada in 1930**

According to a report recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, production of chemicals and allied products was valued at \$119,969,637 in 1930. This output was 13.4 per cent below the corresponding figure of \$138,545,221 for 1929 and 3 per cent below 1928, but was higher than the value for any previous year since 1918. The average number of persons employed in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products in Canada during 1930, including both salaried employees and wage-earners, was 15,503. This figure represented a decrease of 1,191 or 7 per cent from the number employed in the previous year. Plants in Ontario gave work to 8,403 people; in Quebec, 5,521 people; in British Columbia, 575; Manitoba, 581; Nova Scotia, 227; New Brunswick, 69; and Saskatchewan and Alberta, 127. The 4,423 salaried employees were paid \$9,339,815 during the year, and the average of 11,080 wage-earners received a total of \$11,701,974, making a total amount of \$21,041,789 expended for salaries and wages by the various companies.

The trend of employment, as reflected by the records of the total number of wage-earners on the rolls as at the fifteenth of each month, showed 11,194 wage-earners (excluding salaried employees) on the rolls in January, from which the number declined slightly to 11,094 in March, rose to the maximum of 11,381 in April, then declined steadily to close the year at 10,039. The average for the year was 11,080.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

**I**NDUSTRIAL conditions as affecting the employment situation throughout Canada at the end of May were reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In Nova Scotia farmers were reported as busy on the spring seeding. Good catches of all seasonable fish were being made, while the logging industry showed very little activity. Manufacturing appeared to be fairly active, although business in the iron and steel line was slack. Not much construction was being proceeded with although some local relief works still in hand were providing employment in various localities. Transportation was reported as fair. Coal mining production still showed considerable curtailment, with the mines only working a few days a week. The demand for women domestic workers continued in fair volume.

New Brunswick farmers had practically completed their spring seeding. Fishing in this province reported fair catches, with indications for an exceptionally good year for lobsters. Apart from a small amount of pulpwood being peeled in the Saint John area, the logging and allied lines showed very little activity. Manufacturing was quiet in the City of Saint John, while fair at Moncton, with some of the seasonal lumbering industries getting into production in the Chatham district. The volume of construction throughout the province was not large although public works continued to relieve unemployment. Transportation showed fair activity, while trade likewise was fair.

A seasonal increase in the number of farm placements was noted at the employment offices of the Province of Quebec. Logging continued quiet, while mining did not show any improvement during the month. Manufacturing was reported as improved in the City of Hull, but in Montreal, leather, textiles, clothing and metals were all stated to be quiet. In Quebec factories continued to operate on reduced time, while Sherbrooke plants showed some slight declines, but at Three Rivers a minor improvement in the manufacture of paper was reported. Building and construction showed quite an improvement, with an increased number of placements of mechanics in this line. Transportation showed a slight improvement. Trade was a little better. The employment situation as affecting women domestic workers was improved, due to some extent to the approaching tourist season.

No considerable demand for farm help had yet found its way to the offices of the Em-

ployment Service in Ontario, most centres commenting on this situation as being only fair. Apart from North Bay, Port Arthur and Sudbury little activity was shown in the logging industry. Some slight improvement, resulting in a small additional number of men being given work, was reported from the mining industries of Northern Ontario. A general slackness was still evident in manufacturing throughout this province, although some bright spots appeared here and there. No improvement was shown in the automobile trades, although some manufacturers in miscellaneous lines in the City of Toronto were known to be very busy. Apart from relief work and short jobs there was very little demand for building tradesmen. The demand for women domestic workers, though stimulated to some extent by the opening up of golf clubs and summer hotels, was not particularly brisk.

With seeding operations practically completed in the Province of Manitoba the demand for farm workers showed signs of slackening off. Outside of Winnipeg very little construction was going forward in the province; in Winnipeg, although the value of building permits was down by comparison with last year, a permit for nearly \$900,000 on an upper portion of a new auditorium had just been issued, which promised some assistance in relieving the situation amongst building trades' workers in that city. The demand for women domestic workers was fairly quiet. Generally speaking, the employment situation in Manitoba did not show material change during the month of May.

Most centres in Saskatchewan reported decreases in the numbers of farm workers being sent out to jobs, largely owing to the completion of seeding. The demand for construction workers was fairly small, since the volume of work of this nature underway was not large. Nominal demands for women domestic workers were registered. The general employment situation in Saskatchewan remained quiet, the only material difference which occurred being incidental to the spring activities of the farming industry.

Such orders for farm workers as were received in Alberta were easily filled, but rains had interfered with work on the land, and this fact was reflected in the relatively small number of requests for farm workers received at the employment offices. Except for Edmonton, where an increase in the volume of building permits issued to date over the same period last year was reported, very few con-



MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA  
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1932			1931		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		57,249,708	98,455,941	134,302,391	85,863,487	131,643,374
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		29,794,296	57,437,184	73,457,404	51,189,376	75,347,854
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		26,975,756	39,749,307	59,833,245	33,935,075	55,048,197
Customs duty collected..... \$		6,082,178	12,234,249	13,536,837	10,273,278	14,354,361
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$			2,024,037,771	3,171,603,100	2,786,353,998	2,570,410,694
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		137,352,511	132,568,016	143,749,692	134,495,175	139,422,962
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,392,887,756	1,388,222,723	1,456,411,063	1,453,305,140	1,445,322,862
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,069,590,424	1,070,513,920	1,138,994,831	1,130,226,227	1,115,150,957
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	45.8	54.0	64.1	81.4	97.1	110.8
Preferred stocks.....	50.3	55.8	59.6	73.8	78.8	84.2
(1) Index of interest rates.....	113.2	111.3	110.6	91.9	92.9	92.9
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	67.7	68.4	69.1	72.6	73.9	75.1
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	16.45	17.09	17.16	18.81	19.18	19.47
(3) Business failures, number.....		228	208	106	200	213
(3) Business failures, liabilities, \$		3,157,000	4,530,000	2,776,000	3,752,000	3,705,000
(2) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	87.5	87.5	88.7	102.2	99.7	100.2
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	23	20.4	20.6	14.9	15.5	15.6
Immigration.....			1,438	3,818	3,201	2,413
Railway—						
(4) Car loadings, revenue						
Freight..... cars	168,047	166,372	165,389	198,618	202,136	195,400
(5) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	11,686,354	11,863,038	12,248,624	15,604,627	15,233,779	15,030,052
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			11,881,978	15,445,004	14,352,238	14,422,666
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		9,511,106	10,272,787	12,084,643	12,254,080	12,312,664
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,592,623	9,102,285	10,638,697	10,907,040	10,976,904
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,814,118,444	2,178,264,070	2,135,535,761	2,105,435,307
Building permits..... \$		4,237,160	3,323,602	11,808,171	13,495,165	9,948,979
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	14,186,000	10,112,000	10,766,700	36,895,790	22,707,300	27,311,800
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	13,339	16,898	17,989	50,511	53,792	57,110
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	29,239	36,030	43,572	74,225	91,461	99,341
Ferro alloys..... tons	1,132	2,185	1,205	2,540	4,605	4,526
Coal..... tons		734,500	1,024,190	901,514	898,312	1,028,269
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		38,576,000	67,640,000	107,210,000	47,800,000	71,300,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,585,000	5,787,000	6,155,000	4,638,000	6,748,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		6,230,000	10,212,000	8,405,000	6,155,000	10,837,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		347,000	1,829,000	1,685,000	1,403,000	2,059,000
Timbers scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		165,489,203	110,233,780	194,515,283	170,842,465	145,769,310
Flour production..... bbls.			1,053,770	1,183,280	1,058,311	1,168,408
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		35,879,000	51,876,000	76,655,000	42,356,000	55,589,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,523,492	1,720,208	1,740,792	1,669,917	1,722,930
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		44,478,000	44,941,000	44,057,000	47,036,000	45,728,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		33,425,000	37,206,000	40,983,000	45,345,000	46,694,000
Newsprint..... tons		176,660	166,760	202,610	205,840	187,010
Automobiles, passenger.....		5,660	6,617	10,621	14,043	10,483
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		124.5	126.4	149.1	139.7	141.6
Industrial production.....		116.6	122.4	158.2	145.6	153.1
Manufacturing.....		118.0	123.3	163.6	145.9	141.8

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending May 28, 1932, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending April 23 and March 26, 1932, May 23, April 25, and March 28, 1931.

(7) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

(8) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(9) Including lines east of Quebec.

(10) MacLean's Building Review.

struction jobs were going forward in Alberta; consequently there was not much demand for workers in this industry, apart from those incidental to relief work. Relatively few vacancies for women domestic workers were being reported, with applicants still greatly in excess of vacancies. General comments on the situation in the province indicated that no important change had occurred during the month, with employment conditions still stated to be very quiet.

Logging in British Columbia showed a few minor jobs opening up here and there, but generally speaking there was no demand for workers in this industry. Farming, insofar as it affected demands for labour, was also rather quiet. Construction was stated to be quiet at most centres although one or two points, notably Nelson, showed some improvement. The despatch of men to the relief camps tended to reduce the unemployed lists at some centres. As is customary at this time of year, railway points in British Columbia reported a considerable number of transients from various parts of the country as calling in search of employment. While the mining industry continued to show reasonable activity no new workers were being taken on. As in the case of the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia still showed a very quiet employment situation.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,882 firms who reported practically no general change in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers aggregated 799,944, as compared with 799,544 in the preceding month. This gain was not sufficiently large to alter the index number for the preceding month, which, on May 1 as on April 1, stood at 87.5, as compared with 102.2 at the beginning of May last year. The index on May 1 in the ten preceding years was as follows: 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85.1.

Heightened activity was recorded in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while the Maritime Provinces and Ontario showed declines. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing, coal mining, transportation and railway construction reported curtailment, while logging, building and highway construction and hotels and restaurants recorded important gains. In Quebec, large increases were reported in transportation and building construction, while trade and logging were also busier, the latter on account of river drives. On the other hand, manufacturing, highway and railway construction showed declines. In Ontario, building construction, trade and trans-

portation reported increases, but the movement was downward in manufacturing and highway construction, the latter as a result of the cessation of unemployment relief work. In the Prairie Provinces, communications, trade and construction showed heightened activity, while reductions were reported in manufacturing, logging and mining. In British Columbia, logging, highway and railway construction were decidedly busier, but manufacturing and transportation were not so active.

Quebec City and Ottawa showed improvement, but the tendency was downward in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while Montreal firms, on a whole, indicated practically no change. In Montreal, transportation recorded a considerable seasonal advance, and trade and building construction were also busier, but manufacturing and road construction afforded less employment. In Quebec, most of the improvement took place in shipping and construction. In Toronto, building construction, trade and transportation reported increases in personnel, but manufacturing and highway construction were slacker. In Ottawa, manufacturing was quieter, but transportation and construction reported improvement. In Hamilton, manufactures were slacker, while construction and transportation showed increased activity. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, moderate curtailment was noted, chiefly in automobile factories. In Winnipeg, retail trade was rather brisker, but factories reported losses in personnel. In Vancouver, manufacturing was not so active, while construction registered an increase.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that there was a falling-off in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel plants. In the non-manufacturing division, logging, transportation, services, trade and building and railway construction registered increases in employment, while coal and metallic ore mining and highway construction released employees.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of May, 1932.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.	Unemployment among local trade unions, which had shown slight abatement during February and March, again increased in volume during
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April according to the returns tabulated from an aggregate of 1,806 labour organizations, embracing 178,076 members. Of these, 40,936 were reported without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 23.0, compared with 20.4 per cent of idleness in March. Much



quieter conditions prevailed than in April, 1931, when 14.9 per cent of inactivity was noted. Responsibility for the less favourable conditions shown from March rested chiefly with unions in the Province of Quebec, where the manufacturing industries, particularly the garment and iron and steel trades, suffered severe curtailment, but in Ontario also recessions on a smaller scale, though noteworthy, were reported. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia unions also contributed, in a smaller way, to the total unemployment increase. The situation in Saskatchewan tended toward greater activity, though the gain was fractional only. Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba unions reported extensive contractions in the volume of work available from April, 1931, particularly in the building and manufacturing industries. New Brunswick and Alberta unions also indicated substantial employment losses during the month reviewed and declines of more moderate proportions occurred among Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions.

A more detailed report on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of April, 1932, will be found on another page of this issue.

During the month of April, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 35,517 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 33,744 placements. The placements in regular employment were 12,066, of which 8,373 were of men and 3,693 of women, while those in casual work were 21,678 in number. Applications for work reported at the various centres numbered 57,830, of which 45,793 were from men and 12,037 from women workers. Employers advised the Service of 34,961 vacancies during April, 26,882 for men and 8,079 for women. A gain over March was shown in applicants registered, but a decline in vacancies offered and placements effected, while in comparison with the corresponding month a year ago, declines were reported in all divisions, the records for March, 1932, showing 35,275 vacancies offered, 55,271 applications made and 34,275 placements effected, while in April, 1931, the records show 39,194 opportunities for service, 59,202 applications for work and a total of 37,474 placements in regular and casual work. A report in greater detail of the work of the Employment Offices for the month of April, 1932, appears elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during April, 1932, was \$4,237,160, as compared with \$3,323,602 in the preceding month and with \$13,495,165 in April, 1931.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that the May total for contracts awarded in Canada showed a forty per cent increase over the April figure. Each group, Residential, Business Buildings, Industrial and Engineering, enjoyed a better month. Contemplated new work, reported for the first time, increased over April totals also. The total value of construction contracts awarded during May was \$14,186,000. Over half of the May awards related to work in the Province of Quebec. That province took care of 52.2 per cent of all contracts, the value being \$7,390,000. Ontario shared the May awards to the extent of 29.3 per cent on a valuation of \$4,167,900. Ten per cent is shown for the Prairie Provinces, which have \$1,417,100 worth of new work. \$873,500 was the total for British Columbia, or 6.1 per cent, while the Maritime Provinces took care of \$337,500 worth, or 2.4 per cent. The largest portion of the May awards related to engineering work, which was valued at \$4,968,000, or 35 per cent of the Dominion total. Business Buildings had 31.5 per cent, the total being \$4,463,900. Twenty-five per cent applied to Residences and Apartments, valued at \$3,541,800. The portion for Industrial amounted to \$1,212,300, or 8.5 per cent.

#### Production and Trade

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 640.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that despite gains in several important industries, industrial operations in Canada were at a slightly lower level during April than in the preceding month. After showing greater activity in March, the primary iron and steel and automobile industries operated at reduced rates in the month under review. The output of pig iron was 16,898 long tons compared with 17,989 tons in March, and the production of steel ingots and direct castings was 36,030 tons compared with 43,572 tons. The output of motor cars was only 6,810 compared with 8,318 in March, whereas

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

#### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

a considerable gain would normally be expected in April. Imports of crude rubber and crude petroleum, suggestive of preparations for operations in the tire and oil industries, failed to hold at the levels of March, even after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. The production of newsprint in April amounted to 176,660 tons compared with 166,758 tons in March, a gain after seasonal adjustment of more than 6 per cent. A favourable feature of the month's operations was the excess of shipments over production. Shipments in April were 186,443 tons, the excess over production being 9,783 tons. Mill stocks, which had been 63,548 tons at the end of March were reduced to 53,904 tons at the end of April. Exports of planks and boards were 42,515,000 feet compared with 77,552,000 in March, indicating a considerable decline even after seasonal adjustment.

Mineral production in April was featured by the excellent showing made by the gold mines. Receipts of gold at the Mint during the month reached a new high total of 260,353 fine ounces valued at \$5,381,984. The corresponding receipts in March were 198,332 ounces valued at \$4,099,892. Notable gains were shown by the Porcupine and Kirkland Districts, which shipped 92,910 ounces and 98,216 ounces, respectively. Shipments of silver and base metals showed gains in April after seasonal adjustment, exports of nickel amounting to 2,428,200 pounds. The decline in the value of exports of merchandise was less than normal for the season, the total at \$27,455,000 showing a gain of nearly 15 per cent after the elimination of the seasonal factor. The outstanding feature of the trade of Canada in the month of April was the large increase in exports to Great Britain, the gain being from \$6,185,000 in April, 1931, to \$7,276,000 in April last.

The freight movement showed a moderate gain in April, after seasonal adjustment, loadings of 180,177 cars showing a gain of more than 5 per cent.

During the past five weeks there has been a decided improvement in the movement of wheat from Canada and the United States, over 9½ million bushels being cleared during the week ending May 14.

**Coal.**—Coal production in Canada during April totalled 734,500 tons, a decline of 35·2 per cent from the 1927-1931 average for the month of 1,133,810 tons. Bituminous coal produced during April amounted to 573,828 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 37,933 tons, and lignite coal, 122,739 tons. Nova Scotia's output was recorded at 288,936 tons or 35·0 per cent below

the April, 1931, total of 444,542 tons. Alberta mines produced 253,153 tons, a decrease of 7·5 per cent from the output in the corresponding month of last year. An advance of 10·4 per cent was shown in the production of coal in British Columbia; the month's total was 150,137 tons as compared with 135,976 tons produced in April, 1931. Saskatchewan's output of 32,618 tons was 8·3 per cent above the tonnage raised in the corresponding period last year. New Brunswick mines produced 9,656 tons in April as against 14,177 tons mined a year ago.

Imports of coal into Canada declined 25·9 per cent to 542,398 tons from the five-year average for the month of 731,941 tons. Anthracite coal imported totalled 179,029 tons, made up of 122,000 tons from the United States and 57,029 tons from Great Britain. Importations of bituminous coal consisted of 357,788 tons from the United States and 5,530 tons from Great Britain. Fifty-one tons of lignite coal were received from the United States during the month. Canadian coal exports amounted to 12,576 tons, a 46·2 per cent falling off from the April, 1927-1931 average of 23,372 tons. Coal made available for consumption in Canada totalled 1,264,322 tons, a decrease of 31·4 per cent from the five-year average for April of 1,842,379 tons. Canada's April coal supply was obtained from the following sources: Canadian mines, 57·1 per cent; the United States, 33·0 per cent; and Great Britain, 4·9 per cent. The month's supply included 924,954 tons of bituminous coal, 179,029 tons of anthracite coal, 122,406 tons of lignite coal, and 37,933 tons of sub-bituminous coal.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade in April, 1932, prepared by the Department of National Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$29,794,296 as compared with \$57,437,184 in the preceding month and with \$51,189,376 in April, 1931. The chief imports in April, 1932, were: iron and its products, \$5,819,916; non-metallic minerals and products, \$5,566,985; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$4,601,133.

The merchandise exported from Canada during April, 1932, amounted to \$26,975,756 as compared with \$39,749,307 in the preceding month and with \$33,935,075 in April, 1931. The chief exports in April, 1932, were: wood, wood products and paper, \$9,691,974; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$7,158,423; non-ferrous metals and their products, \$2,707,611.



### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes showed a slight decrease from that recorded for the previous month owing to the cessation toward the end of May of two of the four strikes of coal miners in western Canada which had commenced early in 1932. In comparison with the figures for May, 1931, while one strike less was recorded, the time loss and the number of workers involved showed substantial increases, due chiefly to the above-mentioned strikes of coal miners. There were in existence during the month thirteen disputes involving 1,521 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 31,905 working days, as compared with eleven disputes, involving 1,413 workers and resulting in a time loss of 34,556 working days in April. In May, 1931, there were on record fourteen disputes, involving 1,184 workers and resulting in a time loss of 14,045 working days. At the end of the month there were on record four disputes involving approximately 600 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the union.

### Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$6.90 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$7.22 for April; \$8.54 for May, 1931; \$11.17 for May, 1930; \$10.94 for May, 1929; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.43 for May, 1914. The decrease was due mainly to substantially lower prices for eggs and butter, while the prices of beef, veal, pork, milk, tea and potatoes were also lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.45 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$17.09 for April; \$18.82 for May, 1931; \$21.49 for May, 1930; \$21.21 for May, 1929; \$20.57 for May, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower due to a seasonal decrease in the price of anthracite coal. Considerable decrease in rent was reported from several localities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 again showed a decrease at 67.7 for May as compared with 68.4 for April; 73.0 for May, 1931; 89.7 for May, 1930; 93.4 for May, 1929; 98.5 for May, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.2 for May, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower and one

was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetable and Vegetable Products group because of lower prices for barley, corn, flax, rye, bran and shorts which more than offset increases in the prices of oats, wheat, flour, oatmeal and rolled oats; the Animals and their Products group, because of lower quotations for hides, leather, hogs, butter and eggs which more than offset advances for canned salmon, lambs and fresh meats; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for raw cotton, jute, silk and wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, mainly because of decreased prices for lath and certain lines of lumber; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of declines in the prices of antimony, copper, lead and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of lower prices for imported bituminous coal, which more than offset advances in the prices of gasoline, coal oil and anthracite coal; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of declines in the prices of borax and copper sulphate. The Iron and its Products group was unchanged.

### Correspondence Lessons in Coal Mining and Surveying in British Columbia

Coal mining and mine surveying are among the subjects for which correspondence courses are provided by the Education Department of British Columbia. According to the 60th annual report of the Public Schools of the provinces for 1930-31, this work is conducted to prepare men for the examinations demanded by the Department of Mines in the interest of public safety. The courses are as follows:— No. 1 Preparatory mining course for boys over 15 years of age who have left school; No. 2. Course in arithmetic and mathematics; No. 3. Course for fireboss, shiftboss, or shot-lighter's papers (third class); No. 4. Course for overmen's papers (second class); No. 5. Course for mine manager's papers; No. 6. Course in mine-survey work. The enrolment in the mining courses numbers eighteen, and the lessons are so arranged that a boy on leaving school can continue his studies until he reaches the age of 23, at which age he is permitted to compete for his Provincial mining papers. Course No. 1, is divided into six separate sections of carefully graded work, and regular application will fit a young man thoroughly for the examinations held for shot-lighters. With a continuance of his studies his papers as overman will not be difficult to obtain, and following these two the aspiring coal-miner may rise to the highest position in his calling.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY

**D**URING the month of May an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour from certain employees in western Canada of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways, respectively, being machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, electricians, moulders, carmen, their helpers and apprentices, and other employees, most of whom are stated to be members of the One Big Union. The applicants claim the right to

negotiate with the managements of the railways in question, directly or through the Railway Association of Canada, certain changes in the wage agreement already in effect between the Railway Association of Canada and Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour; also to negotiate upon the ten per cent wage reduction which was recently put into effect. Approximately 8,000 employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute. The application was under consideration at the close of the month.

## CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING APRIL AND MAY, 1932

**T**HE last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 493) contained a report giving details of the conciliation work carried on by the Department of Labour during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932. The present article brings this information up to the end of May. Conciliation proceedings are carried on for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the three western provinces. The Winnipeg officer's territory is the province of Manitoba. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec. The territory of the officer residing in Halifax includes the three Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the

Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

*Halifax, N.S.*—On March 11 the Constructive Mechanical Trades Exchange, Halifax, N.S., gave notice to the building trades group, namely the bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, electricians, carpenters and painters, that, effective May 1, the wages rates for these trades would be reduced approximately 20 per cent, and specified the rates that would be effective from this date. The president of the Halifax Trades and Labour Council immediately gave notice that the proposed reduction would not be acceptable. Subsequent negotiations between the interested parties resulted in a deadlock, and the Minister was so advised by the secretary of the Halifax Trades and Labour Council under date of April 24. Following this notification both parties to the dispute were informed that the department would be glad to render any assistance possible to solve the difficulty, which offer was acceptable to those concerned. The Eastern Representative of the Department stationed at Halifax arranged for a conference between the committees representing the men and the Constructive Mechanical Trades Exchange for the following Thursday night, April 28. At the conference the committee representing the Trades and Labour Council offered to accept a 10 per cent reduction in the higher paid classifications and a lesser reduction in the lower paid classifications, the employers agreeing to bring this offer before their Association on the following Saturday night. As a result of the Saturday meeting the employers offered certain concessions,



which actually amounted to splitting the difference between their original offer and the proposal of the Trades and Labour Council committee. This offer, however, did not prove acceptable, the carpenters, painters, plumbers and steamfitters deciding to continue working under protest pending further negotiations, while the plasterers, electrical workers and bricklayers went on strike Monday morning, May 2. Anticipating the arrival in Halifax on Tuesday night of the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department, the representative of the Department arranged for a further conference between the interested parties for Wednesday night, May 3. Prior to this conference the Chief Conciliation Officer had interviews with the president of the Trades and Labour Council, as well as a committee of the Constructive Mechanical Trades Exchange, and discussed fully the various matters at issue. The general meeting which followed, and at which the Departmental officers were present, paved the way for an amicable adjustment, new agreements being signed and those on strike returning to work.

*Edmonton, Alta.*—A dispute having arisen between the Edmonton Builders' Exchange and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada as to wages rates from May 1, the Western Representative of the Department of Labour, who visited Edmonton on May 20, interested himself in the matter. Several conferences had taken place between the interested parties without results. On the suggestion of the Departmental representative a further conference was arranged for the afternoon of May 23, but when the officer again visited Edmonton on the 27th the matter had not been adjusted. Further conferences with the interested parties were held and suggestions were made as to the basis of settlement. The Department was informed under date of May 30 that an agreement had been reached.

On the occasion of the final visit of the conciliation officer a strike of plumbers had been in progress since May 9, a reduction in wages from \$1.20 to \$1 per hour having been proposed by the employers, the union refusing to accept a reduction of more than 10 per cent making the rate \$1.08. The officer arranged a conference the following day at which it was agreed that the rate should be \$1.05 per hour, the same as at Calgary.

*Toronto, Ont.*—Fur factory workers employed by the Menkes Fur Company, Toronto, ceased work on May 17 due to the dismissal of one of the employees. On Friday morning, May 19 a representative of the employees called upon the Toronto representative of

the Department of Labour and requested that the Department interest itself in a settlement of the dispute. Our Toronto officer thereupon held interviews with the manager of the Company and endeavoured to find a solution of the difficulty. The manager, however, would not agree to reinstate the employee who had been dismissed but was willing to have the question dealt with by a board of arbitration and to be bound by the findings of such board. This arrangement, however, was not acceptable to the employees' representative. Subsequently the employee was reinstated and the strike terminated on May 27, the employees returning to work on the morning of May 28.

*Winnipeg, Man.*—On March 14, 1932, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received from the Civic Federation of Employees of the City of Winnipeg, including electricians, drivers, chauffeurs, labourers, electric operators, apprentices, meter readers, instructors, trimmers and fuel plant operators, protesting against a 10 per cent reduction in wages made effective by the City of Winnipeg as from March 1. It developed in subsequent correspondence that the wages committee of the City Council entertained doubt as to whether all the groups included in the application were engaged in industries connected with public utilities, and that therefore the application might not come within the scope of the statute. As it seemed difficult to obtain the full facts of the situation through correspondence it was decided to have the Western Representative of the Department, who was in Ottawa at the time, visit Winnipeg on his return to the West and endeavour to clarify the situation or adjust the difficulty. Upon reaching Winnipeg the Western Representative, accompanied by the Winnipeg representative, on numerous occasions had conferences with the committees representing the civic employees and representatives of the City of Winnipeg over a very considerable period. Finally a new agreement was reached providing for a wages reduction of ten per cent. The agreement declares that "such reduction is made necessary in part by reason of the fact that the city finds itself in a difficult financial position with relation to its revenue and expenditure and that such reduction is not to be regarded as necessarily permanent." It further provides that "all employees of the City of Winnipeg shall be governed by the employment conditions for the several classes of service in which they are respectively employed." The classifica-

tions referred to are set forth in the agreement. The application for a board was therefore withdrawn.

*Calgary, Alta.*—When the Western Representative of the Department visited Calgary on or about May 23 a dispute was in existence between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Calgary Builders' Exchange in regard to the wages rates, etc., to be effective for the present year. The former rate had been \$1 per hour and the Exchange had given notice of a reduction to 85 cents. Further conferences were held on the suggestion of the departmental officer and it is understood

that the representative of the carpenters agreed to accept the 85 cent rate proposed, but insisted upon a 5-day week rather than the 5½-day week heretofore in effect, also that time and one-half should be paid for any work done on Saturday mornings. The representative of the Exchange consented to the 5-day week, with the reservation that Saturday mornings would be worked in cases of necessity, but he declined to agree to the penalty overtime request. A further meeting of the carpenters' union was called for June 9 to discuss the situation, and it was anticipated that the matter will be amicably disposed of.

### Settlement of Dispute as to Wage Reduction for Coal Miners in Nova Scotia

The proceedings following the report of the Royal Commission on Coal Mining in Nova Scotia, appointed by the Provincial Government, were outlined in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for April and May, the text of the Commission's report having appeared in the March issue. The miners had voted on March 14 against accepting a reduction in wages of ten per cent for those paid by the day and twelve and one-half per cent for those paid by the ton, yard, etc., as recommended by the Commission for the employees in the mines of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation (successor to the British Empire Steel Corporation). The reduction was made effective March 15. A special district convention was summoned for April 18 at New Glasgow. The executive was authorized to negotiate again with the employer for a wage increase and to take a strike vote if the

negotiations should be unsuccessful. Early in May the executive met the officials of the corporation and were informed that the wage reduction must remain in effect. A ballot of the miners in the various locals was taken on May 26 and resulted in a majority in favour of accepting the reduction, the totals being 5,198 for and 1,298 against. Only one local gave a majority against acceptance. Three important locals in the Glace Bay sub-district, having about 3,000 members, under the constitution of the union, were debarred from voting owing to being in arrears for dues, but prominent members of these locals stated to the press that the majority in these locals would have voted against a strike. Early in June the district officers met the officials of the corporation to sign the new agreement on the basis of the recommendation of the Commission.

### Arbitration in Disputes as to Wage Reductions for Clothing Workers in Toronto and Hamilton

Under the terms of the agreements between employers and the union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, two disputes as to wage reductions were settled recently by arbitration, Mr. H. G. Fester, member of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, being Impartial Arbitrator, under the terms of the agreements.

In Hamilton the dispute involved one firm and the local branch of the union, the employer proposing reductions in piece-rates on certain operations owing to keen competition in a slack market. The union contended that certain concessions had already been made and that further reductions would impair the standard of living of the workers. The

Arbitrator decided upon a revised scale which lowered the rates for approximately one-half of the operations, many of the reductions being ten per cent, while in a few cases the change was greater and in a number very slight. In one instance the rate was increased. The revised scale became effective from April 23, 1932.

In Toronto the dispute involved the members of the Associated Clothing Manufacturers of Toronto and the Toronto locals of the union. The Arbitrator decided that conditions in the industry warranted a reduction in wages of ten per cent on all operations, effective June 6, 1932, the decrease to be not greater in any



instance and in no case should the reduction be applied to operations engaged in by females whose normal full time earnings did not exceed the legal minimum wage levels established for Toronto by the Ontario Minimum

Wage Board. The Arbitrator also decided that the rates established by the arbitration should continue in force until May 1, 1933, and that no further general reduction was to be requested during such period.

## ALBERTA LABOUR DISPUTES ACT

### Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation in Dispute in the Printing Industry at Calgary

**I**N the matter of The Labour Disputes Act, and in the matter of a dispute between the Albertan Publishing Company, Limited; Caniff-O'Brien Printing Company; S. Burnand; A. J. Davis Printing Company, Limited; John Dishmont; A. F. Hickey; Phoenix Press Company; West Printing Company, Limited; Western Printing and Lithographing Company, Limited; and Examiner Press; and Typographical Union No. 449, Calgary, Alberta, and in the matter of a certain Board of Conciliation and Investigation, members: Angus J. Morrison, of Calgary, Alberta, representative appointed by the Employees, J. W. Dingle, Calgary, Alberta, representative appointed by the Employers, and Leonard W. Brockington, Esq., K.C., Chairman.

On the 4th of March, 1932, there was set up a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to consider the dispute between the above-mentioned employers and Typographical Union No. 449, Calgary.

The dispute centred around the failure of the parties to negotiate a renewal of a certain agreement between them respecting wages and working conditions which agreement expired on the 28th day of January, A.D., 1932.

The Board held three public meetings, and a considerable number of private meetings with representatives of both parties, and sometimes with representatives of the individual parties. At the public hearings the employers, while formally asking for a reduction of 15 per cent in wages, expressed their willingness to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. According to the evidence submitted, the printing industry faces adverse conditions due to the general depression and to the special economic conditions of the industry itself. The special condition is due largely to a threefold disastrous competition, and the failure to obtain any reduction in the price of materials. The competition consists, firstly, of extreme price cutting between employers themselves; secondly, of the alleged and admitted ability of what are called "one man shops" to take advantage of the situation;

and, thirdly, of successful canvassing from extra-provincial points.

The Board is happy to announce that the parties have agreed, after representations, to settle their present difficulties on the following terms:—

1. The establishment of a basic minimum wage of 92 cents. This represents a reduction of 8 per cent from the previous wage schedule.

2. The fixation of the wage basis retroactively from the 2nd of May.

3. An agreement for an indeterminate period subject to thirty days' notice from either side.

4. As an evidence of mutual goodwill, and with a desire for mutual co-operation, the parties have agreed to set up a joint committee consisting of three from each side, which committee will meet periodically, and suggest plans and remedies for the mutual protection and the advancement of the interests of both employer and employee. As a result of the Board's investigation, it is strongly of the opinion that something can and should be done along these co-operative lines to rescue the industry from its present precarious position.

A. J. MORRISON,  
Employees' Representative.

J. W. DINGLE,  
Employers' Representative.  
LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON,  
Chairman.

During the month of May a total of 2,889 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 12 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 178 accidents were reported including 4 fatal cases; and 218 accidents to employees of the Crown, 2 of which were fatal, were reported during the month making in all 3,285, of which 18 were fatal.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1932

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for May, 1932, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*May, 1932...	13	1,521	31,905
*Apr. 1932....	11	1,413	34,556
May, 1931....	14	1,184	14,045

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Little change appears in the number of disputes and in the number of workers involved, and the increase in time loss shown for April and May, 1932, was due to strikes involving some 1,400 coal miners in the Crow's Nest Pass District of Alberta.

Nine disputes, involving approximately 1,300 workers, were carried over from April. A dispute involving carpenters at Toronto, Ont., was reported as terminated too late to be so recorded in the figures for April, and information as to a dispute involving plumbers at Saskatoon, Sask., was received too late for inclusion in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Four disputes commenced during May. Of the thirteen disputes in progress during the month nine were recorded as terminated, five being in favour of the employers involved, two in favour of the workers concerned and two resulting in compromises. At the end of May, therefore, there were four disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts in progress, namely: coal miners, Blairmore, Alta., coal miners, Bellevue, Alta., lithographers, Toronto, Ont., and motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February 23, 1931, one employer; photo-engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; photo-engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q., August 27, 1931, one employer; cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta., September 29, 1931, one employer; compositors, Regina, Sask., November 21, 1931, one employer; and compositors, Saskatoon, Sask., December 14, 1931, one employer. The dispute involving sawmill workers at Barnet, B.C., which commenced September 23, 1931, in the establishment of one company, which has been carried in the above list since January, 1932, is recorded as having lapsed by the end of May. The dispute involving lumber workers employed by one firm near Campbell River, B.C., commencing December 3, 1931, and carried in the above list since March, 1932, is similarly reported to have lapsed by the end of the month.

A cessation of work involving about 60 coal miners in one colliery at Joggins, N.S., about the end of May, owing to a wage reduction, has been reported, but particulars have not yet been received.

A strike of carpenters in Toronto, Ont., employed on one building, commencing on April 20, 1932, to secure overtime rates on Saturday mornings as under the agreement providing for the forty-hour week, was reported in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as being unternminated at the end of April. Information was received later in May that the dispute had terminated on April 27, 1932, the strikers having secured their demands.

A number of disputes were reported during the month involving men on unemployment relief work, who were in all cases receiving subsistence for which some work was performed or might be required. As no relation of employer and employee was involved, these are not included in the record. No disputes involving unemployment workers, employed at stated wages, have been reported.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.



LUMBER WORKERS, CAMPBELL RIVER, B.C.—  
The strike of lumber workers employed by one firm operating near Campbell River, B.C., commencing on February 6, 1932, is recorded as having lapsed during May, no informa-

tion being available that employment conditions were still affected. Early in the dispute the employer claimed that a number of the strikers had returned to work and that others had been replaced.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1932

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to May, 1932.			
LOGGING— Lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C.....	50	250	Commenced Feb. 6, 1932; for increase in wages and reduction in board; lapsed by May 31, 1932.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Blairmore, Alta..	300	7,800	Commenced Feb. 23, 1932; against dismissal of worker; untermiated.
Coal miners, Bellevue, Alta...	330	8,580	Commenced Feb. 24, 1932; in sympathy with miners on strike at Blairmore Feb. 23; untermiated.
Coal miners, Coleman, Alta...	325	6,825	Commenced Mar. 18, 1932; against alleged unfair distribution of work; terminated May 26, 1932; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Coleman, Alta...	300	6,300	Commenced Mar. 19, 1932; in sympathy with miners on strike at Coleman Mar. 18; terminated May 26, 1932; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING— Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Cap and millinery workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	7	70	Commenced Apr. 9, 1932; against reduction in wages; terminated May 12, 1932; in favour of employer.
Printing and Publishing— Lithographers, Toronto, Ont...	8	200	Commenced Apr. 15, 1932; against reduction in wages; untermiated.
CONSTRUCTION— Buildings and Structures— Plumbers, Saskatoon, Sask....	7	42	Commenced Apr. 11, 1932; against alleged violation of agreement; terminated May 9, 1932; in favour of workers.
Carpenters, Toronto, Ont.....			Commenced Apr. 20, 1932; for overtime rates after 40 hours work according to agreement; terminated Apr. 27, 1932; in favour of workers.
SERVICE— Recreational— Motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man. ....	3	78	Alleged lockout; commenced Feb. 27, 1932; re union working conditions; untermiated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during May, 1932.			
MANUFACTURING— Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products— Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	31	310	Commenced May 17, 1932; against discharge of worker; terminated May 27, 1932; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION— Buildings and Structures— Electricians, bricklayers and plasterers, Halifax, N.S.....	65	500	Commenced May 2, 1932; against reduction in wages; terminated May 12, 1932; in favour of employer.
Plumbers, Calgary, Alta. ....	45	450	Commenced May 2, 1932; against reduction in wages; terminated May 15, 1932; compromise.
Plumbers, Edmonton, Alta....	50	500	Commenced May 9, 1932; against reduction in wages; terminated May 20, 1932; compromise.

**COAL MINERS, BLAIRMORE AND BELLEVUE, ALTA.**—As reported in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, negotiations for a settlement of these disputes, commencing on February 23, 1932, and February 24, 1932, at Blairmore and Bellevue respectively, were arranged for May 6. It was reported that the management refused to negotiate with the committee of the union to which the strikers belonged, the Mine Workers Union of Canada, but stated its willingness to sign an agreement with a purely local union providing for the same wages as before. A disagreement occurred, however, in regard to a clause proposed by the management governing the layoff of men when necessary to reduce staff. The miners contended that work should be equally divided among all employees, a demand said to be connected with the cause of the dispute at Blairmore which was the dismissal of one employee, the dispute at Bellevue being sympathetic. An announcement that the mine was closed indefinitely was posted at the entrance to the Bellevue Mine. On March 13 five persons arrested in connection with a disturbance on May 4 were committed for trial on charges of assault and unlawful assembly, and were released on bail. The union organizer was arrested on a charge in connection with the same disturbance. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**COAL MINERS, COLEMAN, ALTA.**—The two strikes commencing March 18, 1932, and March 19, 1932, involving employees of two mining companies at Coleman, Alta., terminated on May 26. The operators had refused to negotiate with representatives of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada which had called these strikes in violation of the existing agreement. A number of the miners broke away from the union and organized a local union under the name of the Coleman Miners' Association. Agreements were then signed between each company and a committee of its employees which provided for the renewal of the wages and working conditions in force prior to the strike until March 31, 1934, with the following additional clause: "That the check-off shall be for a maximum amount of fifty cents per pay period; and that such check-off funds shall be used for local purposes only; and the two foregoing provisions shall be subject to change only by mutual agreement and arrangement between the parties hereto." As a result of a disturbance at a meeting of miners on May 17 three men were arrested and charged with assault.

**CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—This dispute commencing on April 9, 1932, in one establishment in Montreal, the workers protesting against a reduction in wages, was terminated early in May, the union having reported it lapsed.

**PLUMBERS, SASKATOON, SASK.**—Plumbers employed on one building in Saskatoon ceased work on April 11, 1932, in protest against a reduction in wages from \$1.30 per hour to \$1, contrary to the agreement between the union and the master plumbers' organization. Work was resumed on May 9, 1932, the employer, an outside firm, agreeing to abide by the local agreement.

**FUR FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on May 17, 1932, following the discharge of one employee. The resident conciliation officer of the Department was asked to mediate and later the dispute was settled by negotiations between the parties, all the strikers being reinstated, as well as the worker over whom the dispute arose, and work was resumed on May 28. An account of the dispute appears in another article.

**ELECTRICIANS, BRICKLAYERS AND PLASTERERS, HALIFAX, N.S.**—A strike involving electricians, bricklayers and plasterers in Halifax, commencing May 2, 1932, against reductions in wages was settled as a result of conciliation by officers of the Department. An account of this appears in another article. The bricklayers resumed work on May 6, the plasterers on May 9, and the electricians on May 12, 1932, at the rates offered by the employers immediately before the strike, the employers having agreed that in 1933 negotiations would be on the basis of the 1931 wage scale.

**PLUMBERS, CALGARY, ALTA.**—Plumbers and steamfitters employed by members of the master plumbers' organization in Calgary ceased work on May 2, in protest against a reduction in wages from \$1.25 per hour to \$1 per hour proposed by the employers for the new agreement. On May 16 work was resumed, an agreement having been reached providing for a rate of \$1.05 per hour for one year with the five-day week, and eight-hour day as in the previous year.

**PLUMBERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.**—Plumbers and steamfitters in all plumbing shops in Edmonton ceased work on May 9, 1932, protesting against a decrease in wages from \$1.20 per hour to \$1 proposed by the master plumbers for the new agreement. On May 20, following mediation of the conciliation officer of the Department of Labour, work was resumed under an agreement for one year providing for \$1.05 per hour and the forty-four hour week as before.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1932, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1931. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain

Revised figures for the year 1931 show the number of disputes beginning in the year as 420, the number of workers involved in all disputes in progress during the year as 491,800, with a time loss of 6,983,000 working days for the year.

The number of disputes beginning in April, 1932, was 35 and 11 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 46 disputes in progress during the month, involving 12,500 workers and resulting in a time loss of 58,000 working days for the month.

Of the 35 disputes beginning in April, 15 were over wage reductions, 10 over other wage questions, one over a question of working hours, 4 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on other questions of working arrangements and one was a sympathetic dispute. Settlements were reached in 29 disputes, of which 5 were in favour of workers, 15 in favour of employers and 9 ended in compromises. In three other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

### Czechoslovakia

The dispute in the North-West Bohemian coalfield, which began March 23 and was mentioned in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, was terminated April 19. The immediate cause of this dispute had been the proposed closing of a certain mine, but employers agreed to postpone this until the end of the year and also agreed that no large number of miners were to be dismissed until that time.

### Denmark

About 4,000 employees of bacon factories were involved in a lockout from April 29 to

May 11, when work was resumed with a reduction in wages of approximately 3 per cent.

### France

Several thousand workers in the wool textile industry at Vienne, Isère, were on strike from March 1, to April 22, against proposed reductions in wages. It was agreed to reduce wages 6.85 per cent with this reduction to apply only to employees working 30 hours per week or more.

### Japan

During 1931, the number of disputes reported was 2,146, involving 141,685 workers, as compared with 1,823 disputes and 122,413 workers in the year 1930.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in March was 48 and 38 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 13,737, with a time loss of 792,362 working days.

No reports have been received of settlements of the disputes in the bituminous coal mining industry in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, which were reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April and May.

A strike of about 30,000 building trades workers in New York City was in progress from May 2 until May 18, against proposed reductions in wages. Agreements were then signed which were to be in effect until December 31, 1933, and which provided for wage reductions of from 20 to 30 per cent.

Operations have commenced at the new plant of the Domestic Winery and By-Products, Limited, Kelowna, British Columbia, and the first samples of the various beverages turned out are stated to be quite up to expectations. Cull apples, of which a plentiful supply is available in the Okanagan Valley, are used to obtain the juices, and the blending and colouring is done with wine made from Concord grapes. The machinery for the new plant was imported from Italy and the wine is being made under the Italian Monti process. An Italian chemist is in charge of operations. The production of wine is expected to be an important factor in utilization of Okanagan apple crops.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

### Statistical Summary of Administration during First Three Months of 1932 and Since Inception of the System

THE accompanying tables give particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the first three months of 1932, and since these Acts became severally effective. Similar tables, bringing the statistics down to December 31, 1931, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the issue for April, 1927, page 375. The Act makes provision for the establishment of a Dominion Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted and given effect to special legislation for this purpose.

These provinces are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The New Brunswick Legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session in 1930, to become effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; while in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Acts providing for the participation of these provinces in any federal scheme were passed at the session of 1931, both these Acts to take effect on proclamation.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has

TABLE I.—FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

	Alberta — Act effective Aug. 1 1929	British Columbia — Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba — Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Ontario — Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Saskatche- wan — Act effective May 1, 1928	Northwest Territories — Order in C. effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Total number of pensioners, as at March 31, 1932....	4,382	6,486	7,190	41,300	7,643	5	67,006
Average monthly pension.....	\$ 19 16	\$ 19 05	\$ 19 71	\$ 18 67	\$ 19 24	19 84	—
Arrears paid to Province for period Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1931, on account of increase in Dominion Government's proportion from 50% to 75%.....	\$ 39,503 41	\$ 61,497 53	\$ 66,032 32	\$ 334,078 08	\$ 71,098 18	.....	\$ 572,209 52
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during last quarter of fiscal year 1931-32 (period Jan. 1, 1932 to March 31, 1932)....	\$ 246,315 50	\$ 378,444 04	\$ 418,217 37	\$1,726,962 83	\$ 442,774 32	\$ 435 86	\$ 3,213,149 92
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 184,747 09	283,836 78	313,663 03	1,295,222 12	331,840 04	435 86	2,409,744 92
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during fiscal year 1931-32 (period April 1, 1931 to March 31, 1932)....	\$ 902,923 25	1,428,664 21	1,569,926 49	8,969,465 37	1,654,385 97	1,543 07	14,526,908 36
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 552,554 38	870,444 40	955,549 92	5,250,551 47	1,008,744 05	1,543 07	8,639,387 29
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to March 31, 1932....	\$1,853,984 19	4,692,227 85	4,559,773 48	18,293,575 94	4,226,517 81	3,663 45	33,629,742 82
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$1,028,084 83	2,502,226 21	2,450,473 44	9,912,606 74	2,294,809 96	3,663 45	18,191,864 73



resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments.

### Increase in Dominion Contribution

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed the Department of Labour of Canada paid quarterly to each province one-

half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty per cent to seventy-five per cent of the total expenditure. Accordingly new agreements between the Dominion and Provincial Governments under the provisions of the amending Act were completed recently, as stated in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 517. That issue also contained the text of the Old Age Pensions regulations, as recently revised. Table 1, which follows, shows that arrears resulting from the increase of the Dominion contribution were paid to the provinces back to November 1, 1931; and

TABLE 11.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

—	Alberta		British Columbia		Manitoba		Ontario		Saskatchewan		Northwest Territories		Total	
Total number of pensioners....	4,382		6,486		7,190		41,300		7,643		5		67,006	
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.59%		0.93%		1.03%		1.20%		0.83%		0.07%		.....	
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.17%		1.84%		1.68%		3.48%		1.16%		1.16%		.....	
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	51.20%		50.72%		60.86%		34.62%		71.19%		6.02%		.....	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
<i>Conjugal Conditions—</i>														
Married.....	1,279	617	1,613	810	2,265	1,283	9,930	5,506	2,560	1,346	2	.....	17,649	9,562
Single.....	327	72	924	203	354	142	2,686	2,823	351	68	.....	.....	4,642	3,308
Widowed.....	841	1,146	986	1,612	1,078	1,985	6,370	13,688	1,244	1,974	1	2	10,520	20,407
Living apart.....	78	22	242	96	58	25	174	123	68	32	.....	.....	620	298
	2,525	1,857	3,765	2,721	3,755	3,435	19,160	22,140	4,223	3,420	3	2	33,431	33,575
<i>Classification of British Subjects:</i>														
Birth.....	3,055		5,754		4,921		39,705		4,681		5		58,121	
Naturalization.....	1,254		603		2,165		1,105		2,903		.....		8,030	
Marriage.....	73		129		104		490		59		.....		855	
	4,382		6,486		7,190		41,300		7,643		5		67,006	
<i>Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces during the 20 years immediately preceding the date of commencement of pension</i>														
Alberta.....			587		66		108		131		2		894	
British Columbia.....	143				90		78		72		1		384	
Manitoba.....	108		337				177		480				1,102	
New Brunswick.....	24		59		9		34		23				149	
Nova Scotia.....	30		85		22		51		36				224	
Ontario.....	336		383		264				593				1,576	
Prince Edward Island.....	13		16		2				15				46	
Quebec.....	75		66		54		432		97				724	
Saskatchewan.....	221		460		290		189						1,160	
Northwest Territories.....			1		17								18	
Yukon Territory.....	4		31		2		1						38	
	954		2,025		816		1,070		1,447		3		6,315	

that the payments by the Dominion for the first quarter of 1932 were on the basis of 75 per cent of the total expenditure on old age pensions.

TABLE III.—COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Alberta	B. C.	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	N. W. T.	Total
Canada.....	1,940	2,663	3,180	30,362	3,155	5	41,335
England.....	697	1,998	1,041	5,703	933		10,372
Scotland.....	254	697	448	1,477	392		3,268
Ireland.....	120	271	206	1,612	136		2,345
United States..	481	289	120	753	454		2,097
Austria.....	170	21	478	48	725		1,442
Poland.....	150	17	601	120	360		1,248
Germany.....	103	70	62	414	186		835
Russia.....	76	6	209	164	354		809
Iceland.....	12	13	442		73		540
Sweden.....	87	98	106	66	182		530
Norway.....	130	71	45	32	247		525
Hungary.....	9	2	15	6	169		201
France.....	17	20	68	40	47		192
Roumania.....	23	4	34	24	100		185
Italy.....	6	47	7	115	5		180
Newfoundland..	5	31	2	105	3		146
Wales.....	15	1	9	62	23		110
Denmark.....	25	22	16	20	18		101
Belgium.....	7	15	49	8	19		98
Finland.....	14	23	4	27	14		82
Switzerland....	11	7	5	12	6		41
Holland.....	6	11	13	4	4		38
Czecho-Slovakia	12	5	3	7	11		38
Channel Islds..		6	2	28			36
Australia.....	3	8	4	13			28
British West							
Indies.....	1	4	4	17	1		27
India.....		7	4	9	1		21
South Africa..	1	4		9			14
Syria.....			3	8	2		13
Jugo-Slavia....				1	11		12
Isle of Man....		4		1	4		9
Turkey.....		1		6	1		8
British East							
Indies.....				6			7
Greece.....	2	2		3			7
Japan.....		7					7
Lithuania.....			2	5			7
Luxembourg....	2		1	1	3		7
New Zealand...		3		3			6
Gibraltar.....	1			2			3
Isle of St.							
Helena.....			1	2			3
Latvia.....			3				3
Malta.....				2			3
Bahamas.....		1			1		2
British Guiana.			1	1			2
Bulgaria.....	2				2		2
Persia.....							2
Peru.....		2					2
Algeria.....			1				1
Arabia.....				1			1
Chile.....							1
China.....		1					1
Hawaiian Islds		1					1
Labrador.....				1			1
South Sea Ids..		1					1
Spain.....			1				1
	4,382	6,486	7,190	41,300	7,643	5	67,006

A recommendation of the civic fair wage officer, of Toronto, that 60 cents an hour be the standard minimum rate paid workers employed by firms on city contracts was rejected on June 8 by the Board of Control. A minimum rate of 50 cents was suggested by the board in referring the schedule back for re-drafting.

## International Federation of Trade Unions

An economic congress was held at Geneva during April, under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions, to deal with the present world-wide depression and unemployment. Representatives of 21 affiliated national organizations, including Canadian, and seven non-affiliated national organizations, attended the Congress. The President of the I.F.T.U., Mr. W. M. Citrine, in his opening address, stated that the principal object of the Congress was to draw up a program for dealing with the crisis, the essential points of which would be the creation of work for the unemployed and the establishment of a 40-hour week, with the maintenance of wage standards.

It was resolved to publish a manifesto addressed to the workers of the whole world, a summary of which is given below.

In view of the extent and intensity of the depression and of unemployment, and in view of the obvious impotence of capitalism to remedy the position, the application of the immediate and future solutions demanded by the organized world proletariat is becoming more and more urgent.

Special emphasis is laid on the reduction of hours of work to 40 in the week, the maintenance of wages, and the increase of the consuming capacity of the masses. Special importance is also attached to an extensive scheme of national and international public works for the provision of work for millions of unemployed persons. A proper organization and strict supervision of international credit policy, in conjunction with the efforts to put an end to the senseless waste of armaments expenditures, should provide the necessary means of financing these proposals.

The betterment of the economic position cannot be achieved as long as the serious political questions of Reparations and international debts have not received a final and satisfactory solution requiring the responsible States to initiate a system of scientific organization of the principal branches of production and international trade, with the co-operation of the workers' organizations. This necessary transformation requires a simultaneous development of the influence of public authorities in every field of economic life, and also an effective supervision by the democratic organs of the community.

The Congress also emphasized its unanimous desire to struggle for all the measures necessary to protect and relieve the masses suffering from the depression. Unemployed persons must have the benefit of unemployment insurance in all countries and without exceptions. Attacks against social insurance must be vigorously resisted. The workers' organizations must everywhere be entitled to develop in freedom their activities for the defence of the workers. Freedom of association and freedom of opinion are among the methods of action of the proletariat, and are at the basis of any true improvements in the conditions of the working class.



## LABOUR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA AND THE LEGISLATURES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, MANITOBA AND ALBERTA IN 1932

### Parliament of Canada

THE following is a short summary of the principal measures relating to labour matters which were passed by the Parliament of Canada during its recent session. The session began on February 4 and closed on May 25, 1932.

#### Unemployment Relief

The Relief Act, 1932, authorizes the Governor in Council to enter into agreement with the provinces respecting relief measures therein, and to pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sums necessary to meet obligations created by such agreements; to provide for special relief work in the national parks and in the drought stricken areas of Saskatchewan; to assist in defraying the cost of the products of field, farm, sea, river and mine; to make loans to, and guarantee repayment of money loaned to, provinces or public corporations and undertakings; and generally to assist the provinces in the relief of distress. The text of the Act was given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at page 505.

The Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act, 1932, provides that the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, which expired on March 31, 1932, shall be deemed to have continued in force until May 1, 1932.

#### Trade Marks and Union Labels

The Unfair Competition Act is designed to carry into effect the provisions of an International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, signed by Canada at The Hague in 1925. The measure deals with trade marks and trade names and repeals the sections of the Trade Mark and Design Act which relate to trade marks and union labels, with the exception of those dealing with criminal proceedings in relation to the improper use of such labels. The new statute, which includes union labels in the definition of "trade mark," provides for the registration of trade marks, and for continuing the existing register under the Trade Mark and Design Act as part of the register maintained under the new law. A design mark may be registered if it is not identical with or similar to one already registered for use in connection with similar wares; is not likely to mislead dealers in and users of the wares as to their character or

quality, or as to the conditions of or the persons employed in their production, or as to their place of origin; or is not such that, by reason of one of the principal characters being a representation of something which obviously suggests a word mark already registered for use in connection with similar wares, it is likely that such word mark, or some word resembling the same, would be used to describe or define the wares in connection with which the design mark is used. Certain specified exceptions are made to these rules. Application for registration must be made to the Registrar and must contain a statement of the date from which the applicant, or named predecessors in title, has used the mark for the purposes defined in the application, and of the countries in which the mark has been principally used since that date; a statement that the applicant considers that, having regard to the provisions of the Act, he was and is entitled to adopt and use the mark in Canada in connection with the wares described; and the address of the applicant's principal office or place of business in Canada or, if he has none, the address of his principal office or place of business abroad and an address in Canada to which correspondence, etc., may be sent. If the mark is intended to indicate that the wares in association with which it is used have been produced under defined working conditions or by a defined class of persons, the application shall so indicate, and shall contain a statement that the applicant is not engaged in the manufacture, sale, leasing or hiring of wares, similar to any wares in association with which the mark is used; and an exact definition of what the use of the mark, in association with wares is intended to indicate in respect of the working conditions under which or the class of persons by whom they have been produced. An application by a trade union for the registration of a trade mark shall contain, or be accompanied by, evidence that its existence is not contrary to the laws of the country in which its headquarters are situate. A registered trade mark may not be assigned or transmitted except in connection, and concurrently, with the good-will of the business carried on in Canada in association with the wares for which such mark is registered. Provision is also made for cancellation of registration.

### **Fraternal Organizations**

The Insurance Act was repealed and replaced by three statutes dealing respectively with the Department of Insurance, British and Canadian insurance companies, and foreign insurance companies. The Foreign Insurance Companies Act provides for the registration and inspection of, and deposit of securities by, foreign insurance companies doing business in Canada. The Act contains a clause exempting from its provisions any society or organization of persons which was exempted under Subsection 2 of Section 3 of the Insurance Act. Subsection 2 authorized the Treasury Board to exempt any society or organization of persons for fraternal, benevolent, industrial or religious purposes, granting life, accident, sickness or disability insurance to its own members exclusively.

An amendment to the Act incorporating the Frontier College was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May 1932, page 527.

### **Wage Deduction for Government Employees**

An Act to provide for the deduction from Compensation in the Public Service makes provision for a deduction of ten per cent from the salaries or wages of employees in the public service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933. Exception is made of the Governor General, the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces, members of the judiciary, the naval, military, and air forces and the Royal Cana-

dian Mounted Police. Members and employees of all Government Commissions, Boards, etc., are included, with the exception of the Canadian National Railways. Indemnities of Members of the House of Commons and Senate for the Session just ended are also reduced by ten per cent. By an amendment to the Income War Tax Act, however, members of the judiciary and members of the naval, military and air forces and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, other than enlisted men, are liable to a special tax of ten per cent on salaries paid them by the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933.

A Bill which was introduced but was not passed would have amended the Railway Act to forbid a company to make any change in the routing of traffic, or to run crews through divisional points where their homes are established, or to make any other change involving the removal of employees, without the consent of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Thirty days' notice to employees of any such change was provided for as well as such compensation for financial loss as the Board deemed fit. The Railway Act already provides for compensation to employees for loss occasioned by the removal, closing or abandonment of any station or divisional point or the creation of a new divisional point.

A resolution relating to the Eight-Hour day Convention adopted on February 17 was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, at page, 251.

### **British Columbia**

The Legislature of British Columbia which was in session from February 17 to April 13, 1932, enacted legislation dealing with unemployment relief, workmen's compensation, hours of labour in shops, weekly half-holiday and mothers' pensions.

#### **Unemployment Relief**

The Unemployment Relief Act validates an agreement dated August 19, 1931, between the Dominion government and the government of the Province, making provision for the relief of unemployment, pursuant to the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1931. Agreements between the Provincial government and certain municipalities for the same purpose are also validated. Such municipalities are authorized to borrow, without a vote of the electors, such moneys as are necessary to meet the cost of relief within the scope of the agreement, the money so borrowed to be repaid upon receipt by the municipality of the contributory shares of the Dominion and the Province

toward the cost of relief. Provision is made for the borrowing of money by the Province from the Dominion for expenditure on unemployment relief. The agreements which are set forth in the Schedule to the Act provide that a maximum work day of eight hours shall prevail on works and undertakings carried on thereunder, unless a modification of this requirement is previously agreed to by the Minister of Labour, and for the payment of fair and reasonable rates of wages by the Province and the municipalities, not exceeding the rates required to be paid by the Federal government for the character or class of work in the district. Provision is also made for the use of Canadian materials when available, and the employment of Canadian construction firms. Not less than forty per cent of the amounts expended for public works and highways is to be expended for labour unless a modification of the rule is agreed to by the Minister of Labour. Persons employed must be residents of Canada, and, so far as is practicable, of the locality where the work is



being performed. Discrimination in the employment of any person because of political affiliation, race or religious views is forbidden.

### **Workmen's Compensation**

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended to empower the Workmen's Compensation Board to assess an industry or plant at a special rate to correspond with the relative accident cost or hazard therein, and to adopt a system of experience-rating or schedule rating, or a combination of these, to take account of the peculiar accident cost or hazard of the individual plant or undertaking of each employer. The Board is authorized to pay for medical aid rendered to a workman on proof of the accident and injury without formal claim being filed by the workman. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is given power to appoint a competent person to make an actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Accident Fund and report thereon, the remuneration of such person to be paid by the Board. The Board is authorized to charge any class, sub-class or employer with the cost of any expenditure made under the Act for their benefit, including the cost of investigation, inspections, and other services rendered for the prevention of accidents.

### **Working Hours and Holidays in Shops**

An amendment to the Shops Regulation Act limits the hours of employment of young persons to eight per day and forty-eight per week. Formerly an eleven-hour day was allowed with thirteen hours on Saturdays and a week of sixty-six and one-half hours. A "young person" is defined by the Act as a "boy or girl under the age of 16 years." An application to a municipal council for a by-law fixing a weekly half-holiday must be signed by at least three-fourths of the "licensed occupiers of shops within the municipality under municipal licences issued in respect of those shops." Formerly such petition was required to be signed by three-fourths of the "occupiers of shops within the municipality entitled to vote at municipal elections." A further amendment provides that in every by-law requiring the closing of automobile garages, automobile service or repair shops or gasoline service stations, the municipal council shall make due provision for the accommodation of the public in respect of service required after the hour of closing.

The Weekly Half-Holiday Act was amended to extend the power of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to revoke or alter any appointment of a day to be observed as a half-holiday in a shop or shops in unorgan-

ized territory. Remembrance Day was added to the list of public holidays enumerated in the Act.

### **Mothers' Pensions**

The Mothers' Pensions Act was amended as from April 1, 1932, to provide that in municipalities the cost of pensions shall be divided between the Province and the municipality. Municipalities having an estimated revenue from assessed taxes on land and improvements of less than \$5,000 per annum are exempt. An applicant for an allowance residing in a municipality must submit her application to the clerk of the municipality.

### **Superannuation Act**

The Superannuation Act was amended to restore the privileges of the Act to contributors who have been dismissed and re-employed within a period of three years. Superannuation of Civil Servants is to remain unaffected by temporary reduction of salary. In the granting of a guaranteed allowance for a term of years provision may be made that, in the event of the death of the contributor before the expiration of the term, payment of the allowance for the remainder of the term shall be made to a person nominated by the contributor prior to the granting of the allowance. In such case if the person nominated survives the contributor the allowance does not form a part of the latter's estate.

### **Housing**

An amendment to the Companies Act authorizes companies to make loans to employees for the purchase or erection of dwelling houses for their own occupation, and for the purchase of shares in the company.

### **Workers' Income Tax**

The Income Tax Act contains a section requiring employers to deduct one per cent from the wages of their employees and forward the amount to the Commissioner of Income Tax, together with a return showing the amount of wages paid employees, the amount deducted therefrom and any other information required by the Commissioner. The amounts deducted are considered to be part payment of the income tax of the employee, and if the income is not taxable or the deduction is in excess of the tax a refund will be made. No deduction is made from the wages of occasional employees employed in connection with the employer's domestic establishment if the wages paid during the period of employment do not exceed \$5.

### **Chauffeurs' Licences**

An amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act provides for suspension of a driver's licence for certain offences pending proof of financial responsibility. Where a person whose licence has been suspended was, at the time of the

accident from which his liability for damages arose or the offence for which he was convicted, employed as a chauffeur or otherwise and is not himself the holder of an owner's licence, proof of financial responsibility may be accepted from the owner.

## **Manitoba**

The Manitoba Legislature which was in session from February 29 to May 7, 1932, enacted a number of laws of labour interest, including a new statute dealing with unemployment relief, and amendments to acts relating to Workmen's Compensation, builders and workmen, old age pensions, and chauffeurs.

### **Unemployment Relief**

An Act respecting Unemployment Relief ratifies an agreement, dated September 1, 1931, between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province providing measures of unemployment relief pursuant to the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, enacted by the Parliament of Canada. Provision is made for the borrowing of money by the Province from the Dominion for expenditure for unemployment relief purposes, including loans to municipalities in order that their share of the cost of direct relief may be paid. A number of Orders in Council for raising and expending money are also confirmed. Municipalities are empowered to borrow money by by-law for the purpose of paying their share of relief. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is authorized to make further agreements with the Government of Canada, whether pursuant to the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act or not, for the purpose of relieving distress and providing employment. The Schedule to the Act contains the agreement of September 1, 1931, which is similar in form to that contained in the Schedule to the Unemployment Relief Act of British Columbia described under that heading.

### **Workmen's Compensation**

The section of the Workmen's Compensation Act relating to hernia was amended by the addition of a clause which provides that in case of pre-existent hernia which becomes strangulated by strain or accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, or in case there has been excusable failure on the part of the workman to make the required report, the Board may order payment of a claim if it be of the opinion that it is a just one and ought to be allowed.

### **Building Trust Funds**

An amendment to the Builders' and Workmen's Act provides that all sums received by a builder, contractor, or sub-contractor on account of the contract price shall constitute a trust fund for the benefit of the proprietor, builder or contractor, sub-contractors, Workmen's Compensation Board, workmen, and persons who have supplied material on account of the contract. The builder, contractor or sub-contractor is the trustee of all sums so received by him, and until all workmen and suppliers of material and all sub-contractors are paid for the work done or material supplied and the Workmen's Compensation Board is paid assessments, the trustee may not appropriate any part of the moneys to his own use or any use not authorized by the trust.

### **Old Age Pensions**

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with the Governor General in Council for the payment by the Dominion of an increased proportion of the amount payable for old age pensions. In case the proportion paid by the Dominion is increased, the levies to be made upon the municipalities and school districts in unorganized territories shall be correspondingly reduced.

### **Wages and Hours for Public Motors**

New sections were added to the Highway Traffic Act dealing with public service and commercial vehicles and giving certain powers to the Municipal and Public Utility Board including the regulation of hours of employment and rates of wages of employees of motor carriers of public service vehicles and to fix the maximum hours of employment and minimum rates of wages of such employees.

### **Pensions for the Blind**

Two resolutions dealing respectively with unemployment insurance and pensions for the blind were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May at page 542. A further resolution



was adopted by the Legislature on April 5 as follows:—

Resolved that whereas the Legislature of Manitoba has petitioned the Federal Government each year since the year 1926 to inaugurate a pension fund for needy blind persons; whereas in the session of 1930 the Legislature petitioned the Federal Government to amend the Old Age Pensions Act so as to apply to blind persons at an earlier age and in more liberal amount than sighted persons; thereby undertaking to pay its share of said pension fund; whereas on February 24, 1931, the Legislature again petitioned the Federal Government to immediately grant a pensions scheme either by amending the Old Age Pensions Act, or by the passing of a Blind Persons Pension Act, so that pensions for the blind might become a reality without delay; and whereas Premier R. B. Bennett, speaking in Parliament, July 20,

1931, stated in part as follows: "As far as the blind are concerned I think there is a universal feeling that if the provinces treated them as being eligible for pension before the age of seventy (70) and asked for co-operative action on the part of the Dominion, such action would be taken, but no province has made that request or taken the initial step of providing for such pensions, although there lies the liability." Therefore be it resolved, that the Legislature of Manitoba again forward a memorial to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, urging upon His Excellency the increasing urgent necessity for such a pension scheme, financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government; and praying that His Excellency may be pleased to cause such legislation as may be necessary for the granting of such a pension scheme to be brought before the Parliament of Canada at the earliest possible moment in the present session.

## Alberta

The Alberta Legislature was in session from February 4 to April 6, 1932, and enacted laws dealing with unemployment relief, workmen's compensation and child welfare.

### Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1932, validates an agreement between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province as to unemployment relief pursuant to the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, passed by the Government of Canada. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to enter into similar agreements with the Government of Canada at any time before the next session of the Legislature and to provide for the payment of any expenses incidental thereto, and also to enter into any agreements with the municipalities required by, or incidental to that entered into with the Government of Canada. A municipality is authorized to borrow against any contributory share payable under any agreement between the municipality and the province. The schedule to the Act contains the agreement between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province, which is similar to those contained in the Unemployment Relief Acts of British Columbia and Manitoba, noted above.

### Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act was amended following the report of a Special Committee of the Legislature appointed during the previous session (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 389). Provision is made for a super-assessment, not exceeding 33½ per cent of the ordinary assessment, on an employer whose account shows an amount

chargeable in excess of a sum equal to the amount of his ordinary assessment plus five per cent. Every company must include upon the payroll every person employed as a workman even if it is under no obligation to pay such person any wages or salary, and the Board is authorized to fix a sum not exceeding \$2,000 per annum, representing the wages or salary of such person.

A police officer sustaining personal injury by accident while journeying from his place of abode to any place for the purpose of reporting for duty, or *vice versa*, is deemed to have sustained such injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

The Board is authorized to enter into agreements with the Boards of other provinces providing for compensation to workmen whose work is performed partly in Alberta and partly in another province.

Sundays and legal holidays are excluded from the computation of the period of seventy-two hours within which notice is required to be given in hernia cases.

When a workman has been permanently disabled and desires to be trained for a new vocation or to submit himself to special treatment for the purpose of removing any handicap resulting from his injuries which prevents him from following his original vocation, the Board may take such measures and make such expenditures as it may deem necessary or expedient. Such expenses are to be paid from the Accident Fund, the total amount paid in any one year being limited to \$20,000. Where the workman has been awarded compensation for permanent disability and takes advantage of the benefits of the above provision the compensation payable to him shall be subject to diminution if his earning power

is substantially increased. Provision is made for the repair, maintenance and renewal of apparatus furnished to injured workmen, the cost after one year being defrayed out of the medical aid fund.

Where the Board advances a lump sum to a workman, as provided in the Act, such sum is to be chargeable against the compensation payable to the workman.

When application is made by a dependant or by a workman suffering from permanent partial disability to commute payments for the purpose of residing outside of Canada, the Board may, in lieu of commuting the full capitalized value of the payments, award such lesser sum as, according to the conditions and cost of living in the proposed place of residence, will, in the opinion of the Board, maintain such dependants or workman in the same degree of comfort as they would enjoy had they remained in the province and received full compensation.

Compensation for permanent total disability sustained on or after April 1, 1932, shall be a weekly payment for life equal to 66⅔ per cent of the average weekly earnings of workmen employed at similar work in the same occupation as shown by the records of the Board for the eight consecutive years immediately preceding the first day of January preceding the date of injury. Compensation for permanent partial disability sustained after April 1, 1932, shall be a weekly payment for life equal to 66⅔ per cent of the difference between the average weekly earnings of workmen employed at similar work in the same occupation as shown by the records of the Board for the eight consecutive years immediately preceding the first day of January preceding the date of injury, and the average amount which he is earning, or is able to earn, after the accident. In temporary total disability compensation shall be a weekly payment of 66⅔ per cent of the average weekly earnings of the workman.

Employers are required to keep records of all cases in which first aid treatment has been given to a workman for injuries.

Restaurants and retail shops are added to the schedule of industries covered by the Act, and the Board is given power to decide whether any establishment is or is not a restaurant or a retail store as so defined.

#### Child Welfare, Etc.

An amendment to the Child Welfare Act extends the term "neglected child" to include any girl, any boy under 12 years of age, and any boy between 12 and 14 years of age, unless

he has the consent of parent or guardian, who is found peddling or selling newspapers or other articles or distributing advertising matter for hire or reward in any street or public place at any time, day or night. The term "truant child" has been extended to include any child between the ages of seven and fifteen years who does not attend school regularly.

The Game Act requires guides to be licensed and authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for the issuing of guides' licences.

The Income Tax Act provides that the income of labour organizations shall not be liable to taxation thereunder.

#### Resolutions

Resolutions adopted by the Legislature (dealing with unemployment and health insurance and with mothers' allowances, and coal mining) were given in the April and May issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE at pages 411 and 541 respectively. A further Resolution was unanimously adopted on April 6 as follows:

That in the opinion of this Assembly the Government should request the Dominion Government to so amend The Old Age Pensions Act so as to make provision for pensions for the blind.

The *Contract Record and Engineering Review*, published by the Canadian Construction Association, calls attention in its issue for June 8 to a recent statement by president T. H. Cutler, of the American Road Builders' Association, that 9,000 men can be given employment for a year by the expenditure of one million dollars on road work. "Figures of the United States Bureau of Public Roads indicate that in 1931 direct employment on state road undertakings was equivalent to 3,000 men per year for each million dollars spent. The additional 6,000 men for whom work is available would be indirectly employed on the basis of Mr. Cutler's contention that 'it is a commonly accepted figure that two men are employed in the preparation of materials, transportation and similar activities occasioned by highway work in progress for each man labouring directly on the roads.'"



## JURISDICTION OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS DISCUSSED IN VARIOUS DECISIONS BY HIGHER COURTS

IN view of the recent decision of Mr. Justice de Lorimier declaring the Quebec Legislation establishing a Workmen's Compensation Commission, to be *ultra vires* of the Quebec Provincial Legislature, it may be convenient to refer to some of the cases in which the higher courts have dealt inferentially with the jurisdiction of the Provincial Boards. This jurisdiction has been recognized from time to time in various decisions by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and by the higher Canadian courts. It may be noted that the Dominion Parliament clearly recognized the powers of the Provincial Boards by the Act of 1931 amending the Government Employees' Compensation Act, which placed all the salaried employees of the federal government under the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the province where they are employed.

Some previous decisions are as follows:

### Privy Council

*B.C. Workmen's Compensation Board (appellants) and Canadian Pacific Railway (respondents)* (1920 *English Appeal Cases*, page 184)—

In this case the judgment of the British Columbia Court of Appeal (Mr. Justice McPhillips dissenting) was reversed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The respondent company was incorporated by a Dominion statute and owned a steamship which plied between ports in British Columbia and ports in the United States. The steamship sank with all hands in waters outside British territory. Under Pt. 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia (R.S.B.C., 1916, c. 77) compensation was payable by the appellant Board out of an accident fund thereby established to the dependants (whether resident in the province or not) of drowned seamen who had been engaged while resident in the province. The respondents by the Act were contributors to the fund on the basis of the pay-roll of their employees who were within the scope of the Act.

The Privy Council held that the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act whereby the compensation was payable were *intra vires* the Provincial Legislature; that they did not derogate from the respondents' right to limit their liability under s. 503 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (Imp.); and were not inconsistent with the provisions of s. 215 of the Canada Shipping Act (R.S. Can., 1906, c. 113) with regard to the duty of the owner of a Canadian foreign seagoing ship towards injured seamen.

In the course of his judgment Viscount Haldane said: "In their Lordships' opinion, this is not a case in which it is sought to enact any law giving a right to arise from a source outside the province. The right conferred arises under s. 8, and is the result of a statutory condition of the contract of employment made with a workman resident in the province, for his personal benefit and for that of members of his family dependent on him. Where the services which he is engaged to perform are of such a nature that they have to be rendered both within and without the province, he is given a right which enures for the benefit of himself and the members of his family dependent on him, not the less that the latter may happen to be non-resident aliens. This right arises, not out of tort, but out of the workman's statutory contract, and their Lordships think that it is a legitimate provincial object to secure that every workman resident within the province who so contracts should possess it as a benefit conferred on himself as a subject of the province. When he enters into this contract, it also appears to them to be within the power of the province to enact that, if the employer does not fully contribute to the accident fund out of which the payment is normally to be made, the employer should make good to that fund the amount required for giving effect to the title to compensation which the workman acquired for himself and his dependents. The scheme of the Act is not one for interfering with rights outside of the province. It is in substance a scheme for securing a civil right within the province."

*Peter (appellant) and Yorkshire Estate Company, Limited, and another (Respondents)* (1926 *English Appeal Cases*, page 513).

In this case the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council affirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeal of British Columbia.

By Section 12, subsection 3 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province jurisdiction is given to the Board to determine whether an action brought by a workman against "an employer" is one the right to bring which is taken away by Part 1 of the Act. The Court held, on the construction of the Act, that the words "an employer" in the sub-section include any employer within the scope of the Act, whether or not he is the employer of the workman who brings the action.

Viscount Cave, in his judgment, said:—

"The plaintiff, the present appellant, appeared before the Board under protest, and contended, first, that he was not within the Act at all, because he was a travelling salesman and not exposed to the hazards incident to the nature of the work carried on in the industry; secondly, that the defendants were not employers within the meaning of the Act so as to fall within the provisions of s. 12, sub-s. 3; and, thirdly, that in any case s. 12, sub-s. 3, did not on its true construction apply to an action brought by a workman against a person who was not his employer, although he was an employer within the meaning of the Act. The Board decided all those questions against the present appellant. In consequence of that decision the appellant's action has been stayed by the Court of Appeal of British Columbia, and it is against that stay that the present appeal is brought.

"The appellant has raised again, as he was entitled to do, the points which have been mentioned. Their Lordships are plainly of opinion that the first two of these points were finally determined by the decision of the Compensation Board. An affidavit has been filed, but it is subject to objection, and their Lordships do not really know exactly on what material the Board came to its decision on the questions of fact; but whatever the materials before the Board may have been, the Board finally decided, as they were entitled to decide, both that the appellant did come within the scope of the Act, and that the respondents were employers falling within the statute. Those points, therefore, are closed beyond dispute . . ."

"Upon the whole their Lordships are of opinion that the words 'an employer' there occurring (i.e. in s. 12, sub-s. 3) include any employer who falls within the purview of the Act. That view is supported by the circumstance that the Board is by the same subsection authorized to determine whether an action is one the right to bring which is taken away 'by this Part,' that is to say, by any section of this Part of the Act, including s. 11, sub-s. 4. That is the view which was taken by the Court of Appeal of British Columbia, and their Lordships do not see their way to differ from the conclusion of the Court. It follows that this appeal must be dismissed with costs, and their Lordships will humbly advise His Majesty to that effect."

### Supreme Court of Canada

*Lawrence Scotland (plaintiff), appellant, and the Canadian Cartridge Company (defendants), respondents vol. 59, Supreme Court Reports, page 471).*

The plaintiff, working in a munition factory, claimed damages from his employers for injury to his health, caused, as he alleged, by inhaling gas fumes in doing his work. He claimed compensation under the "Workmen's Compensation Act" but the Board held that the injury was not caused by "accident" and that it therefore was without jurisdiction. He then brought an action in which the jurisdiction of the Board was made an issue. On the trial the evidence was conflicting as to whether or not the illness of the plaintiff was caused by poisonous gases, some doctors testifying that it was impossible, others that there could be no other cause. The jury found in favour of the plaintiff and judgment was entered for him for \$3,500. The Appellate Division reversed this judgment and dismissed the action.

The Supreme Court allowed the appeal with costs and restored the judgment of the trial judge.

Mr. Justice Duff in the course of his judgment said: "I refrain from expressing any opinion on the question whether a claim for compensation having been rejected by the Board on the ground that the facts out of which the injury arose did not bring the case within the category of accident, it is open to the employer to allege in an action by the employee based upon the charge of negligence that the same facts did constitute an accident bringing the case within the operation of the provisions of the Act, including subsec. 1 of sec. 15 which on that hypothesis would afford an answer to the employee's action, if such a contention were open to the employer.

"It is unnecessary to pass upon this because, for the reasons given by the Chief Justice, I think the respondents' contention independently of the Board's decision must fail."

Mr. Justice Anglin: "By sec. 6 (1) of the 'Workmen's Compensation Act' the Board is given exclusive jurisdiction to determine all matters and questions arising under Part 1 of the Act. That part deals with workmen's rights to compensation. By sec. 64 the Board is empowered to determine, if an action is brought by a workman against the employer in respect of an injury, whether the workman is entitled to maintain the action or only to compensation under the statute.



"By an amendment (5 Geo. V, ch. 24, sec. 8 (2)), any party to an action is enabled to apply to the Board for adjudication and determination of the question of the plaintiff's right to compensation or as to whether the action is one the right to bring which is taken away by Part 1; and such adjudication and determination is declared to be final and conclusive. The re-consideration by the Board of the plaintiff's application for compensation was at the instance of the present defendant, and I agree with the learned Chief Justice of the Common Pleas that the Board's conclusion that the plaintiff's claim was not founded on a personal injury by accident within the meaning of the Act is binding on the defendant and not open to review in this action."

*Dominion Cannery (appellant) and Horace Costanza and others (respondents)*  
(1923 S.C.R., page 46).

In this case the Supreme Court of Canada dealt with the question of the "exclusive jurisdiction" conferred upon the Workmen's Compensation Board by section 60 of the Ontario Act. The plaintiffs (Costanza, etc.) sued for damages in consequence of having contracted typhoid fever from drinking water supplied by their employers (the defendants). The trial judge held that the injury was not caused by "accident," and that plaintiffs could not proceed under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Supreme Court stayed proceedings on the appeal to permit of an application being made to the Board under section 15 (2) for its "adjudication and determination . . . as to whether the action is one the right to bring which is taken away" by Part 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Some of the passages in the judgment of the Court, which deal with the powers conferred upon the Board by the Act, are quoted below:—

*Mr. Justice Anglin.*—"It seems to be quite clear that the question of the plaintiffs' right to bring and maintain this action 'arises under' Part 1 and also that it is 'a matter or thing in respect to which power, authority or discretion is conferred on the Board.'

"In my opinion by giving to the Board exclusive jurisdiction to examine into, hear and determine all such matters and questions the legislature intended to oust and did oust the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts to entertain them, and required that they should be examined into, heard and determined solely by the board.

"In reaching this conclusion I have not forgotten that the jurisdiction of superior courts

is not taken away unless by express language in, or necessary inference from, a statute. I find here a positive and clear enactment that the jurisdiction of the board shall be 'exclusive'—and nothing to warrant a refusal to give to that word its full effect.

"The purpose of the legislature apparently was to secure uniformity in the determination of what classes of cases fall within the operation of the Compensation Act by having a single tribunal deal with that question, and also to ensure that no workman injured in the course of his employment should find himself in the position of having been denied damages by the courts because he was, in their opinion, entitled to compensation under the Act, and refused compensation by the board because he was, in its view, not so entitled . . . .

"The Board in determining that the right of action asserted by a plaintiff has or has not been taken away by s. 15 (1) of the Act or that a plaintiff is or is not entitled only to compensation under the statute, whether on application made under s. 15 (2) or under s. 64 (4), acts judicially. It is empowered to adjudicate upon and finally to dispose of certain rights of the parties."

*Mr. Justice Duff.*—"The autonomy of the board is, I think, one of the central features of the system set up by the Workmen's Compensation Act. One at least of the more obvious advantages of this very practical method of dealing with the subject of compensation for industrial accidents is that the waste of energy and expense in legal proceedings and a canon of interpretation governed in its application by refinement upon refinement leading to uncertainty and perplexity in the application of the Act are avoided. The purport of subsection 1 of section 60 (ascribing to the words their minimum scope) seems to be that as regards any proceeding before the board and for the purpose of any such proceeding in relation to a matter in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the board, that jurisdiction is exclusive and the mastery of the board over its own proceedings is supreme. The act or decision of the board in such a case, to use the language of the section, shall not be open to question or review in any court. Language could not be plainer. . . .

"Nobody indeed can too strongly assert the importance of observing the rules of natural justice in all legal proceedings. Nobody could imagine for a moment that the legislature contemplated the possibility of the board in exercising its judicial or quasi-judicial functions disregarding the rudimentary dictates of fair play. But what seems per-

fectly clear is that the legislation proceeds upon a confident assurance that a tribunal constituted by the Government for the purposes of the Act could be relied upon not to disregard such principles in its proceedings. And I can hardly believe that any tribunal composed of professional men is likely in discharging responsibilities such as those cast upon the board to fail to appreciate the importance of preserving a judicial temper and of performing its duties 'conscientiously with a proper feeling of responsibility.'

"It is quite true that when an action is brought by a workman against his employer in a particular case the question whether or not the action is excluded by the statute is in that particular case a question which concerns the workman and the employer alone; that is to say, it is a question and solely a question whether or not the workman is entitled to be paid and the employer is bound to pay a sum of money. On the other hand, if the question as to what does or does not constitute an 'accident,' if the question whether on a given state of facts an accident has or has not occurred in the course of the workman's employment, or whether the accident does or does not arise out of the workman's employment, if such questions are generally to be passed upon by the Supreme Court with the usual concomitants by way of appeal, it is easy to see the possibility of a jurisprudence arising marked by the not very happy characteristics of that which has grown up out of the English Workmen's Compensation Act. Add to that the possibility of conflict between the decisions of the courts and those of the board and you have potentialities which, at all events, could not be supposed to add to the favourable prospects of the system set up by the statute. Without elaborating the matter further I think there are excellent practical reasons for assuming that the legislature did not contemplate such a duplication of jurisdiction in respect to these questions.

"On the other hand I am quite unable, with great respect to those who take a different view, to escape the conclusion that the statute as originally framed put upon the defendant, the employer, the responsibility of taking necessary steps to enable him to raise the defence. In other words, that the onus was upon him to invoke the jurisdiction given by section 64, subsection 4. There is not a syllable in the statute which suggests that a defendant raising the question by plea, for example, could thereby deprive the Supreme Court of jurisdiction to dispose of the action. The statute gave the defendant the right to get a decision upon the issue raised by such a defence from the board and it would be the

duty of the Supreme Court obviously to give the defendant due opportunity to exercise his right. But the general jurisdiction of the court over the action remains untouched, in my opinion. The statute declares that in given circumstances the action does not lie, not that the courts have no jurisdiction to deal with it, an obviously different thing."

*Mr. Justice Idington.*—"I am decidedly of the opinion that in face of the decision of the board, already made, the matter ends, or should end. And I most respectfully submit that we have no right to criticize or assume that such decision was, or even may have been, arrived at without duly considering the question at every angle, merely because their methods of investigation do not follow our legal forms of doing so. It was to get away from such like forms and methods, and all implied therein, that the statute was enacted.

"The past experience of the members of the board, no doubt, was sufficient guide and we should at least give them credit therefor, and knowledge, by this time, of the Act, superior, I imagine, to ours."

*The Sincennes-McNaughton Lines Limited (defendant) appellant, and Joseph Bruneau (plaintiff) respondent (1924 S.C.R. page 168).*

Chief Justice Sir Louis Davies stated that "the substantial question in this case is whether the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province of Quebec, so far as it relates to the liability of shipowners to their workmen employed in transportation by water, is *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature as being in conflict with the Canada Shipping Act."

The Supreme Court declared that Sections 7321 and 7323 of the Quebec Act, in so far as they affect "workmen, apprentices and employees engaged . . . in any transportation business . . . by water" are *intra vires* the provincial legislatures, as they are not in their operation necessarily in conflict with the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act contained in sections 915 to 921.

#### Exchequer Court

*The Ship Catala (defendant) appellant, and Martha Dagsland (plaintiff) respondent, 1928 Exchequer Court Reports, page 83.*

A workman was killed in a collision between the *Catala* and a boat in which he, with another man, was engaged in fishing. The wife of the deceased (the plaintiff) applied to the Board, under the Workmen's Compensation Act (B.C.) for compensation under



the Act. Payments were made to her from the date of her husband's death until about the time of the trial of this action, which she accepted. After judgment the Board ceased making payments pending the final results of this action.

Upon application of the owners of the *Catala* under sec. 12 (3), the Board "adjudicated and determined" that the owners were employers within the scope of Part 1 of the Act; that the deceased was a workman in an industry covered by and within the scope thereof; that the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment; that plaintiff was one entitled to compensation under the Act, and that the action was one concerning which the right to bring was taken away by part 1 of the Act. After the application aforesaid, plaintiff took action *in rem* in the Exchequer Court in Admiralty to recover damages arising out of the death of her husband as above mentioned.

The Exchequer Court (reversing the judgment appealed from) held that in view of the adjudication by the Workmen's Compensation Board the Exchequer Court had no jurisdiction to hear and determine the present action; and that even if it had jurisdiction, the plaintiff, having elected to claim compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act (B.C.) and having accepted it, could not thereafter renounce it and resort to an alternative remedy once open to her.

In the course of his judgment the President of the Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Maclean, observed: "The point has been raised and it is therefore proper for me to say, that under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia, and the principles of common law, it would appear that the respondent is bound by her election to claim compensation under that Act. The act itself is remedial legislation and as such must receive such a beneficent interpretation by the courts as will enable the intention of the legislation to be effectively attained, and I do not think it was the intention of the legislature that a dependent could elect to apply for and receive compensation under the Act, and at the same time pursue a common law remedy. The remedies are alternative and not cumulative."

Elsewhere his Lordship said: "The learned trial judge in his reasons for judgment said it must be conceded that if the Board had

the power to make the adjudication mentioned, this Court could not exercise any further consideration in the action because, it is not only 'forever stayed' but the 'right to bring' the action itself is taken away by the Workmen's Compensation Act. Even if it could be said that the Maritime Conventions Act, and the Admiralty Court Act, 1861, together give jurisdiction to entertain an action, under the provisions of the Families' Compensation Act, then in that view, I think the issue is concluded by *Peter v. Yorkshire Estate Co., Ltd.*, and the right of action if existent at all, is taken away. In that case the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held that the decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board, that an employee who had brought an action was a workman to whom the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act applied, and that the defendant was an employer within the scope of the Act so as to fall within the provisions of s. 12 (3), which took away the right of action, was final and not open to review."

#### Manitoba Court of Appeal

*Foster versus the Canadian Pacific Railway Company* (1926 *Manitoba Law Reports*, vol. 36, page 61).

In the Manitoba Court of Appeal, appeal was taken from the judgment of Mr. Justice Galt, staying an action under Lord Campbell's Act, against the employer of the plaintiff's father. The Court dismissed the appeal with costs, Mr. Justice Fullerton stating as follows:

"By sec. 46 (1) of our Act the Board is given exclusive jurisdiction to examine into, hear and determine all matters and questions arising under the Act and such exclusive jurisdiction includes '(b) the existence of dependency.'

"Sec. 46 (1) of our Act also provides that the action or decision of the board thereon shall be final and conclusive and shall not be open to question or review in any court and no proceedings by or before the board shall be restrained by injunction, prohibition or other process or proceeding in any court or be removable by *certiorari* or otherwise into any court.

"The jurisdiction of this Court to review or interfere with the determination of the board as to the existence of 'dependency' is thus definitely excluded."

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO AND MANITOBA IN 1931

### Ontario

According to the annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, accidents during 1931 (the period under review) continued to show a decrease, which is attributed mainly to the decrease in employment in industry throughout the province. The accidents reported in 1931 totalled 52,894 as compared with 69,267 in 1930, a decrease of nearly 24 per cent. All months indicated a decrease, though the greatest number of accidents in any month during the year occurred during July, when 4,945 were reported. Death claims on account of fatal accidents also showed a very substantial decrease from 427 in 1930, to 266 in 1931. Confirming the decreased employment in industry, the provisional payrolls reported to the Board in the industries classed under Schedule 1\* also showed a substantial decrease, being \$409,260,000 for 1931 as compared with \$485,262,000 for 1930. There are no similar data for Schedule 2 and Crown industries as in these the employers pay for the accidents to their own workmen and are not required to make payroll returns or pay assessments on them as under Schedule 1. The Board estimates, however, that the payroll would probably be about one-third of Schedule 1. The number of employers listed in Schedule 1 decreased from 23,912 in 1930, to 23,138 at the end of 1931.

The allowed claims in 1931 numbered 48,882 as against 61,795 in 1930. Out of 43,611 accidents paid for during 1931 in Schedule 1, 22,802 involved medical aid only; 18,271 were temporary disability cases; 2,329 were permanent partial disability cases; 17 were permanent total disability cases; while there were 192 death claims paid. As mentioned previously, death claims paid for fatalities in industries under Schedules 1 and 2 and Crown cases totalled 266 during the year.

**Benefits.**—The total amount of benefits awarded under the Act during the year 1931 was \$6,021,392.10, as compared with \$7,423,018.82 in 1930. Out of the benefits so awarded in 1931, compensation amounting to

\$3,917,045.43 and medical aid amounting to \$1,060,763.01 was awarded in Schedule 1, \$527,758.32 in Schedule 2 industries, and \$515,825.34 in Crown cases. The total benefits awarded from the commencement of the Act to the end of 1931 amounted to \$91,924,617.85, and the total accidents reported during the same period were 928,571.

**Average Rates of Assessment.**—Based on the estimated wage expenditure, the average rate of assessment in all classes in Schedule 1 amount to \$1.22, as compared with an estimated rate of \$1.40 in 1930, and an average of \$1.18 since the commencement of the Act.

**Administration.**—The administration expenses for the year showed a slight increase, the amount for 1931 being \$350,491.05, as compared with \$346,999.73 in 1930, or an increase of \$3,491.32. It was explained that this increase was not due to increase in salaries, as payment for the salaries of the regular staff was decreased, the extra amount being due to payment for special statistical service, which amount was refunded to the Board.

All the administration expenses are now paid by the employers under the Act, without any governmental assistance, and the amount is distributed among Schedule 1, Schedule 2, and Dominion and Provincial Crown cases, in accordance with the work done in each of these classes. The amount charged to the Silicosis Fund was \$41,781.56; to Mine Rescue Work, \$3,193.34; to Schedule 1 employers, \$249,238.86; to Schedule 2, \$28,066.83; to Dominion Crown, \$16,280.79; and to Provincial Crown, \$11,929.67. The total administration expenses for 1931, less expenses of supervising work in connection with silicosis and mine rescue stations (not properly administrative work) and handling claims for silicosis, were 5.07 per cent of all benefits awarded, being 5.01 per cent of benefits awarded in Schedule 1 and 5.39 per cent in Schedule 2 and Crown Cases.

**Funds.**—No further assessment has been required during the year for the Disaster Reserve Fund which was created by the deduction of one per cent from all assessments paid by employers in Schedule 1 so that it might be applied to the relief of any class which might otherwise be too heavily burdened in any year by reason of some catastrophe or heavy disaster. This fund at the end of the year amounted to \$257,303.05

\* Schedule 1 comprises industries under the collective liability system, the employer not being individually liable for accidents to his workmen, but being assessed to provide a general fund out of which accidents occurring in the several classes of industries throughout the province are taken care of. In Schedule 2 industries the employer is individually liable for accidents to his workmen. The greater number of accidents are under Schedule 1.



as compared with \$269,498.16 at the end of 1930. It was pointed out that "during the year the only charges made against this fund were for the purpose of relief of the classes affected by injuries to previously injured workmen, the intention being to remove the objection of employers to re-employment of their injured and disabled workmen by putting them in the same position as they would have been had the workmen been uninjured, and charging against the Disaster Reserve Fund the additional cost of carrying such hazard. It is felt by the Board that everything should be done to encourage the re-employment of workmen who have been injured in connection with industry. The amount so charged during the year in respect of pensions charged to the various classes was \$24,966.33."

The amount now standing to the credit of the Pensions Reserve Funds in the different schedules is as follows: Schedule 1, \$19,160,312.72, Schedule 2, \$3,413,358.42, which "represents the actuarial liability outstanding in connection with the pensions which have been actually granted by the Board, and assures to all pensioners the ultimate payment of their claims in full."

The Accident Fund has been maintained at an amount sufficient to set aside the amounts required for the Pension Fund and to meet all payments by way of medical aid and temporary disability payments awarded by the Board or due to workmen, and also to provide sufficient funds to meet the estimated costs of all accidents which have happened and in respect of which permanent disability awards have not yet been made, or in which temporary disability awards may be continuing. The Board shows on hand as a provisional balance at the end of 1931, \$1,690,273.77 in connection with the Accident Fund from the commencement of the Act, which is deemed sufficient to cover any outstanding and unsettled claims and to provide a reasonable margin of safety.

*Merit-Rating.*—The system of merit rating was outlined in the Board's report for 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 608). Briefly, it is the system whereby individual distinction between employers even in the same industry is made according to their accident experience. The report states that the amount refunded in connection with merit-rating in 1931 was \$92,333.55 as compared with \$123,661.83 in 1930.

*Accident Prevention.*—The report states that "further increase has been made in

connection with grants to safety associations, the total during the year being \$164,499.03, as compared with \$146,929.22 in the year 1930. Part of this increase is due to the first budget being received from the Class 5 Accident Prevention Association in the mining class, which has started safety work in connection with mining operations. There was also an increase of \$9,399.81 in connection with the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, which was partly due to statistical work in connection with the individual accident experience of the different employers in the classes and the endeavour of the associations through the cost ratio cards of the individual employers to bring home to those who have a bad accident experience the necessity for more intensive safety work in their individual plants." The amounts paid to each of the safety associations are as follows: Lumbermen's Safety Association, \$26,900; Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, \$12,100; Class 5 Accident Prevention Association, \$6,500; Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, \$110,399.03; and Electrical Employers' Association of Ontario, \$8,600.

The Board has, in furtherance of the provisions of The Mining Act and the First Aid provisions of The Workmen's Compensation Act, provided a third mine rescue station at Kirkland Lake, which completes for the present the erection of such stations, those now in operation being at Sudbury, Timmins, and the present one at Kirkland Lake, which has just been completed at a cost of \$9,925. There was spent during the past year in connection with these rescue stations, for the erection and maintenance, the sum of \$22,087.03.

*Rehabilitation.*—The Board reports that it has continued its rehabilitation work, spending the sum of \$3,965.57, slightly less than the preceding year, but this is accounted for by the decrease in the number of disabled workmen.

The Board has under consideration the establishment of a physiotherapy department for the purpose of decreasing the time during which the workman is disabled and lessening the severity of the permanent disability of the workman by furnishing him with suitable physiotherapy treatment early in the course of his disablement while such treatment will be more effective.

The accompanying table indicates the total income and expenditure for the various industrial classes in Schedule 1 for 1931.

Class of Industry	Total Income (actual and estimated)	Total Expenditure (actual and estimated)
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lumbering.....	386,535 96	402,693 70
Pulp and paper mills.....	165,836 93	125,152 74
Furniture manufacturing, etc....	66,213 06	59,753 66
Planing mills, etc.....	135,873 50	106,766 21
Mining and explosives.....	650,907 44	683,619 02
Brick manufacturing, quarry- ing and glass works.....	206,912 23	233,470 24
Rolling mills, etc.....	61,906 84	60,900 94
Foundries, etc.....	117,104 09	148,089 38
Fabrication structural steel, etc.	221,317 74	154,563 63
Metal articles, jewellery, manu- facturing, etc.....	227,874 20	226,518 99
Agricultural implements, etc....	192,723 41	193,721 48
Gas, petroleum, paint, drugs, soap, etc.....	168,589 12	165,613 40
Milling.....	106,740 71	120,564 72
Abattoirs, etc.....	47,285 79	46,776 37
Bakeries, canning, liquors and tobacco.....	226,026 42	236,683 52
Tanneries, leather and rubber goods.....	102,978 84	103,394 14
Textiles.....	87,639 50	89,621 50
Clothing, power laundries, etc..	90,222 42	13,162 96
Printing and stationery.....	65,255 46	67,402 16
Teaming, cartage, coal and wood yards, etc.....	207,889 41	206,290 20
Road construction, etc.....	384,446 34	392,560 88
Electric power, etc.....	108,988 48	119,635 01
Steel construction, railway and canal construction, dredging, fishing, etc.....	245,761 32	274,290 33
Building.....	972,924 08	1,020,397 85
Total.....	5,247,953 29	5,402,643 03

The Board's statistics indicate a provisional balance of \$1,690,273.77 in connection with the Accident Fund from the commencement of the Act, this being considered a sufficient amount to provide a reasonable margin of safety.

**Legislation.**—Dealing with legislation the report makes reference to the fact that there were two amendments to the Act during the session of 1931—Chapter 37, by which the provisions relating to miners' phthisis was struck out of the Act in view of the fact that this is covered by the provisions with reference to silicosis; and Chapter 38 called The Blind Workmen's Compensation Act, passed for the purpose of inducing or removing the objections to the employment of blind workmen in industry under proper restrictions (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 531). Reference was also made to the amendment to the Government Employees Compensation Act whereby its provisions were extended to include all Federal government employees, exclusive of military, naval and air services (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 505.)

### Completed Statistics for 1930

In a special chapter of the report are detailed the operations for 1930 containing information which was not available when the

report for that year was made. The final figures for the fifteen-year period from 1915 to 1930 inclusive indicate a total of 723,139 accidents. Of this number, 5,548 were fatal; 39,053 were cases of permanent disability; 394,039 were cases of temporary disability and 284,499 entailed medical aid only.

The report makes a comparison of accident frequencies by correlating the number of accidents with the total number of full year workers, data for this being available, however, only in schedule 1. Eliminating accidents in which medical aid only was paid, the number of accidents for each 100 full-year workers for the different years are as follows:—

Year	Temporary Disability	Permanent Disability	Death	Totals
1915.....	3.63	.58	.12	4.32
1916.....	4.99	.79	.10	5.88
1917.....	5.78	.72	.07	6.57
1918.....	5.81	.66	.07	6.54
1919.....	5.81	.68	.07	6.56
1920.....	6.23	.67	.07	6.97
1921.....	6.25	.60	.06	6.90
1922.....	5.82	.52	.06	6.40
1923.....	6.02	.51	.05	6.58
1924.....	6.08	.54	.06	6.68
1925.....	5.94	.51	.05	6.50
1926.....	5.84	.54	.05	6.43
1927.....	5.94	.53	.05	6.52
1928.....	5.85	.58	.07	6.50
1929.....	5.80	.61	.06	6.47
1930.....	5.08	.66	.07	5.81

The total cost of all accidents in Schedule 1 for 1930 was \$5,925,502.17, of which \$4,678,678.58 was for compensation (including payments for rehabilitation), and \$1,246,823.59 was for medical aid.

Of the \$4,678,678.58 compensation cost, \$1,188,012.29 was for temporary disability cases, \$2,512,537.25 was for permanent disability cases, and \$978,129.04 was for death cases.

The average cost of temporary disability cases was \$33.38, of which \$55.09 was for compensation and \$28.29 was for medical aid, the average in 1929 being \$96.51, and in 1928, \$97.18.

The average cost of permanent disability cases was \$1,064.88, of which \$265.49 was for temporary disability, \$637 was for permanent disability, and \$162.39 for medical aid.

The average cost of death cases, where there were dependents, was \$4,375.88, and the average cost of all death cases was \$3,407.37, of which \$16.64 was for temporary disability, \$116.52 for burial expenses, \$69.05 for medical aid, and \$3,205.16 for death benefits.

The average cost of all cases in which compensation was paid was \$233.80, of which



\$189.88 was for compensation and \$43.92 for medical aid, as compared with \$210.63 for 1929, and \$203.46 for 1928.

The average cost of medical aid in medical aid only cases was \$5.67, as compared with \$5.70 in 1929, and \$5.54 in 1928.

In nearly 45 per cent of the cases the disability terminated in from one to two weeks. In 7 cases the disability lasted more than a year.

During 1930 there were 8,752 cuts, lacerations, and punctures; 6,657 bruises, contusions, and abrasions; 3,364 fractures; 2,259 sprains, strains, twistings, and wrenchings; 1,918 crushes; 1,079 scalds and burns; 920 injuries to eyes; 197 dislocations; and 211 herniæ, among the temporary disabilities.

Among the 3,147 permanent disabilities were 22 permanent total disability cases and 366 cases exceeded 10 per cent of working capacity.

There were 76 industrial disease cases, of which 2 involved medical aid only, 27 were temporary disability cases, 40 were permanent disability cases, and 7 were death cases. Included in these totals are 29 cases of lead poisoning, 41 cases of silicosis, 4 cases of caisson disease, and 2 cases of benzol poisoning.

Machinery was responsible for 11,724 out of a total of 58,343, or 20.10 per cent of all cases, as compared with 19.56 per cent in 1929, and 20.70 per cent in 1928.

The average weekly wage of workmen receiving compensation in 1930 was \$23.23 as compared with \$23.85 for 1929 and \$23.65 for 1928; while the average age of such workmen was 34.74.

The total time loss in temporary disability cases was 566,750 days or an average of 22.13 days, as compared with an average of 21.07 days in 1929 and 21.01 in 1928.

## Manitoba

The annual report of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board for 1931, indicates another substantial reduction in accidents during the period covered. In that period the Board received reports of 8,274 accidents, as compared with 10,329 during 1930, thus showing a reduction of 19.9 per cent. Fatal accidents decreased 17.3 per cent, there being 41 fatalities reported during 1931 as compared with 52 during 1930. The decrease in accidents was most marked in the steam railways group, which reported 30.4 fewer accidents during 1931 than in 1930. In Group "G" (general body of employers) the reduction in accidents was 20.6 per cent less than in the previous year.

A comparison of the accidents in the various groups during the years 1930 and 1931 is indicated in the accompanying table:

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN MANITOBA, 1930-31

Group	1930	1931
Steam Railways.....	1,600	1,114
Province of Manitoba.....	246	340
City of Winnipeg.....	414	369
General body of Employers.....	7,380	5,853
Winnipeg Electric Company.....	129	126
Dominion Government.....	560	467
	10,329	8,274

At the close of 1931, the Board had on its books 574 dependants of workmen killed in industry during the period March 1, 1917, to December 31, 1931, making a net addition of 15 dependants during 1931.

"During 1931," it is stated, "employers to the number of 79 had their operations brought under Part One of the Act by application approved by the Board. As of December 31, 1931, there were 489 employers whose operations had been brought under the Act in this manner. Twenty employers made application to the Board during 1931, and were permitted self-coverage for themselves and their dependants. At December 31, 1931, there were 101 employers carrying this protection."

During 1931, the actual cash disbursed by the Board amounted to \$980,959.89 as compared with \$1,024,982.90 disbursed during 1930, a decrease of \$44,023.01. The number of cheques issued by the Board during the year totalled 32,779 as compared with 35,585 issued during 1930, a decrease of 2,806.

The value of the Board Orders passed during 1931, for the payment of compensation, including orders respecting Dominion Government employees, and amounts transferred to General Unclassified Reserve to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases was \$1,020,534.80, as compared with \$1,236,824.04 for the year 1930, a decrease of \$216,289.24.

*Final Statistics for 1930.*—These figures indicate that 10,263 accidents were reported to the Board as having occurred during that year. Of this total 80.9 per cent involved payment of compensation either for medical aid only or for compensation for time loss and medical aid, while in 19.1 per cent of cases no expense was entailed.

The revised statistics also showed that the total actual payroll for all classes during 1930 was \$72,671,922.40, while the average weekly wage of injured workmen in all classes was \$25.51, the average age of such workmen being 32.93 years.

Of the 4,822 cases in which compensation was awarded in 1930, the largest group was that of accidents caused by handling objects, under which classification there were 1,379 workmen injured. Falls of persons accounted for 656 accidents, stepping on or against objects resulted in 528 accidents, while falling objects caused 443 accidents. The totals under the remaining classification of

accident causation in 1930 were: working machines, 382; tools, 325; moving trains, vehicles, etc., 322; dangerous substances, 240; prime movers (shafting, belting, chains, gears, etc.), 121; hoisting apparatus, 69; runaways and animals, 69; all other causes, 288.

Other information presented in tabular form respecting 1930 accidents relate to number of accidents by classes, nature of disability, time loss, month of occurrence, week of termination of temporary disability, nature of injuries (temporary disability cases), permanent disability cases, death cases, sex, marital conditions of claimants, nativity of claimants, etc.

### Workmen's Compensation in Alberta

Following an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) by the Alberta Legislature, at its session in 1932, providing for the inclusion of restaurants and retail stores among the occupations covered by the Act, the Board issued Regulation No. 19 during May, defining these terms as employed for the purpose of administration.

#### REGULATION No. 19

(a) "Restaurant" is an establishment operating in a city or incorporated town, where meals are available for the purchase by the general public, and is of such size as to necessitate the constant employment of one or more workmen therein (apart from the employer and members of his family, and temporary part-time employees, all of whom are specifically excluded).

(b) "Retail store" shall mean an establishment, trade, or business, operating in a

city or incorporated town, wherein merchandise or commodities are offered for sale to the public, and is of such size as to necessitate the constant employment of one or more workmen therein (apart from the employer and members of his family, and temporary part-time employees, all of whom are specifically excluded). Without limiting the list of the types of business excluded or in any way limiting such exclusions, the following types of business shall not be deemed to be within the scope of the foregoing definition, i.e.: Barber Shops; Beauty and Shoe-shine Parlours; Surgical; Medical; Veterinary or Dental Work; Auctioneers; Undertakers; Architects; Photographers; Service Stations (without garage in connection); Commission Agents and Salesmen; Pedlars (with or without vehicle); and in addition, all those whose trading or business is of an itinerant nature.

Earlier regulations were given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 540), and in previous issues.

### NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

#### Accident Record Competition of Ontario Pulp and Paper Industry

At the annual general meeting of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, held recently at Toronto, Mr. A. P. Costigane, secretary of the Association, announced that the Accident Record Competition for 1931 had been decided as follows:

**Class A**—Winners, Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, Ltd. Kapuskasing, Ont., with a record of 14 non-fatal accidents, involving 262 days lost time, equal to .133 days lost time per 1,000 hours exposure to hazard;

Runners-up, Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., with a record of 11 non-fatal accidents involving 127.5 days lost time, equal to .135 days lost time per 1,000 hours exposure to hazard;

**Class B**—Winners, E. Pullan, Ltd., Toronto, with a perfect record of no lost time accidents;

Runners-up, Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., Espanola, Ont., with a perfect record of no lost time accidents.

The winners of the first aid contest were reported as Alliance Paper Mills, Ltd., Merriton, Ont., with a score of 93 points, and the runners-up as Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., Cornwall, Ont., with the score of 95 points. The winning team received the cup trophy, together with individual medals, and the running-up team individual medals.

It was reported that no mill group meetings had been held in the year, owing to conditions existing in the industry. All operating mills in Ontario had been visited, at one time or another, during the year, and the report stated that, with few exceptions, the physical hazards



are well taken care of, and that suggestions for improvement have been quickly adopted.

Mr. W. C. Millar's report on woods operations stated that these had been on only about a fourth of a normal year's scale during 1931.

In order to ascertain which companies were responsible for the assessment increases, which had mounted during the four previous years, Mr. Costigane and Mr. Millar were supplied with comprehensive cost analyses by Mr. Norman Dean. These have given the desired results in showing high-accident-cost firms, and, in addition, have laid the foundation for a system whereby the causes responsible for high accident costs will be eliminated.

### Coal Mine Fatalities in United States during February

Accidents at coal mines in the United States in February, 1932, resulted in the death of 129 men, according to information received from state mine inspectors by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. This was 37 more than in the preceding month and 16 more than in February, 1931; the increases were due to a major disaster in February. February production was 32,032,000 tons, an increase of 243,000 tons over January and a decrease of 4,767,000 tons from the record of February, 1931. The death rate per million tons of coal mined in February, 1932, was 4.03 against 2.89 in January, and 3.07 in February, 1931. One major disaster—that is, a disaster in which five or more lives were lost—occurred during February, 1932. This was an explosion in a mine at Boissevain, Virginia, February 27, in which 38 men lost their lives. No major disasters occurred in February a year ago. Thus far in 1932 there have been two major disasters causing the death of 44 men, while in the corresponding period of 1931 there were three major disasters and 41 deaths. Based exclusively on these disasters, the death rates per million tons were 0.689 and 0.503 respectively.

### Standard Code of Industrial Hygiene

Having already issued the results of studies of special and specific dangers to industrial workers the International Labour Office (Geneva) has now published under the above title (Studies and Reports No. 14, Series F—Industrial Hygiene) a short text book dealing with the more general problems of industrial hygiene. The code is designed to set forth the principles on which any system of general regulation should be based, and to submit rules which might prove suggestive to industrial states, and serve as a guide for those concerned with maintaining healthful conditions of work.

The Code is divided into four main heads, as follows:—(1) *Working Premises situated at ground level or above ground.* Standard rules are given relating to licensing, height and space, roofing and flooring; windows and doors; cleanliness and sanitation; refuse; ventilation; lighting; temperature; drinking water, etc.; (2) *Working Premises situated below the ground level.* Additional rules are given for premises under such conditions; (3) *Work under Shelters, Pent houses, etc.;* (4) *Work involving special Health Risks: Offensive Trades.*—The special risks dealt with are those resulting from steam or fumes; humidification; smoke, asphyxiating fumes or gases; dust; large furnaces; drying-rooms and stoves; noise; vibration and shocks; and toxic substances.

The Code is supplemented by explanatory notes which enlarge upon the suggested rules.

### Safety Codes for Prevention of Dust Explosions in U.S.A.

The United States Department of Labour has published in its Safety Code Series a new bulletin (No. 562) entitled "Safety Codes for the Prevention of Dust Explosions." The codes, which have been approved by the American Standards Association are for the following types of establishment respectively: Starch factories; flour and feed mills; terminal grain elevators; pulverizing systems for sugar and cocoa; spice-grinding plants; wood-flour manufacturing establishments; installation of pulverized-fuel systems, and coal pneumatic cleaning plants. The final code is for the use of inert gas for fire and explosion prevention.

*Other Industrial Codes.*—Among the codes sponsored by the Bureau of Standards are the American logging and sawmill safety code; the safety code for elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators; and the national safety code for the protection of the heads and eyes of industrial workers. The Bureau has also participated in the work of committees preparing and revising a number of other nationally recognized industrial safety codes. Some of these which have been completed are the code for mechanical refrigeration, textile safety code, code for window washing, code for floor openings, railings and toeboards, and factory lighting code. The following codes are among those yet incomplete: code for walkway surfaces, code for conveyors and conveying machinery, and code for cranes, derricks and hoists.

All of these mechanical safety codes have been developed under the procedure of the American Standards Association, which is a federation of technical societies, trade organizations and Federal Government departments.

Under its procedure, standards may be initiated by any responsible group. Representative technical committees are appointed to study and formulate the standards, and in this way when it is found that the predominating opinion of members of the specific committee is favourable, the code developed becomes either a "recommended practice," an "American tentative standard," or an "American standard."

### Compensable Diseases in Great Britain

An interim report has been published by a committee appointed by the British Home Secretary to inquire into proposals to extend the list of industrial diseases under the Workmen's Compensation Act by including (i) poisoning by turpentine; and (ii) papilloma occurring in workers liable to mule spinner's cancer. The question of amending the description of the disease at present described as "dope poisoning (that is, poisoning by any substance used as, or in conjunction with, a

solvent for acetate of cellulose) or its sequelae" was also referred to the Committee during the course of their sittings.

In regard to turpentine poisoning the committee found that no case had been made out. With the reference to papilloma, they suggest the addition to the schedule—so far as regards workmen employed as minders or piecers in connection with cotton spinning by self-acting mules, and subject to various safeguards—of a condition to be defined as "a localized new growth of the skin, papillomatous or keratotic, due to mineral oil."

On the question of dope poisoning, they report they have come to the conclusion that it would not be right, on the evidence at present available, to add to the schedule poisoning by any particular substance used as, or in conjunction with, a solvent for nitro-cellulose, or poisoning by such solvents generally. They also consider that the item "dope poisoning" in the schedule has ceased to serve any useful purpose, and is in fact a source of confusion.

## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO IN 1930-31

### 12th Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

THE twelfth annual report of the Ontario Department of Labour reviews industrial conditions in the province during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1931. Included in the duties of the Department is the administration of the following Acts:—The Sanitary and Hoisting Engineers Act; The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; The Employment Agencies Act; The Steam Boiler Act and the Apprenticeship Act. The report also deals with the activities of the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

Dealing with employment conditions during the year, the report notes the greatly reduced volume of industrial employment as compared with the previous year. It states that in no month was the level of the corresponding month of 1930 reached: Reports of employers to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicated that the volume of employment for the year (with 1926 as the base year, as 100) is represented by the index number of 103.1 as compared with 117.1 for 1930. Practically all divisions of the manufacturing industries contributed to this general shrinkage, the most pronounced reductions being in the iron and steel group. Also, drastic curtailment of operations was reported in logging camps. The remaining industrial groups—communication,

trade, transportation, mining and services—all reported decreases in employment.

*Employment Service.*—A cross section of industrial conditions during the year is shown in the work of the provincial employment offices of the Employment Service of Canada. The year 1931 was regarded as the most difficult in the history of the Employment Service. The number of applicants—414,735—registered at the various offices was higher than ever before and the total placements in industry—261,243—reached the lowest point since 1921. Placements in casual employment, however, were very much in excess of any other year since the Service was organized in 1917. This is explained by the fact that many of the municipalities assigned to the local office of the Employment Service complete responsibility for the selection and placement of men on municipal unemployment relief projects. Of the total of 261,243 placements, 188,819 or approximately 72 per cent, were in casual employment and 72,424 in regular employment. The total number of vacancies during the year was 270,961.

In addition to its regular function, the Employment Service was assigned the task of recruiting and transferring men for highway construction and other relief work. Respect-



ing this phase, the report of the general superintendent of the provincial offices observes: "Men engaged in highway construction work receive thirty cents an hour for an eight-hour day and are charged five dollars and sixty cents per week for their board and accommodation. If five times as many jobs had been available, it would have been a simple matter to fill the camps as the vast numbers of unemployed workers of the province are earnestly seeking work even though it involves leaving their homes and enduring the hardships of the winter in Northern Ontario."

A new problem arising out of the unusual conditions is dealt with as follows in the superintendent's report as follows:—

"One of the most important problems facing the Employment Service during the year has been the maintenance of the proper relationship between public employment work and social service. The superintendents and the staffs of the various offices are brought so intimately in contact with men and women requiring monetary or other assistance and with charitably disposed persons, that it becomes quite a problem to maintain the proper perspective as to our function.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that if a public employment office becomes known as a relief agency, or as being associated too closely with direct relief in any form, it loses a measure of its usefulness to the community. The placement of men on relief projects is, however, an entirely different matter and comes within the legitimate scope of our activities. Throughout the year superintendents were instructed from time to time to guard against engaging in the dispensation of direct relief but to co-operate to the fullest possible extent in the selection and placement of men on relief work. In order to impress this point on the staff of the service in Ontario, a statement made by an employment official was forwarded to all offices which concludes thus:—

"Let us keep firmly in mind during this difficult period of unemployment that the effectiveness of our employment services depends largely on our ability to select applicants on the basis of fitness and ability rather than of need."

"Another question which comes prominently to the fore in a time when jobs are scarce is the proper attitude towards well-meant offers of farmers who are prepared to engage a man, provided he will work for his board and lodging. The policy followed generally by the offices was that placements under such conditions were not made officially, but farmers making such offers and men willing to accept such terms were brought together and

left to make their own arrangements. Such transactions were not entered as placements in the records of the offices."

*Handicap Section.*—In the Handicap Section (where employment opportunities are looked after on behalf of disabled ex-service men and others crippled by injuries) placements of disabled ex-service men in 10 offices throughout the province totalled 3,631, of which 2,196 were casual and 1,435 regular employment. Applications numbered 6,202. The report notes that in spite of industrial depression placements of handicapped men showed a reduction of less than 300 as compared with 1930.

*Private Employment Agencies.*—Licensed under the Employment Agencies Act are fifteen private employment agencies, three of which are nurses' registries. In 1916 when the public employment service was organized in Ontario, there were 99 private agencies in the province. During the year 1930-31, two agencies discontinued business. The number of placements effected by the continuing 15 agencies totalled 18,400 of whom 3,033 were women.

*Factory Inspection.*—The forty-fifth annual report of the Factory Inspection Branch forms an important part of the report of the Department. During the year under review there were 21,939 inspections and re-visits conducted by the branch inspectors as compared with 20,227 in the previous year. The number of employees in the industries, mercantile establishments and office buildings inspected totalled 325,328 while in the preceding year there were 319,556 employees in such establishments. There were altogether 5,035 orders issued relating to the various requirements of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act as compared with 6,996 in the previous year. Reports of 1,296 violations of Acts, in the enforcement of which inspectors have a responsibility, were submitted, the majority of such violations being due to negligence in connection with Orders of the Minimum Wage Board. In addition there were 120 complaints received during the year. Upon investigation 57 were upheld, 42 not upheld, 17 are pending investigation and 4 did not come within the jurisdiction of the branch. Of the total number of complaints the chief causes were: hours of labour, 37; ventilation, dust, fumes, etc., 12; lavatories, 11; heat, 10; boilers, 7; and fire protection, 6.

*Employment.*—The accompanying tables show the number of employees by sex and age in industrial and mercantile establishments and office buildings, together with hours of work, during the fiscal year 1930-31.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES IN ONTARIO

Employees	1930	1931
Males over 16.....	226,957	228,627
Males 14-16.....	317	113
Females over 18.....	88,401	94,986
Females 14-18.....	3,881	1,602
Total.....	319,556	325,328
Children under 14 dismissed.....	8	1

HOURS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES IN ONTARIO

Males	Number of Employees
45 hours per week.....	118,182
50 hours per week.....	43,621
54 hours per week.....	23,142
58 hours per week.....	2,977
60 hours per week.....	22,123
Females	
45 hours per week.....	57,428
50 hours per week.....	18,909
54 hours per week.....	6,468
58 hours per week.....	1,345
60 hours per week.....	4,399

In addition to the numbers given in the table, there were 26,794 employees, male and female, working approximately 50 hours per week. Applications for overtime permits totalled 2,031.

In his report, the examiner of plans of factory buildings who is attached to the Ontario Department of Labour states that the estimated value of buildings for which plans have been approved during the year is in excess of \$19,000,000. From his analysis of the trend of building, the examiner concludes that a number of firms have taken advantage of the lull to modernize and completely re-model their plants in readiness to cope with increased business, while others are preparing to manufacture for both domestic and foreign markets.

*Accidents and Safety Measures.*—The report of the chief factory inspector emphasizes the need for continuing educational work in safety organization. He deals with the personal factor in the problem as follows:—

“One might think that an accident would be indelibly impressed on the minds of workers, but it usually happens that unless an immediate repetition of the accident occurs the daily routine of the shop and the changing of personnel result in the memory of this particular accident growing dim. The repetition of an accident under practically parallel circumstances should not be possible, but unless workers are absolutely sold in the idea of safety they will drift into dangerous habits and practices usually explained as pure thoughtlessness.”

The various health hazards in industry—present in the treating of furs, in tetra-ethyl lead, in dust, in spray painting, and in the handling and use of acids and commercial chemicals in industrial processes—are dealt with in detail as well as safety measures to cope with such dangers.

During the year the number of industrial accidents reported totalled 3,256 of which 35 were fatal as compared with 4,817 accidents, including 50 fatalities in the previous year. An analysis of the fatalities indicates that 10 were due to explosions, 7 were caused by falls, while burns and scalds, electricity, and falling substances were responsible for three each.

Inspections were conducted under the regulations approved August 9, 1931, respecting the protection of persons working in tunnels and open caissons, and in this respect the report states the co-operation of contractors and workers has resulted in a decrease in the number of cases of sickness and accident. Reference was also made to the activities of the Industrial Safety Division in testing and demonstrating safety features for use in industrial plants.

*Boiler Inspection.*—In compliance with the Steam Boiler Act, which requires that all steam boilers and other pressure vessels constructed for use in the province must be built from designs which have been approved and allotted a registration number, the report of Boiler Inspection Branch states that during the fiscal year, 401 such designs were surveyed, registered and re-registered, while 61 were returned to the manufacturers for revision.

Of new pressure vessels, 391 first inspections were made, 212 second, and 309 third inspections.

Used pressure vessels were given 1,359 first and 252 final inspections. Included among these used pressure vessels were 693 boilers and 52 pressure vessels which were inspected upon special request for this service although they did not come within the jurisdiction of the Steam Boiler Act. Altogether 2,722 certificates were issued by the Boiler Inspection Branch. Seven investigations were made of explosions of boilers and pressure vessels during the year. The total amount of moneys transmitted to the treasury was \$16,012.20 as compared with \$20,136.84 in 1930.

*Stationary and Hoisting Engineers.*—The report of the Board of Examiners of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers indicates increased activity due to the fact that employers are employing engineers of higher grade than is required by law, while the demand for efficiency in the operation of power plants has resulted in an increase in the number of candidates for examination. It is also noted that



when trade is dull engineers try to obtain certificates of higher grade in order to promote security of employment.

Altogether 18,200 certificates, or 335 more than last year, were issued during the year, of which 1,626 were issued upon examination or re-examination, 21 were provisional certificates, 22 duplicate, 16,365 were renewals, and 166 were plant registration certificates.

The number of candidates examined during the year totalled 2,198 as compared with 2,134 in 1930. Of this number 895 sat for examination in the Toronto office of the board, and 1,303 at the outside examination centres, at which 97 examination sessions were held. Divided according to grades, there were 1,140 for fourth-class certificates, 529 for third-class, 169 for second, 59 for first, 133 for hoisting, and 168 for portable engineers' certificates. The net revenue for the year amounted to \$25,890.97, an increase of \$142.63 as compared with 1930.

*Apprenticeship Branch.*—Activities under the Apprenticeship Branch are summarized by Mr. A. W. Crawford, formerly inspector of apprenticeship and now Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario, in the following paragraphs:—

"Operations under the Apprenticeship Act have progressed favourably during the year and the system is becoming fairly well established in the nine designated trades, especially in the larger centres of the province. Considerable opposition to the Act and regulations has been evidenced among certain groups of employers who claim that they are not sufficiently consulted when regulations are being drafted by the Apprenticeship Committee and that the Committee is not representative of the designated trades. In order to remove cause for such criticism, the replacing of the Committee by a small Board is being contemplated at present. This Board will consult with representatives of each trade before any changes are made in the Act or regulations in order that it may be able to carry out the wishes of the employers and employees in each trade to the best advantage of all concerned. (Provision for the establishment of such a Board is contained in the Act as amended at this year's session of the Legislature and which was reviewed in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 529.)

"The collection of assessments has gained considerable publicity for this Act, both

favourable and otherwise. Those employers who have taken an active interest in the development of the apprenticeship system consider the assessment scheme as an equitable one and essential to the proper training of apprentices. Others, situated chiefly in centres where no organized effort had formerly been made to train apprentices, consider the assessment scheme an unwarranted burden on the employers. During the year, 3,238 assessments were issued to the amount of \$42,643 and of this number 3,034 assessments were paid, amounting to \$41,262. The fact that 96 per cent of the amount levied was paid before the end of the fiscal year would indicate the support afforded this scheme by the majority of the employers in the designated trades. The rate of assessment so far has been one-eighth of one per cent of the payroll for the previous year. Out of the assessment fund is paid a living allowance of \$10 per week for each apprentice while in attendance at day classes, as well as return transportation for boys from outside centres.

"The day classes for first and second year apprentices from all parts of the province were conducted in the vocational schools at Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, and Windsor. These classes were operated eight hours per day for five days per week during the first eight weeks of the calendar year with a total enrolment of 314.

"The active contracts registered with the branch at the end of the fiscal year numbered 1,030 as compared with 1,168 the previous year. The number of completions during the year was 230, an increase of 101 over the previous year, and the cancellations totalled 50 as compared with 71 for 1930. 142 new contracts were registered during the year, as compared with 340 the year before.

"The greatest problem in connection with the administration of the Apprenticeship Act has been due to abnormal conditions in industry which make it impossible for any system, designed to meet the requirements of normal conditions, to function satisfactorily. Progress, however, has been made and the outlook for the future is encouraging."

*Industrial Disputes.*—The strikes and lock-outs during the year are presented in tabular statistics. There were 18 industrial disputes reported as compared with 21 in 1930. A total of 2,827 were involved in these disputes with a time loss of 66,268 days.

## CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

### Sixty-first Annual Convention, Ottawa, June, 1932

THE 61st annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Ottawa, commencing June 6, representatives of industries in all provinces in Canada attending.

#### The President's Address

Mr. William H. Miner, in his opening address as president, dealt particularly with existing conditions in Canada and throughout the world. A number of causes of the depression might be named, he said, "but it seems apparent that they are fusing into one, a partial paralysis of the financial machinery of the world. No other explanation seems adequate.

"The suggestion that the cause is scarcity of products," he continued, "is not tenable for a moment; there never was such a surplus of products of all kinds. Neither can it be said that it is due to high prices; most prices are at their low points of the present century. Nor can it be laid to inefficiency, because there never was a time when the factories, the farms, the mines, and all other producing agencies were as well equipped and as capable of turning out products as they are to-day. It cannot be held that there is a lack of consumers, as the population of the world is greater and living standards are higher than ever before. We are driven back, therefore, to the view that the world has temporarily lost the art of working the delicate and nicely-balanced mechanism of the international financial and credit system, upon the orderly operation of which the economic well being of the world largely depends."

The president referred next to the subject of reparations and international debts, maintaining that whatever revision should be finally decided upon, "it should be adequate, permanent, and negotiated on the understanding that the contracting nations will honour their promises to pay. When this is settled, we venture to say that money will circulate more freely, currencies will become relatively stable, unreasonable economic handicaps will be modified, and international trade will resume a more normal flow."

In reference to the British Empire Economic Conference, which is to open at Ottawa on July 21, Mr. Miner cited a resolution that was adopted by the Association in 1930, as follows: "In all negotiations concerning British Empire Trade, the interest of Canadian producers, whether industrial or agricultural, should be properly safeguarded, and, when

this is assured, every practical plan to increase trade among British countries should be supported, especially in view of the fact that many foreign countries have been restricting their purchases of Canadian products, by means of increased tariffs and import regulations. That there are great possibilities for extension of Empire Trade is beyond doubt. The Empire includes a fifth of the world's population and a quarter of the world's area; the wants of so great a multitude, constantly growing as the standards of living rise, offer opportunities to Canadian producers to increase their sales. The Empire is a great storehouse of natural wealth, much of it being only partly developed."

"Tariffs are important," the president continued, "and will be thoroughly considered at the conference, but we should remember that Empire trade can be assisted also by improving transportation facilities, by the efforts of Government departments, consuls, trade commissioners, and other similar officials, through trade exhibitions, marketing plans and advertising campaigns, by improving cable, telegraph, telephone and wireless communications, by expert study of fields of production and distribution, by exchange of information in regard to the origin, nature, and uses of products, and in many other ways. The Conference should be a landmark in the history of the evolution of the Empire as all parties are approaching it in a constructive and friendly attitude, and with the desire and determination to extend and improve Empire trade without giving undue advantage to, or inflicting hardship on, any part of the Empire."

Referring to the increase in public expenditures in recent years President Miner remarked that "governments are only partly responsible for this situation, because even the most optimistic and generous governments have only given their peoples part of what they asked. In Canada, we have gone very far in this respect by demanding all sorts of social and welfare legislation, commissions, public services, railroads, buildings, highways, and many other things. As a result immense sums in the form of taxes are withdrawn from ordinary commercial uses such as the payment of wages and the purchase of commodities. When we received our tax bills we have blamed the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments which issued them, whereas we should have accepted a large share of the blame ourselves.



"The problems of employment," the speaker continued, "are testing our methods and capacities. A civilized country such as this does not wish to have, and in fact will not countenance, conditions which deny large numbers of its citizens even the elemental necessities. The united efforts of religious and charitable organizations, governments, taxpayers, and individuals during three successive bad years have at least held society together, and food, shelter, clothes and fuel, together with some recreation, have been provided generally for all those temporarily in need. These co-operative humanitarian efforts, of course, will not be approved or assisted by those who think that everything is wrong and that all effort is futile, unless in conformation with their particular political, social or economic systems, which they can produce full grown at a moment's notice; but the fact remains that the results attained in providing employment and relieving distress during the past three years make a much better showing than those achieved by most other countries, under widely varying forms and policies of government. . . . It is certain that, had it not been for the measures provided by the Dominion Government, in the form of increased customs tariffs and proper and accurate customs appraisals, and the strict enforcement of dumping regulations, the number of unemployed in Canada would have been much greater during the past two winters than it was. Goods from the United States, Europe, and Asia, would have been poured into this market in a great flood, without consideration of production costs. Surely the past three years have exploded the fallacy that low prices mean prosperity, and that reckless selling below cost will restore prosperity. When have prices been so low, when have bargain and bankrupt sales been so numerous, and when has unemployment been so great?"

"Until world affairs improve, we must continue to deal with conditions of trade and employment as we meet them from day to day and plan in advance as far as possible; but at the first opportunity, Canada needs a healthy swing away from governmental paternalism towards the old-fashioned virtues of self-reliance and the encouragement of the individual to find a way out of his own difficulties, to pay his own way and to maintain himself. Support is needed for all measures which will increase the opportunities for employment. Nearly all our material troubles in Canada would be solved in a few months if the products of agriculture, industry, the mines, the fisheries and forests could be sold in good volume, at prices which would yield

fair returns to labour and invested capital, and if, consequently, work could be provided for those who have none. The free provision of food and lodging, relief grants, and similar expedients would disappear, and thousands of people who are now galled by the unpleasant experience of accepting help would be again independent and much happier than they are at present.

"In the meantime, what can we do? In the first place, Canada should give all the support in her power to any international effort to restore international finance and credit. In the second place, Canada should endeavour to attain the highest possible degree of success for the British Empire Economic Conference, and, in this connection, the Association has given and will continue to give the utmost assistance at its command. In the third place, all Canadians should concentrate their best thought and effort, in the task of improving conditions, providing employment and relieving distress within our own national borders; and inspired by the example of Great Britain and the memory of their own past achievements, retain the steadiness that our people have shown in previous periods of stress, grapple with the problems of each succeeding day to the best of their ability, and anticipate hopefully and courageously the resumption of our national progress and well being."

### Report of Industrial Relations Committee

The report of the Industrial Relations Committee, which was adopted by the convention, dealt firstly with the 15th and 16th sessions of the International Labour Conference (Reports of these sessions have already appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*). The remaining paragraphs in the report of the Committee were as follows:—

*Workmen's Compensation.*—"General investigations into the working of their respective workmen's compensation acts were held in Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick. The question of outstanding importance in all three cases was the demand of Labour for increased benefits. In Ontario, for example, there was a demand for an increase in the scale of compensation from 66½ to 75 per cent, and an increase in the wage base from \$2,000 to \$2,500. All told, the increases would have involved in Ontario, according to the report of the Royal Commissioner, an immediate capital expenditure of from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 and an increased annual cost of approximately \$1,500,000. The increased cost in Alberta would have been in proportion.

"Your committee arranged for the preparation and presentation of the employers' case in Ontario, and collaborated with the Prairie Division and the Alberta Branch in safeguarding the employers' interests in Alberta.

"The result, your Committee has pleasure in reporting, was that in both provinces the demand for increased benefits was rejected. The Ontario Royal Commissioner included in his report a strong statement to the effect that the cost of social legislation had already reached very large proportions, and a declaration that it was time to call a halt.

"The result in Alberta was equally satisfactory, the committee of inquiry recommending unanimously against any increases in the benefits and also against any change in the present (three day absolute) waiting period, or the present contribution by the workmen of the cost of medical aid, which latter two provisions were vigorously attacked by labour.

"As regards the New Brunswick inquiry, the result appears likely to be not only that there will be no increases in benefits, but that the administration will be put on a more satisfactory basis.

"The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act has just been declared *ultra vires* by the Quebec Courts on the ground that the Legislature has no right to supersede the ordinary civil judges by appointing a Compensation Commission. This decision will undoubtedly be appealed to a higher court. (A summary of this judgment is given in this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE).

*Old Age Pensions.*—"It will be recalled that when old age pensions legislation was first introduced in Canada, in 1926, the Association took the view that the sound type of old age pensions legislation was the contributory 'all in' system, rather than the non-contributory deserving-poor system. In spite of representations along these lines, made at that time by the Association, it was the non-contributory deserving poor type of legislation which was passed. The experience of the last six years has, in the opinion of your Committee, confirmed the view which was taken from the outset by the Association, viz., that the wise course is not to single out the deserving poor but to make both poor and non-poor eligible for pension—on one condition, viz., that they contribute. The only new development during the past year has been the assumption by the Dominion of 75 per cent of the cost instead of 50 per cent as formerly. Your Committee has brought the views of the Association to the attention of the Dominion Government.

*Unemployment.*—"Your Committee has endeavoured during the past year to co-operate in every way possible with the Dominion and Provincial Governments and with the municipalities in the carrying out of the program of providing work and, failing work, relief for those out of employment. Among other things, it endeavoured to arrange for industry to be represented on the provincial committees set up to administer the 'Unemployment and Farm Relief Act,' and joined with the Canadian Construction Association in urging that in addition to works which would give employment to unskilled men, part of the money voted should be spent on works which would give employment to skilled and semi-skilled men of whom there have been large numbers unemployed. So far as the membership of the Association at large is concerned, there is abundant evidence that everything possible has been done to keep a maximum of men in at least part time work.

"A proposal made early this year that there should be held a national conference on employment and unemployment was not approved by your Committee. In view of the fact that the Government program had already been determined, and that in the carrying out of that program the active co-operation had already been secured of provincial and municipal authorities from one end of the country to the other, it did not appear that any greater degree of co-operation could be secured or any good purpose served by holding a national conference.

"As regards unemployment insurance, the agitation for its adoption in Canada has somewhat subsided, no doubt because of the unhappy experience in Great Britain and other countries and the obvious impossibility of meeting the cost of such an expensive scheme, in the present state of the national finances. In the meantime the Government, having come to the end of its program of public works economically justifiable, has extended the system of direct relief, which has the advantage of being the least expensive method of meeting the situation."

### Resolution on Unemployment

"Whereas, the great producing departments of Canada, agriculture, mining, fishing, lumbering and manufacturing, are still providing employment for the great majority of Canadians; and whereas this is being accomplished in spite of a prolonged and severe financial and business depression, due to world conditions over which Canada has little influence, and whereas, notwithstanding these efforts, supplemented as they have been and are by the



plans and expenditures of the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments, there are many thousands who, though willing, cannot find work: Therefore, be it resolved that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association reaffirms in the most positive manner its support of all practical and economically justifiable measures to provide employment; asks its members throughout Canada to maintain their co-operation and their efforts of the past two years in their own plants and elsewhere, to the limit of their abilities and resources, by distributing available work among as many employees as possible; favours aided land-settlement for those who wish to farm and are likely to succeed; and supports, for those who cannot get work, direct but carefully controlled and administered direct relief."

#### Resolution on Taxation

"Whereas Dominion, provincial and municipal governments have been steadily increasing their expenditures since the war until their respective debts have reached serious proportions, and whereas the resulting taxes divert to the cost of Government immense sums which, if available for the payment of wages and productive investment, would provide much additional employment, and whereas a considerable percentage of such taxes are for expenditures, which the public has demanded, and whereas the Dominion and most of the provincial and municipal governments, during recent sessions, have been trying to reduce their expenditures, and to balance their budgets: Therefore be it resolved that the Cana-

dian Manufacturers' Association records its appreciation of these efforts; and, at the same time respectfully urges all governments, and their various boards and commissions including municipalities, to restrict still further their expenditures as far as possible, consistent with maintaining necessary efficiency; recommends that the Dominion, provinces and municipalities should come together in order to reach an understanding in regard to fields of taxation, in order to prevent duplication of taxation; and, further, that the Association co-operates by asking its members and their employees as well as the public throughout Canada to refrain from asking for public expenditures except those immediately necessary, and also to advise and assist their provincial and municipal governments to curtail their expenses, and, consequently, to lessen the present excessive burden on those who pay rents and taxes and thus release large sums now absorbed by taxes, for use in agriculture, lumbering, mining, fishing, manufacturing and other forms of production."

#### Officers Elected

Honorary officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

President: Mr. W. C. Coulter, Toronto.

First Vice-President: Mr. George Henderson, Montreal.

Second Vice-President: Mr. L. L. Anthes, Toronto.

Treasurer: Mr. T. F. Monypenny, Toronto.

The chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee is Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, Ontario.

### Central Electric Station Industry in Canada

Under the authority of the Statistics Act, 1918, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics takes annually a census of the central electric industry, as part of the Industrial Census of Canada. The report of this census for the year 1930 has recently been published. Central electric stations are defined as companies, municipalities or individuals selling or distributing electric energy, whether generated by themselves or purchased for resale. The stations are divided into two classes, according to ownership, viz., (a) commercial, those operated by companies or individuals, and (b) municipal, those operated by municipal, provincial or federal governments. The stations are also divided according to operation into (a) generating, those stations generating power

which they sell; many of them also purchase power to supplement their own output, and (b) non-generating, those stations which purchase all the power they sell.

The report showed that the total number of employees in this industry during 1930 was 17,857, of which 7,362 were in Ontario; 4,444 in Quebec; 1,765 in British Columbia; 1,529 in Manitoba; 775 in Alberta; 760 in Nova Scotia; 754 in Saskatchewan; 420 in New Brunswick, and 48 in Prince Edward Island. It was one of the few industries to indicate an increase in employment during 1930, the number employed being 1,693, more than in 1929. Salaries and wages in 1930 amounted to \$27,287,443, which was an increase of \$2,455,622 over the 1929 payroll.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### League of Nations Council Considers Unemployment Situation

The Council of the League of Nations gave consideration on May 21 to a resolution on the subject of unemployment which had been adopted by the International Labour Conference during the preceding month, in which it was pointed out that at least twenty-five million workers are now unemployed and the necessity was stressed of endeavouring to restore general prosperity by appropriate decisions. The resolution of the International Labour Conference went on to suggest: (1) The planning, financing and putting into execution without delay of big international and national public works; (2) The participation of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization in the Lausanne Conference on debts and reparations; (3) Joint action by States to settle the general problems of currency and credit and lay the foundations for a stable international monetary system; and (4) The calling of a world economic conference of governments, with the collaboration of representatives of employers and workers, for the conclusion of "such international conventions as will ensure the resumption of economic activity on the basis of broad concerted plans."

In the course of the discussion on this subject before the League of Nations Council, Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, laid stress on the authoritative character of the resolution. The Spanish Government representative described it as "both a symptom and a warning," while Mr. Paul Boncour, the representative of France, commended it as an authentic expression of the will of the world of industry.

At the close of the discussion, the following resolution was adopted:—

The Council, having considered the resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference at its sixteenth session with reference to the economic and financial crisis:

1. Refers the resolutions of that Conference to the Assembly;
2. Requests the Committee of Enquiry on Public Works and National Technical Equipment to accelerate its proceedings;
3. Declares that the various League organizations will be at the disposal of the Lausanne Conference, should the latter express a desire for their assistance; and
4. Decides to lay before the Assembly the question of the summoning of a World Conference to consider the problems of production and international trade with a view to the conclusion of international conventions designed to bring about a resumption of economic activity, and to request the Secretariat to make the necessary preliminary investigations.

By this decision of the Council, the practical and far-reaching action for which the International Labour Conference called has been brought a step nearer, and in the meantime the effort to apply immediate, if only palliative, measures in the form of public works is to be expedited.

### Canadian Representatives on Commissions of Enquiry

Under Article 412 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding article of the other treaties of peace, provision was made for setting up a panel, composed of three persons from each of the Member States of the International Labour Organization, from which Commissions of Enquiry might be drawn to deal with any complaints that might arise as to the ineffective observance of International Labour Conventions by individual countries which had ratified the same. This international panel was originally constituted in 1920, but in the interval since the majority of the appointments were made a number of vacancies have occurred through death and it was deemed advisable by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to make any changes which might be desirable in the personnel of the panel so as to accord with the wishes of the Member States.

It is required by Article 412 of the Treaty of Versailles that the three persons nominated by each of the Member States of the International Labour Organization for appointment to this panel shall be persons "of industrial experience, of whom one shall be representative of employers, one representative of workers, and one a person of independent standing." An Order in Council has been adopted, designating the following persons for appointment to the above-mentioned panel on behalf of Canada:—

Representative of employers—Mr. W. C. Coulter, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ontario;

Representative of workers—Mr. James Simpson, Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Toronto, Ontario;

Person of independent standing—The Right Honourable Mr. Justice Duff, of the Supreme Court of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

These appointments have since been approved by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.



### I.L.O. Year Book

The International Labour Office has now nearly ready its yearly international survey of social policy and progress. This publication, which appeared for the first time last year under the title of the *Annual Review*, is an offshoot of the Report presented annually to the International Labour Conference by the Director of the Office. For its second year of issue, this work appears under a new and more distinctive title—the *I.L.O. Year-Book*. It is designed to provide for Governments, employers, workers, educationalists, and all others interested in industrial and labour questions, a compendium of the principal events and developments during 1931 in the realm of economic and social affairs. It presents, in a condensed and ordered fashion, all the main facts relating to the activity of the International Labour Organization and to the wide range of problems with which the Organization is concerned, summarizing the national and international legislation of the year and bringing out the trend of social policy, problem by problem and country by country.

### Funeral of Albert Thomas

Reference was made in the last issue (pages 477-8) to the death of Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, Geneva, which occurred suddenly in Paris on May 8. The funeral took place in his native village of Champigny-sur-Marne, France, on May 11 in the presence of many thousands of people. Forty governments were officially represented. Large delegations from the Council and the Secretariat of the League of Nations were there together with members of the Governing Body and of officials of the International Labour Office. Many eminent representatives of political, scientific and industrial circles were also present with numerous trade unionists, socialists, co-operators, and the whole population of the village of Champigny. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Ernest Mahaim on behalf of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office; Mr. Pierre Laval, on behalf of the French Government; Mr. Oersted, on behalf of the Employers' group of the Governing Body and of the International Organization of Industrial Employers; Mr. Léon Jouhaux (France) on behalf of the Workers' group of the Governing Body, the International Federation of Trade Unions and of the French General Confederation of Labour; Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, on behalf of the staff; Mr. Tait, on behalf of the Staff Union of the International Labour Office; Mr. Matos, on behalf of the Council of the League of Nations; Mr. Renaudel, on behalf of the

Labour and Socialist International and its French section; Mr. Victor Schiff, on behalf of the German Social Democratic Party; Mr. Poisson, on behalf of the International Co-operative Societies; and Mr. Courci, the Mayor, on behalf of the town of Champigny.

A memorial ceremony was held simultaneously at the International Labour Office in Geneva and at Christ Church, Westminster, London. The memorial service in London was attended by the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Betterton, British Minister of Labour (who read the lesson), the French Ambassador, Lord and Lady Parmoor, Sir Francis Floud (representing the Prime Minister) and a large representative gathering.

The International Labour Office will issue shortly a special publication containing an account of the life of Albert Thomas and the tributes paid to his memory.

### Publications of the Office

#### *"Studies on Industrial Relations: II"*

Under the above title the International Labour Office has published the second volume of a series of monographs dealing with industrial relations in particular undertakings, the primary object of which is to ascertain the actual development of the relations between employers and workers, both in the works and in collective negotiation between representative organizations.

The undertakings described in this volume are the Zeiss Works (Jena, Germany), engaged in the manufacture of precision mechanism, the F.I.A.T. Establishments (Turin, Italy), manufacturing motor cars, the Philips Works (Eindhoven, Netherlands), manufacturing electric bulbs and wireless appliances, and the Sandvik Steel Works (Sandviken, Sweden). These undertakings are generally recognized as successful representatives of their industries and countries, and some are of world-wide importance.

Coal production in Canada during the first quarter of 1932 increased 9 per cent to a total of 3,463,843 tons, as compared with 3,191,956 tons produced in the corresponding period of 1931, but declined 16.2 per cent from the five-year average for the quarter of 4,132,091 tons. Bituminous coal output amounted to 2,116,662 tons, sub-bituminous coal 154,589 tons and lignite coal, 1,192,592 tons. Compared with the first three months of 1931, Saskatchewan's output of 307,112 tons showed an increase of 55.5 per cent, Alberta's production advanced 26.4 per cent to 1,516,692 tons, British Columbia's output rose 4.1 per cent to 485,220 tons and New Brunswick's production of 58,955 tons was 1.0 per cent higher; on the other hand, Nova Scotia's total declined 13.6 per cent.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF ACT, 1931

THE accompanying table gives particulars of the work carried on up to April 30, 1932, under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931. (The report of the Dominion Director of Unemployment Relief, dated March 1, 1932, which was presented

to Parliament by the Minister of Labour on March 9, was reproduced in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 313). The figures in the table relate only to works carried on under the 1931 Act, and do not refer to works under the Act of 1930.

EMPLOYMENT AFFORDED IN CANADA UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF ACT, 1931,  
TO END OF APRIL, 1932

	Number given employment from commencement of work to end of this month	Man-Days worked from commencement of work to end of this month	Number employed 15th of month or nearest work day if 15th not a work day	Number employed on last work day of month	Amount paid in wages from commencement of work up to end of this month
Total for Dominion.....	472,940	11,539,563	62,151	61,115	\$ 32,081,837
Prince Edward Island.....	6,255	69,533	not reported		171,977
Nova Scotia.....	33,627	431,844	877	1,108	1,292,677
New Brunswick.....	29,739	425,109	522	688	1,121,886
Quebec.....	119,725	1,758,693	22,987	24,947	4,962,029
Ontario <sup>1</sup> .....	115,000	4,500,000	28,000	25,000	11,500,000
Manitoba.....	51,149	731,961	971	1,307	2,681,269
Farm Placement.....	1,602	77,673			29,826
Saskatchewan.....	12,557	609,933	2,503	2,119	1,776,018
Farm Placement.....	7,937	594,016	ceased Mar. 31/32		286,100
Alberta.....	38,082	547,865	2,282	1,865	2,770,701
British Columbia.....	37,199	1,160,180	3,146	3,460	3,667,691
Yukon.....	130	1,295	work completed		9,064
Dept. of Agriculture.....	101	3,177	work completed		5,675
Dept. of Nat. Defence.....	597	13,264	work completed		57,174
Nat. Battlefields Comm.....	142	5,670	39	5	18,685
Dept. Rlys. & Canals.....	4,143	45,562		39	175,339
Dept. Public Works.....	6,157	183,279	438	311	649,236
Dept. of Interior (Parks Branch).....	4,518	273,821	386	270	697,894
Canadian Pacific Ry. Relaying Steel.....	4,280	76,693	work completed		209,19

<sup>1</sup>Ontario figures are subject to revision.

With regard to the Relief Act, 1932, which was passed by the Dominion Parliament at the session recently concluded, agreements are

now being negotiated between the Dominion and Provincial governments with a view to the giving effect to its provisions.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

A SELECT committee appointed last February by the Legislature of British Columbia presented their report on April 11. The committee was composed of Messrs. H. D. Twigg (chairman), J. Loutet, J. W. Berry, Lieut.-Col. F. Lister, T. H. Kirk, Dr. R. W. Alward, J. H. Beatty, T. D. Pattullo, A. M. Manson, Dr. W. H. Sutherland, G. S. Pearson, and W. R. Rutledge. The report of the committee has been published in pamphlet form.

The committee was instructed "to inquire into all matters, questions, and things appertaining to the said situation, together with the administration thereof and connected there-

with within British Columbia, and particularly with reference to the receipt and disbursement of all moneys received from the Dominion Government, showing how disbursed, that is to say, showing such disbursement as made directly by the province, or, if in municipal areas, by the municipal authorities on receipt of the moneys from the province, with all books, documents and correspondence relating thereto, with respect to unemployment relief, direct and indirect." The committee was also "to inquire into and examine all the phases of the administration of unemployment relief, direct



and indirect, including the construction, equipment, cost, and management of unemployment camps, with data as to rates of pay, number of persons afforded relief, direct and indirect, with power to summon witnesses and take their evidence under oath, to require the production of papers, documents, vouchers, correspondence, and books relating in any way to the subject-matter of the inquiry."

The report of the committee is in two parts, the first dealing with measures already taken with regard to unemployment, and the second dealing with suggestions as to a future solution of the difficulties arising from unemployment in the province.

### Unemployment Relief to Date

This part discusses relief work under three heads: provincial and municipal undertakings, and direct relief. The report describes the various activities that resulted from the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, and the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, enacted by the Dominion Parliament, and under the subsequent agreements between the provincial and Dominion Governments. (Details of this work were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1932, and in previous issues.)

*Provincial Undertakings.*—The committee notes that the Dominion agreed to pay to the province 50 per cent of the cost of approved provincial works for the relief of unemployment, the province assuming responsibility for the remaining 50 per cent of the cost of such works. In order to provide a basis for the selection of men entitled to employment on relief works, the province inaugurated a system of registration, and the Employment Service of Canada was utilized to this end. This Service maintained offices and suboffices throughout the province and is stated to have proved of great value. Owing to the rush to register, the machinery and facilities of the Employment Service offices were added to by utilizing the Municipal Relief offices, Government agents, Provincial Police, and the District Engineers, to assist in registration. The Committee of the Executive Council on Unemployment Relief created sub-committees throughout the various electoral districts in the province, selected from leading citizens willing to give voluntary service. These were appointed irrespective of their political affiliations and rendered inestimable service in seeing that the employment and relief were given to those entitled and in preventing abuses of the provisions of the Relief Act.

It was agreed by the Dominion and the province that the single men and transients should be moved from the urban centres to camps. Two hundred and thirty-seven camps

were established, adjacent to the provincial works approved by the Dominion, with a total capacity of 18,340 men; 8,137,373 feet board measure of lumber was used in the construction of these camps. The average cost of food during the month of October, when work was at its height, was 60.5 cents per day per man for 140 camps and 456,702 meals. The average cost of camp overhead per man per day was 26.6 cents, or a total of 87.1 cents. The sum of 85 cents per day was deducted from the men for board. To-day the camps are operated on a direct relief basis, and food costs 29.5 cents and camp overhead 11.5 cents.

Owing to financial conditions in the fall of 1931 the province became dependent upon the Dominion to finance both the Dominion and provincial share of provincial works, and it was found necessary by the Dominion to reduce the provincial program by approximately 50 per cent and the sum of \$3,250,000 was fixed on or about October 31, 1931, and the Dominion approved the schedule of works submitted by the province as aforesaid for that amount. The report analyses the expenditures and the financing of these works.

### Municipal Undertakings

It is further noted in the report that the Dominion agreed to finance the entire cost of municipal works, except to the extent that any municipality might elect to do its own financing for its share of the approved works. For this purpose the province borrowed from the Dominion the following sums:—

(a) The sum of \$500,000 on the first day of December, 1931, under the provisions of P.C. 2993. The said Order in Council expressly provided that the said sum was for the purpose of defraying the share of the cost payable by the province and the share of the cost payable by the municipalities of municipal works.

(b) The sum of \$500,000 on the 22nd day of February, 1932, under the provisions of P.C. 399. The said Order in Council expressly provided that the said sum was for the purpose of defraying the share of the cost payable by the province and the share of the cost payable by the municipalities of municipal works.

*Direct Relief.*—The committee defines direct relief as the supply of the necessities of life—namely, food, shelter, and clothing, with, in special cases, fuel, medical treatment, etc.—to persons actually in need of the same, who are employable but unemployed. A person who is unemployable by reason of physical or other disability is not given direct relief, but

is given assistance, if necessary, by the Dominion or province, as the case may be, quite distinctly from direct relief. In unorganized territory the Provincial and Dominion Governments accept joint responsibility for cases requiring direct relief. In municipalities the Provincial and Dominion Governments are jointly responsible for destitute transients and destitute residents of the municipality without dependants. (A transient is one who entered the municipality subsequent to May 1, 1931.) In the case of men with dependants who were residents in the city or municipality prior to May 1, 1931, the cost of direct relief is borne jointly by the Dominion, province, and municipality. On account of special conditions in Vancouver, a transient is regarded as a registered destitute man who has resided in the city for less than twelve months prior to August 1, 1931.

Vouchers passed through the books of the Comptroller-General to March 20, 1932, for Provincial Direct Relief amounted to the sum of \$466,980.99, and for Municipal Direct Relief (less the Municipal share) the sum of \$478,450.84. The Dominion's share thereof amounted to the sum of \$472,715.13.

The expenditures on provincial works and direct relief up to March 31, 1932, are summarized in the report as follows:—

Provincial works.....	\$2,986,081 68
Provincial Direct Relief.....	466,980 99
Municipal Direct Relief (less Municipal share).....	478,450 84
	<hr/>
	\$3,931,513 51

Of this total, the Dominion's share, payable to the Province, is \$1,965,755.97, and the Provincial share to be loaned by the Dominion to the Province is \$1,965,757.54.

The committee investigated various allegations that had been made from time to time in the House of Commons and elsewhere alleging irregularities and extravagances in the administration of relief. After dealing with these in detail the report states as follows:—

"Your committee regrets that men in responsible positions should prefer charges of the above character without foundation in fact, thereby holding their Province up to ridicule in the eyes of their fellow-Canadians, and trusts that public opinion will demand that the fair name of this Province be protected in future by those responsible."

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee invited suggestions from the following officials, the Mayors of Vancouver and Victoria; The president of the Vancouver Board of Trade; the president of the Cana-

dian Manufacturers Association, B.C. Division; the president of the Union of Municipalities of British Columbia; the president of the Canadian Legion of British Columbia; the president of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce; Mr. George Kidd, Vancouver, B.C.; and the president of the Trades and Labour Council for British Columbia. They also received a delegation of militia officers. The representations of these witnesses are partly reflected in the following recommendations with which the report concludes:—

(1) *Effects of Direct Relief.*—That direct relief, being wasteful and demoralizing in its effects, should, as far as possible, be discontinued in favour of work for which some remuneration should be given.

(2) *Municipalities.*—Without overlooking the responsibility of municipalities to care for their destitute cases, your committee feels that the magnitude of the present demands upon their taxable resources requires investigation, with a view to deciding whether such responsibilities under existing unemployment conditions should not be lessened.

(3) *Transients.*—Your committee finds that many thousands of men have migrated to British Columbia from other Provinces. The Province has been saddled with 50 per cent of the direct expense in caring for these men under unemployment relief, the Dominion assuming the other one-half, and private citizens and municipalities have been saddled with 100 per cent of the care of men who have not registered or been eligible for relief. In addition, great expense has been entailed in creating organizations within the Province to handle these transients. Your committee is of opinion that the responsibility for the care of these men rests with the Provinces of origin and the Dominion, and that steps should be taken to restrict the flow of such men over the Provincial boundary during seasons of unemployment, unless arrangements can be made with the Dominion and the other Provinces to assume the entire cost of their maintenance. Your Committee is of opinion that, had this Province been faced only with the problem of its own unemployed people, the drain on its treasury, though heavy, could have been met, but when added to this is an army estimated at between 11,000 and 12,000 persons, the strain put upon the resources of the Province and its municipalities is almost more than they can bear, and some special allowances should be made to relieve a situation due more to British Columbia's geographical position and climatic advantages than to any other apparent cause.

(4) *Women.*—That the question of unemployed women with dependants should receive more attention.

(5) *Board to handle Unemployed Problems.*—That, owing to the nation-wide character of the unemployment problem, it is a national question which should be placed in charge of some permanent Board for direction, management, and control; the Board to have the fullest powers to create co-ordination between the Dominion and the Provinces, and through the latter with the municipalities.



(6) *Land Settlement*.—That land settlement for those who are land-minded and suited to such a life should be encouraged by making the acquisition of land as reasonable as possible.

(7) *Young Men*.—That young men from 18 to 25, and selected cases over that age, be placed in camps in agricultural areas and taught: (a) To work; (b) to farm; (c) citizenship. Your committee recommends that the Department of Agriculture, the experimental farms, and the University of British Columbia, supply instructors, and, as the records of these men indicate that they are suited to agricultural pursuits, that tracts of reasonable size be found for them and they be settled thereon, with a minimum of expense and liability to the Province and to the men themselves.

(8) *Colonization*.—That negotiations be opened with the Dominion Government with a view to a start on the Peace River outlet and thus give employment to many men. That investigation should be made to the end that suitable men engaged upon such work would be assisted to a reasonable extent in taking up land in the Peace River District.

(9) *Active Militia*.—That the amount payable for relief to regularly enrolled members of the non-permanent active militia who are unemployed be administered, if so desired, through their respective units; your committee being of opinion that there is grave danger of a complete break-up of these units if the enlisted men are housed in camps and unable to continue connection with their regiments. From the evidence adduced, your committee is satisfied that suitable work can be found for them regimentially.

(10) *Revenue-producing Works*.—That money and labour expended upon non-revenue-producing works is at the present time economically unsound, and that an effort should be made to set men to work in trades to which they are trained and accustomed by enlisting the advice and assistance of the heads of industries, and, if necessary, by advancing moneys on loan to

basic, established industries normally employing a large number of men, to enable these industries to reach export markets.

(11) *Imperial Conference*.—That arrangements should be made for representatives of the basic industries of British Columbia to attend the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa as observers to advise the Government regarding the possibilities of capturing a portion of Empire markets. Your committee is of opinion that even moderate success in this respect would give employment to many thousands of men.

(12) *Trade*.—That the Government continue to use every means to encourage efforts on the part of business men of British Columbia to resuscitate and enlarge the development of our provincial and interprovincial trade, and, further, to lend every possible assistance to recover that percentage of export trade on which this province so materially depends, by the extension of markets for its products.

(13) *Research Board*.—Probably no province in Canada has resources more diversified than British Columbia. The timber, mineral, agricultural, and fishing industries are of inestimable importance. A high percentage of farm products, much of which can be produced economically in this province, is imported from other provinces and from foreign countries. The markets for fish are much contracted and the price unsatisfactory. Our timber and mining industries are likewise suffering severely from the existing depression.

With a view to an increase of employment in these industries, and, if deemed advisable by the Dominion Research Board, to assist that body in its objects, your Committee suggests that a Provincial Advisory Committee be created, consisting of those versed in finance, transportation, industry, and scientific research in the province, who will give their services voluntarily and who will collect data and information generally on the utilization of the resources of the province, and who will, from time to time, advise the Government and business community regarding their findings.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND THE HOME

*Portion of an Address delivered by Mr. Gerard Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Labour of Quebec, at a recent conference held at Montreal under the auspices of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.*

SOCIOLOGISTS distinguish two main kinds of unemployment, from their causes: cyclical or crisis unemployment and technological unemployment. If we set aside temporary disorders that is, those caused by seasonal influences, by deficient employment organizations or by exportation difficulties, unemployment may be attributed essentially to two classes of factors:—the workers may be driven away from the manufacture either by technical improvements or by reduced output. The former is technological unemployment, the latter is cyclical unemployment properly so-called. However, the event is seldom exclusively of one character or of the

other; most of the time, the substitution of mechanical force for human activity together with a reduced production simultaneously act on the employment market and the resulting unemployment is due both to cyclical and technological unemployment.

It is important not to forget these two essential causes of unemployment if we want to rightly estimate the strength of the proposed remedies or palliatives.

The scope of our subject requires us to deal with unemployment insurance. It is expedient to note, before definitely broaching the main subject of discussion, whether the proposed remedies for unemployment are

curative or merely palliative. To illustrate this, curative or permanent remedies may be, for instance, an international policy of reduced working hours, subject on one hand to increasing production of manual and mechanical labour and, on the other, to increasing consumption; or again, a gradual return of farmers to the land and the stopping of rural migration towards cities.

With regard to palliatives, some tend to decrease the extent of unemployment, especially periodical, as the undertaking of important public works, even if not urgent; others only make up for the workmen's lack of earning power, by supplying their needs in money or in kind. If these payments are free, we are putting into effect state assistance, unemployment assistance so-called, direct relief or dole supplemented by private charity; finally, if such payments are derived from contributions effected by the receiving beneficiary, we have unemployment insurance.

Insurance is a contract, by which the insured, on paying a determined premium, is entitled to compensation for his loss, in case of misfortune. According as the misfortune is death, sickness, fire, unemployment, we have: life insurance, sickness insurance, fire insurance, unemployment insurance. Thanks to the improvements made in statistical calculations, the risk of unemployment may be established fairly accurately for every branch of industry and for the whole economic life of a given nation. The unforeseen extent of the present economic crisis has modified the elements of the risk of unemployment but does not invalidate the possibility of appraising the risk scientifically. Owing to the duration and the violence of this crisis, the governments of Great Britain and Germany were compelled to supplement the national fund of unemployment insurance to the extent of about 20 per cent of the latter's normal resources. If we admit that international production has decreased about 30 per cent since 1929, we find that the difference between the resources and the insurance payments is not extraordinary. Consequently unemployment insurance is possible, even in a period of crisis and it is strictly correct when economic conditions are normal, since it is based on the scientific estimates of actuaries.

We shall consider unemployment insurance under its four classical aspects and we shall try to draw, from this study, a few conclusions that could be useful, in case a similar system of social insurance be established in Canada. With clear information: (1) As to the extent to which application may be made of unemployment insurance; (2) as to the benefits or privileges accorded to the insured; (3) as

to the financial resources of the system; (4) lastly, as to the possible means of management or administration, we shall know the main features of the problem and have every opportunity to solve it in our own country.

### (1) Scope of Application

First of all, whom will the insurance include or, if you prefer it, what limits should be placed on the scope of application of unemployment insurance? The answer must, evidently, have regard to the personal characteristics of every nation's economic life. But, as a general rule, we may say that all workmen who are under a contract for labour or hiring of services, would benefit from unemployment insurance, for all of them are more or less liable to be disbanded, to lose employment and, consequently, to fail to earn. Domestic servants or farm hands who have a long engagement are sometimes excepted for, because of the nature of their work, they are not subject to as sharp fluctuations as the average labour market.

It may be better to do one stage at a time in the application of unemployment insurance to the various industries. It would afford a better chance to gain practical experience as the insurance system extends. This was Great Britain's manner of proceeding where, from 1911 to 1920, the building industry and a few others most affected by employment fluctuations were first dealt with. Only in 1920 was the system of unemployment insurance extended to all the industries of Great Britain.

The only objection we can find in this gradual system, lies in the fact that the favoured industries would attract labourers from other industries who, being out of work, would constitute an excessive burden on the insurance funds. Likely, legislative restrictions could prevent this heavy migration of workers from a still unprotected industry to one already converted to insurance.

Here, arises the problem of seasonal industries. In Canada, it has a special interest. Are labourers working in seasonal industries to benefit from unemployment insurance?

The answer is in the affirmative but we must add immediately that the covering of their unemployment risk has to be limited to the actual active period of their industry.

Thus, let us admit, that as a general rule, the building industry is normally active eight months a year, from May to January. In this case, unemployment insurance would be enacted only during the eight active months of the building trades. As in the past, the workers of the building trades would have



to save in view of the foreseen period of unemployment and devote themselves, during the winter time, to work on the public buildings which should be done by preference, during the slack season.

Clothing trades, like others, have unfortunately become seasonal industries, and, subjected then to unemployment insurance might force employers to have a regular output and thereby stabilize the amount of employment. Certainly, one of the evident advantages of unemployment insurance is to regularize production and to decrease unemployment, just as the employer's liability for accidents and professional diseases reduced the number of accidents and morbidity through the application of labour safety devices and industrial health principles.

Finally, we must note that age and earning capacity should considerably narrow the scope of unemployment insurance. In all systems in effect (in Europe especially), only workmen from 16 to 65 years of age are entitled to benefit from unemployment insurance; at 65, the workman retires and draws from the old age pension fund which is generally contributory and compulsory.

On the other hand, the workman earning more annually than the established minimum, is not protected by insurance and must provide his own protection against loss of employment by prudently saving.

## (2) Benefits

The second angle to be considered in the study of unemployment insurance is the service of prestations or benefits to the insured; their nature, their relation to the average salary, addition in case of family responsibilities and the duration of these allowances.

From systems in force, we draw some general conclusions which may serve as guiding principles for us in this country. First of all, we note that in all existing voluntary or obligatory funds, the allowances are made in cash and not in kind.

The insured are not recipients of a charitable gift but of an exact allowance according to a legal title. Therefore they must be able to use this allowance as they like. This right is secure because of the payment in cash.

What is, as a rule, the amount of the weekly benefit paid? Is there any relation between this amount and the salary of the insured? Must this amount be limited to a determined living standard? We are confronted by two schools, whose theories have been materialized: the English and the Continental schools.

The English school, responsible for the insurance systems in Great Britain, North

Ireland, the Irish Free State, and Queensland, seems in favour of the same allowance to all the insured, regardless of the previous salary.

This system tends towards equalization of the granting of allowance under a very humanitarian motive that unemployment insurance should guarantee to all the insured, the means of a decent living, these means being much the same for all. Here is one danger in this, for the unemployment benefit, with fairly large extra benefits added for family responsibilities, amounts to as much as the actual earnings of incompetent labourers, so, we may realize that the latter, having a large family to support, might be tempted to remain unemployed as long as they could.

The Continental School, represented by countries likewise having a compulsory unemployment insurance system such as Germany, Austria, Italy, Poland, Bulgaria and by countries with a voluntary system of insurance, favours the principle of an allowance determined by the average earnings of the workmen and hardly more than 50 per cent of his salary. This method, apparently more justifiable, must occasion complicated accounts, for there are in Germany eleven classes of insured with varying salary and, in Austria, there are ten of them. In a country where a voluntary system of unemployment insurance is enforced, the method is worked out according to a professional basis. Consequently, the prestation will change according to the profession, trade and place.

From a general study of insurance systems, we find that all have special provisions enacting proportional benefits to family responsibilities. This is, indeed, an important question to be pointed out in a discussion with persons who devote themselves especially to the problem of home welfare. The basic benefit is calculated according to the needs of the individual; if married, he is granted an extra-benefit; the same process is generally carried on for every one of his children living at home and under 16 years of age. The unemployment insurance system would not fulfil its end, in case a family allowance was not added to the ordinary benefit. This system must not only provide means of living for the insured but must also contribute to the fulfilment of his natural obligations towards his family and his home.

The period of prestations is definite, otherwise the unemployment insurance would become impossible. In order to provide for a compensation in case of misfortune, the risks must be specified. The various European systems do not show the same liberality. In Germany, a compensation for a period of

26 weeks is guaranteed, Ireland, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, the same; Queensland, 15 weeks. In Great Britain, the period of compensation was prolonged indefinitely, until the advent of the National Government; the limit of 26 weeks had been abolished a few years ago. In all other countries where voluntary and compulsory unemployment insurance system are enforced, the compensation period differs from 8 to 15 weeks.

However, because of the present economic crisis, this limit of the compensation period has undergone so many exceptions that it is no longer operative. This period was lengthened to 39 and sometimes to 45 weeks. The extension of the period is not, however, a charge upon insurance but is borne by relief fund, that is by the national budget.

### (3) Sources of Revenue

Now, we have to study the sources of revenue of the unemployment insurance fund. Here again, we shall only draw general principles.

In the established systems of compulsory insurance, the employers, the insured and the Government participate in providing funds needed while nearly all voluntary systems are financed by two of these, namely the insured and the Government. In Great Britain, the Irish Free State, Queensland, (Australia), Poland, Bulgaria and in nine cantons of Switzerland, where a compulsory unemployment insurance system operates, we find an evident tripartite participation. Two other countries, Germany and Austria, under the compulsory system, have theoretically employers and employees, but actually, the participation may be considered tripartite for the Government makes financial advances to the insurance system. Italy is the only country with a compulsory system which has strictly refrained from governmental aid in financing insurance.

In Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, Holland, Switzerland (14 cantons), Czecho-Slovakia, where the system is voluntary, the only contributors are the governments and the workmen. The employers do not contribute. The assessments paid by the insured are different for every institution. The Government grants subsidies to the insurance fund pro rata of the assessments paid, (for instance, Belgium 66 per cent, Denmark, from 5 per cent to 30 per cent according to the wages of the insured, Netherlands, 100 per cent and sometimes more): or according to the amount of compensations paid by the fund itself as in France, Norway, Finland.

We deem it advisable to state here a few principles regarding the financial participation responsibilities. We greatly favour the tripartite participation of the employers, workmen and the Government. First, it is quite in order that the insured should contribute to the revenues of the insurance fund. As a matter of fact, he is the first to receive benefits and any system preventing its beneficiaries from contributing would dispose the latter to consider themselves as under a system of permanent relief and to make no effort to escape from abnormal employment conditions. We must add that, by this contribution, the workman keeps his self-respect. The payment of his assessment entitles him to the prestation and the able-bodied and willing workman has not to beg as a cripple and a pauper.

On the other hand, it is fair that the employers should be called upon to pay their share. As a whole, the industries of a country should normally provide its citizens with an opportunity to earn their livelihood and that of their family. Moreover, industry needs a labour reserve to draw upon when increasing production may require it; it should bear its share of the burden of maintaining such a necessary labour reserve and cannot complain thereat.

Furthermore, the State is bound to make up for inadequate private activity. Its chief duty is to maintain social peace within its territory. Is it possible to maintain a state of social quietness when an essential part of the population is without means? Then it will reach that state of despair where, having nothing to lose, it will hope that much is to be gained from the ruin of the country and the wreck of all its institutions. (Papal letter, "Casti Connubii," Pius XI). Indeed, Lloyd George, former Prime Minister of England, affirmed that, without the enforcement of an unemployment insurance system, the population of his country would have known the terrors of a revolution. Reverend Father Ryan, famous American Sociologist, also shares this belief and he asserted, at a conference given two years ago in the Knights of Columbus Hall, in Montreal, that, without unemployment insurance, England would have experienced a revolution.

He could have given the same opinion regarding Germany and all other Central European countries.

Moreover, in the opinion of the experts of the International Labour Bureau whom I had the pleasure of meeting last year, in Geneva, the unemployment problem is not an occupational problem but a national one. The resources of the whole nation must be used not merely to solve this problem permanently



but also to contribute generously for the maintenance of a necessary palliative that has proven worthy of acceptance where faithfully applied.

#### (4) Means of Administration

Now, what is to be said about the possible management or administration means? It is important that an unemployment insurance system should be operated on a co-operative and non-profit principle. The operating surpluses in periods of prosperity should go to form a reserve fund to be used to avoid bankruptcy during periods of economic crisis.

A rapid glance at the European systems shows three categories of funds:—the national fund, the industrial fund and the trade union fund. The first is to be found in the compulsory unemployment insurance system, the last two, in the voluntary unemployment insurance systems.

We prefer the national fund carried on and managed in combination with a National Employment Bureau Service. The payment of compensations being made by the employment bureau, reveals who are willfully without employment. The Employment Bureaus fund does not collect the assessments; this is done by a system of retentions in advance by which the employer is bound to deduct the assessment due from the wages of the insured and

to turn it over, on receipt of an official stamp or any kind of receipt, to the collection office, for which the Post Office or any public agency may be used.

Now, could an unemployment insurance system operate on a provincial basis, in a federal State such as ours? The answer is affirmative for we have the examples of Queensland (Australia) and of the Swiss Cantons where this system exists. However, it would be more suitable if our system of unemployment insurance were given a federal character. The whole country should support the social burdens. Otherwise, the participating provinces would be at an unfair disadvantage in regard to the non-participating provinces. We must remember that the social expenses have to be included in the net cost of production. Since the provinces have no tariff protection, the manufacturers within the limits of a Province, have to see that there is equal distribution of social expenses if they wish to avoid unsupportable and, in this case, unfair competition.

(The latter part of Mr. Tremblay's address dealt with some objections that have been made to unemployment insurance, and showed the value of such insurance as a means of maintaining the moral and material well-being of the home when the wage-earner is out of work.)

### Small Holdings for Unemployed Workers in Germany

An account by the American vice-consul at Berlin of a new German plan for establishing unemployed workers on farms, is published in the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington), May, 1932. The federal commissioner for suburban small settlements, he says, recently announced plans for the construction of 16,000 houses for unemployed in the suburbs of German industrial cities. This number will be increased provided that tenants are found who have funds to help out with the financing. Construction will probably begin with the advent of suitable spring weather. The plans call for the construction of 2,000 houses in the Ruhr district, 1,930 near Berlin, 1,840 near Hamburg, 500 at Munich, 480 at Cologne, 456 at Dresden, 450 at Leipzig, 380 at Frankfurt, and 350 at Breslau. The remaining 7,620 houses are to be located near other large cities which are important industrially. The purpose of the agricultural project is to make the tenant (settler) independent, so that he can live entirely from the proceeds of the land placed at his disposal. The suburban project is based upon the idea that the tenant will

depend for the major part of his livelihood on work in nearby factories.

The houses are to be of wood construction, and the lots will vary in size according to the locality, so as to be large enough to furnish a medium-sized family with vegetables, fruit, and eggs. In cases where the soil is suitable, animals may be kept to provide meat, milk, and butter. The tenant, however, will still be dependent for the main part of his and his family's maintenance upon an income from some other source. The tenants for these houses are to be selected from the ranks of the unemployed. They may either be receiving the regular, the extended, or welfare unemployment benefits. These benefits are to be continued even after the tenant takes possession of the property. However, it is the intention of the authorities gradually to decrease the benefit as the tenant becomes able to provide for the upkeep of himself and his dependents. The authorities do not expect any reduction of the cost of unemployment relief through this new scheme, but they anticipate an improvement of the physical, mental,

and moral condition of the unemployed who settle on these suburban farms.

The carrying out of the scheme will cost 48,000,000 marks (\$11,424,000). This money is to be taken from the "rent tax," which is based on a Federal law, but is collected and expended by the various States for financing the building of dwelling houses.

The scheme contemplates the granting by the Government of a maximum loan of 2,500 marks (\$595) to each settler, but the actual amount will depend upon the private funds possessed by each individual and which are available for this purpose. The communes are to be held responsible for the redemption of the loans, which is to take place in 66 years, the rate of redemption being 1 per cent per annum. The tenants will pay annual interest at from 2 to 4 per cent. The lots will be given free by the communes.

The authorities calculate that a small frame house can be constructed on each lot for 1,800

marks (\$428). The remaining 700 marks (\$166.60) can be expended for furniture and essential household equipment, tools, seeds, plumbing and sewage supplies, livestock, and fowls. This accounts for the 2,500 marks loan given to the settler, who is required to apply his own work in the construction of his house and in the development of the lot. In other words, he is expected to do just as much of the work as he possibly can. The value of his labour and that of such additional free labour as may be required is estimated at 500 marks (\$119), which brings the expenditure on the project up to 3,000 marks (\$714).

The suburban houses and lots for unemployed industrial workers are not being established with the aim of making the tenant completely self-supporting, but to give him the means of providing for his own and his family's support during a temporary period of unemployment or for an indefinite period of short-time work.

### New York Pressmen's Agreement to Spread Work

An agreement supplemental to the contracts now existing, which was recently entered into by New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51 and New York Press Assistants' Union No. 23, with the printers' league section of the New York Employing Printers' Association, is reproduced in the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington), May, 1932. The purpose of this agreement is to provide employment to approximately 1,200 unemployed members of the above local unions, and at the same time to give relief to the local printing employers of New York City. The adjustments set forth in this supplemental agreement, effective March 7, 1932, "apply only to those plants which co-operate in sliding their forces and absorbing their proportionate share of unemployed men."

Under the agreement the members of these local unions accept a 7 per cent reduction on the existing basic contract wage scale to meet the emergency in the industry. Working hours are also to be reduced until at least one day's work a week is provided for the 1,200 unemployed members.

The provisions of the supplemental agreement are as follows:—

1. That all plants be required to absorb men in such a way as to distribute the available work to provide for approximately 600 members of New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51 and 600 members of New York Press Assistants' Union No. 23.

2. That to make this absorption practicable, no member of the union be permitted to work more than four 8-hour days in any one fiscal

week until the 600 men of No. 51 and No. 23 are absorbed to the extent of getting at least one day's work per week.

3. That no firm shall work any member of the local unions more than four 8-hour days in any one fiscal week and shall so arrange a slide of their forces to be taken care of under this agreement.

4. That any plant may work a full day on Saturday at single time rates, provided that no member of the union, excepting the foreman, shall work more than four days per week.

5. That the 44-hour week as established in the existing contract shall be considered basic in figuring the adjusted rates hereinafter provided.

6. That in the application of the four 8-hour day plan, the existing overtime provisions of the contracts now in effect shall be understood to continue.

7. That any plant which shall find it practicable to work a minimum of two 6-hour day shifts in any one day shall operate at single-time rates and six days per week. Day-shift rates shall apply for the first two shifts and night rates to the second two shifts. No member of the union, excepting the foreman, shall work over 6 hours at any time during the 24-hour day.

8. That the existing contract provisions shall determine the rate for foreman with this supplemental provision, that if he works Saturday afternoon he shall be paid for this additional 4 hours of time at his minimum regular hourly rate based on 44 hours.

9. Should a plant decide to operate on a minimum two 6-hour shift basis as hereinbefore described, compensation of the foreman shall be arrived at by the foreman and the plant; provided, that the foreman shall not receive a scale less than the minimum based upon the provisions of the existing contract.

10. Subrates as provided for under the existing contract shall be eliminated.



11. That two presses over 42 inches may be operated with one pressman, with one senior and one junior feeder.

12. That a 7 per cent reduction be made on the existing basic contract wage scale for the pressmen, press assistants, cylinder and job press feeders; that said reduction is not to be regarded as a permanent change in the prevailing basic rate, but is representative of a voluntary reduction to meet existing emergencies in which the industry is involved and is to continue for a period of three months, at which time the representatives selected by the parties to the agreement shall meet for the purpose of making such revisals as may

be required, looking to the restoration of all or part of the decrease stipulated, the extension of it or a further revisal, all of which is to be calculated by the conditions of business at that time as by comparison with the conditions of the business at the time of execution of this agreement. Further, the parties hereto agree that the 7 per cent reduction herein stipulated represents a minimum relief as measured by the existing conditions but the equities involved do not justify a further reduction until there has been established a measure of uniformity in the distribution of the cost of necessary liquidation.

### Labour Educational Association of Ontario

The thirtieth annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held at Guelph, May 24, 1932, with delegates present from trades and labour councils, building trades councils and local trade unions in the various industrial sections of the province. President Larry O'Connell, Toronto, occupied the chair. Alderman H. Mahoney welcomed the delegates to the city, while Mr. A. McRobbie extended a welcome on behalf of the Guelph Trades and Labour Council. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in the course of his address, condemned the activities of communists and others who advocated enactment of non-contributory unemployment insurance legislation, stating that efforts along this line could only delay the realization of the objective of the *bona fide* labour movement of Canada. If labour did not contribute to such a scheme, it could not hope to secure any right to say as to the benefits to be paid or the manner in which they were disbursed, he declared, and it would become in reality public relief and not insurance.

Others who addressed the delegates were Mr. R. J. Tallon, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and president of Division 4, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., and Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, Labour M.P., Hamilton, vice-president of the association.

Resolutions were adopted making the following recommendations:—

Unemployment insurance legislation on a contributory basis;

Compulsory inquiry by a coroner's jury into every death arising from any cause in industry, when an authorized request is made;

Legislation equalizing the income tax levied by municipalities in the province, and that

the collection of such levies be made compulsory;

Superannuation for all classes of municipal employment;

Legislation governing the use of paint spraying machines;

An adequate barbers' licence law for Ontario;

Raising of court witness fees to at least the minimum paid members of juries;

Amendments to the Old Age Pension Act reducing the age limit from 70 to 65 years, and eliminating the provincial residence qualification clause;

A national banking system;

Amendments of the Minimum Wage Act so as to bring boys within its provisions;

The 6-hour day and 5-day week;

Establishing of a fifth form in the public schools of the province, especially in rural and suburban localities;

Local autonomy to municipalities in the sale of beer and wine.

Another resolution concurred in expressed opposition to anyone being deported from Canada as an undesirable because of his political opinions, without charges being laid under the Criminal Code, a trial held at the place of residence, and a conviction secured, and asked that the Immigration Act be amended so as to prevent such methods being employed.

Officers elected were: President, Larry O'Connell, Toronto; Vice-president, Humphrey Mitchell, M.P., Hamilton; Secretary-treasurer, Ald. Rod Plant, Ottawa. Mr. Jos. T. Marks, Toronto, honorary president and organizer retains that office, this being a permanent appointment.

London was selected as the convention city for 1933.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN APRIL, 1932

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on May 1, was 7,882, the employees on their payrolls numbering 799,944 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April was 1,806, having an aggregate mem-

bership of 178,076 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 71 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of May, 1932, as Reported by the Employers

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 7,882 firms who reported practically no general change in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers aggregated 799,944 persons, as compared with 799,544 in the preceding month. This increase was not sufficiently large to alter the index number for the preceding month, which on May 1, as on April 1, stood at 87.5, as compared with 102.2 at the beginning of May of last year. On May 1 in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows: 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3, and 1921, 85.1. The base used in calculating these index numbers is the average for the calendar year 1926.

Construction, transportation and trade recorded the greatest improvement, while there were also gains in logging and services. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in coal mining; manufacturing was quieter, and highway construction showed reductions as a result of the cessation of unemployment relief works in some districts.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Heightened activity was reported in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while the level of employment in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario was lower than on April 1.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Further but smaller reductions in staffs were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 599 firms reported 60,419 employees, or 300 fewer than in their last re-

turn. This loss compared unfavourably with the gain noted on May 1 of last year, when the index was some 16 points higher. Manufacturing, coal mining, transportation and railway construction showed curtailment on the date under review; the decrease in the first named took place mainly in pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, while fish-preserving factories were seasonally active. Logging, building and highway construction and hotels and restaurants recorded important gains.

*Quebec.*—Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 1,868 employers with 231,109 workers, as against 228,219 in the preceding month. Large increases were reported in transportation and building construction, while trade and logging were also busier, the latter on account of river drives. On the other hand, manufacturing, notably of metal products, recorded reduced employment, and highway and railway construction also showed declines. Employment was in less volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when the advance indicated was on a much greater scale.

*Ontario.*—Largely owing to curtailment in iron and steel plants and construction (the latter as a result of the cessation of unemployment relief work on the highways), there was, on the whole, a falling-off in employment in Ontario; transportation, trade and building construction, however, reported improvement. A general advance had been indicated at the beginning of April of last year, when the index was higher. The working forces of the 3,518



firms co-operating on May 1, 1932, aggregated 334,258 employees, compared with 339,867 on April 1.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Manufacturing, logging and mining showed lowered activity; in the first named group, a large share of the decline occurred in iron and steel factories. On the other hand, communications, construction (particularly on the railways), and trade recorded improvement. Statements were tabulated from 1,128 employers whose staffs rose from 105,106 persons on April 1, to 107,067 on the date under review. This advance was smaller than that registered at the beginning of May, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

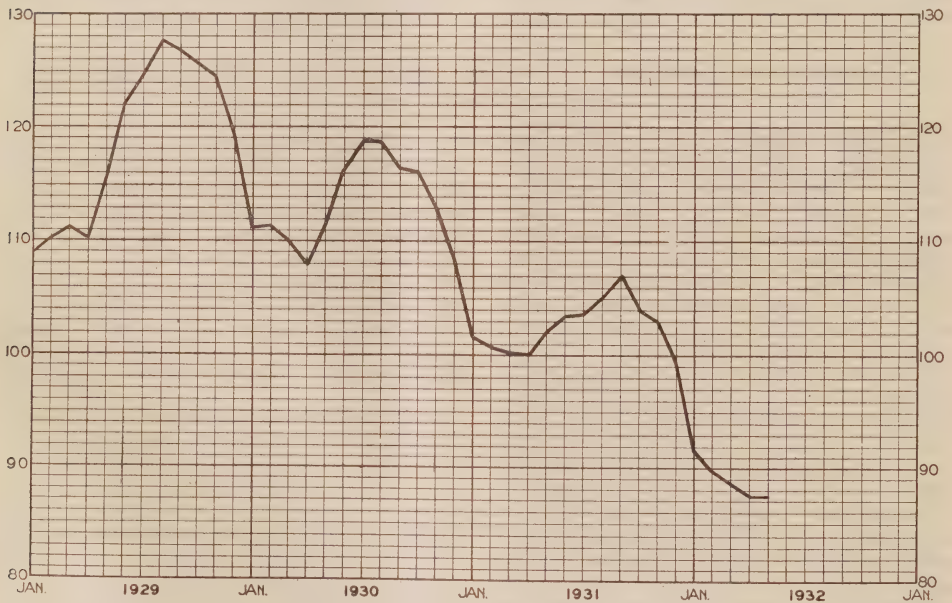
### Employment by Cities

Quebec City and Ottawa showed improvement, but the tendency was downward in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while Montreal firms, on the whole, indicated practically no change.

*Montreal.*—Transportation recorded a considerable seasonal advance in Montreal, and trade and building construction were also busier, but manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, and road construction afforded less employment. The 1,053 co-operating employers, who reported 133,833 persons on their payrolls, showed no general change. The level

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



*British Columbia.*—The increase in British Columbia was not so extensive as in the spring of last year, when the index was many points higher. An aggregate payroll of 67,091 workers was indicated by the 769 firms furnishing data, who had 65,633 employees in the preceding month. Logging, highway and railway construction were decidedly busier, but manufacturing (especially of pulp and paper and metal products), and transportation were not so active, while other groups showed little general change.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

of employment was lower than on May 1, 1931, when gains had been indicated.

*Quebec.*—Statements were tabulated from 142 firms with 12,637 employees, as against 12,321 on April 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and construction, while other groups showed only slight general changes. The increase involved a rather smaller number of workers than that recorded on May 1, 1931, when the index was higher.

*Toronto.*—Building construction, trade and transportation reported increases in personnel in Toronto, but manufacturing and highway

construction were slacker. According to data furnished by 1,174 employers, their payrolls aggregated 115,695 persons, as compared with 115,941 at the beginning of April. Expansion had been indicated on May 1 of last year, and employment was then in greater volume.

*Ottawa.*—Construction and transportation registered improvement in Ottawa, but manufacturing was quieter; the general advance in the city involved a smaller number of persons than that noted at the beginning of May, 1931. Statistics were tabulated from 155 firms employing 12,940 persons, compared with 12,822

on April 1. The index was lower than in the spring of last year.

*Hamilton.*—A combined working force of 27,438 persons was reported by the 238 co-operating establishments, who had 27,599 employees on April 1. Manufacturing was slacker, while construction and transportation showed increased activity. Employment was at a lower level than in the same month of 1931, although a greater recession had then been indicated.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—Moderate curtailment was shown in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile factories. Returns

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921.....	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922.....	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923.....	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924.....	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925.....	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	103.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
April 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at May 1, 1932.....	100.0	7.5	28.9	41.8	13.4	8.4



were tabulated from 136 firms with 11,292 workers, compared with 11,497 in the preceding month. An increase in personnel had been indicated by the concerns reporting on May 1, 1931, and employment was then at a higher level.

*Winnipeg.*—Retail trade was brisker, and improvement also took place in transportation, but manufacturing, chiefly of iron and steel products, showed an important contraction. The 379 co-operating employers had 35,403 persons on their payrolls, compared with 35,642 on April 1. Employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year, when a slight decline had also been noted.

*Vancouver.*—Construction showed an increase in Vancouver, but manufacturing was not so active, according to 333 firms who employed an aggregate working force of 27,320 persons, compared with 27,404 on April 1. The index was lower than at the beginning of May of a year ago, additions to staff having then been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

Employment in manufactures showed a decline at the beginning of May; 4,847 establishments reported 424,030 workers, compared with 430,610 in the preceding month. There

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922.....	83.2	.....	93.8	.....	.....	.....	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923.....	90.0	.....	97.4	101.0	97.5	.....	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924.....	93.5	.....	94.5	104.7	90.9	.....	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925.....	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	.....	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926.....	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927.....	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
April 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at May 1, 1932....	16.7	1.6	14.5	1.6	3.4	1.4	4.4	3.4

were advances in lumber mills, fish-packing and other food, building material, leather, mineral product and tobacco and beverage factories. On the other hand, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel works recorded reductions, those in the last named being most pronounced. Employment was in smaller volume than on May 1, 1931, when improvement had been noted.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Continued and larger increases in employment were noted in fish-packing plants and dairies; the improve-

ment was not so extensive as that reported on May 1, 1931, when the index was higher. Statements were tabulated from 243 firms in this group, employing 17,325 workers, or 888 more than at the beginning of April. The expansion took place chiefly in the Maritime Provinces, but except in the Prairie Provinces the trend in the group as a whole was upward.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in boot and shoe and other leather factories showed improvement, according to 244 manufacturers with 18,535 employees, as compared with 18,329 in the preceding month. The largest gains were in Quebec. The increase was

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
May 1, 1921.....	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922.....	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923.....	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924.....	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925.....	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926.....	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927.....	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	118.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	120.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
Relative weight of employment by industries as at May 1, 1932.....	100.0	53.0	1.1	5.5	3.1	12.4	11.8	2.7	10.4



smaller than that noted on May 1, 1931, when the index was slightly higher.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal activity caused a pronounced advance in this group, particularly in saw-mills. Data were received

from 759 employers of 31,269 persons, as against 30,095 in the preceding month. There were increases in all provinces, those in Quebec and British Columbia being greatest. Much larger additions to staffs had been regis-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	May 1, 1932	April 1, 1932	May 1, 1931	May 1, 1930	May 1, 1929	May 1, 1928	May 1, 1927
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	53.0	85.8	87.3	100.7	112.4	119.8	109.0	103.9
Animal products—edible.....	2.2	97.1	92.7	103.3	106.7	110.0	108.2	102.2
Fur and products.....	0.2	75.9	76.9	94.5	88.6	100.3	89.5	93.4
Leather and products.....	2.3	91.4	90.6	93.8	90.4	91.4	102.6	100.2
Boots and shoes.....	1.7	99.1	97.9	101.1	92.4	93.4	.....	.....
Lumber and products.....	3.9	60.1	58.8	79.2	97.6	107.9	98.2	98.2
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.9	45.5	43.0	63.6	87.7	100.8	89.7	94.0
Furniture.....	0.8	77.1	81.2	103.9	113.0	123.5	117.1	106.9
Other lumber products.....	1.2	91.6	89.7	108.4	115.0	117.8	111.1	105.1
Musical instruments.....	0.1	33.7	40.1	47.2	63.0	97.8	87.8	96.1
Plant products—edible.....	3.3	93.4	93.2	101.8	102.9	101.6	94.9	94.4
Pulp and paper products.....	6.6	87.3	88.6	98.1	110.9	109.8	108.7	103.8
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	72.4	74.4	87.3	108.1	105.6	109.8	104.4
Paper products.....	0.9	96.2	94.7	100.4	107.8	111.2	109.5	104.9
Printing and publishing.....	3.0	104.2	105.6	111.6	115.8	115.0	107.7	102.8
Rubber products.....	1.4	85.9	89.7	97.6	112.8	139.7	123.0	111.3
Textile products.....	10.6	100.7	101.0	102.4	104.0	108.7	110.3	109.1
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.0	108.5	109.2	102.4	104.0	108.7	103.9	106.2
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	80.6	81.4	84.4	86.9	99.3	103.9	101.6
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	0.8	111.8	115.5	105.5	92.6	106.0	103.9	101.6
Silk and silk goods.....	0.9	381.1	378.1	315.1	271.4	230.8	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.2	111.2	110.9	108.1	108.2	115.6	104.2	102.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	93.0	93.5	103.8	109.1	108.4	104.1	102.3
Other textile products.....	1.1	83.9	83.2	90.8	101.9	111.0	109.7	114.3
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.9	120.6	116.8	117.3	120.9	124.0	121.6	105.5
Tobacco.....	1.2	120.3	115.2	109.4	107.2	113.2	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	120.3	118.6	128.5	142.3	141.6	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.0	91.5	93.1	113.3	130.0	176.8	130.0	107.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	113.6	112.7	121.0	121.9	118.9	113.0	104.4
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.0	77.0	75.8	108.3	123.1	125.1	108.7	99.1
Electric current.....	1.8	114.1	115.6	122.7	132.6	121.9	112.2	103.9
Electrical apparatus.....	1.6	116.5	119.9	137.8	159.5	136.0	112.5	105.0
Iron and steel products.....	11.5	70.5	75.6	98.9	118.8	137.6	114.6	106.7
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.0	65.2	71.3	110.4	122.7	145.8	124.7	115.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.2	81.7	82.9	102.3	127.6	133.9	120.1	110.8
Agricultural implements.....	0.3	27.3	29.1	42.3	81.8	126.2	100.4	110.7
Land vehicles.....	5.5	73.7	81.7	101.2	118.4	140.0	114.0	104.7
Automobiles and parts.....	1.5	81.7	75.6	110.7	153.2	215.2	154.7	118.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.3	65.9	67.9	107.6	128.0	136.7	120.3	103.5
Heating appliances.....	0.4	73.2	76.4	105.0	118.9	133.6	108.4	102.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	0.5	71.2	77.2	128.9	169.0	174.6	140.2	105.5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.5	74.9	73.6	98.7	118.4	138.9	111.5	108.5
Other iron and steel products.....	1.8	76.0	77.6	95.1	111.9	118.8	105.2	104.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.6	83.2	92.8	119.8	126.8	134.3	119.1	112.1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	119.4	116.3	123.6	146.7	133.7	113.9	101.7
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	102.8	102.3	106.6	111.2	112.5	102.2	104.9
<b>Logging</b> .....	1.1	32.5	31.1	55.9	63.5	75.8	78.5	82.8
<b>Mining</b> .....	5.5	97.9	101.0	106.0	114.1	115.6	111.5	103.6
Coal.....	3.0	89.4	93.8	92.3	95.6	101.5	104.3	102.8
Metallic ores.....	1.9	131.1	135.1	137.9	149.3	132.2	123.9	107.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	0.6	73.1	70.3	105.0	127.2	142.1	120.4	101.2
<b>Communications</b> .....	3.1	94.1	93.9	104.0	117.3	117.3	105.0	103.5
Telegraphs.....	0.6	96.6	94.4	101.5	111.4	118.6	106.0	105.5
Telephones.....	2.5	93.5	93.8	104.5	118.7	116.9	104.7	102.9
<b>Transportation</b> .....	12.4	84.3	81.9	96.6	104.3	108.1	107.0	100.8
Street railways and cartage.....	2.9	112.3	110.9	119.1	121.8	119.6	107.0	103.2
Steam railways.....	7.7	77.7	77.6	90.4	100.1	106.0	99.2	99.9
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.8	82.0	67.5	98.1	102.9	104.7	100.6	102.1
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	11.8	83.2	79.9	106.6	112.0	112.0	103.7	95.0
Building.....	2.9	58.5	51.7	106.7	127.6	114.3	102.6	102.9
Highway.....	5.7	130.7	134.9	135.4	101.2	77.9	83.8	68.5
Railway.....	3.2	65.8	56.4	82.0	101.5	123.2	109.7	99.7
<b>Services</b> .....	2.7	114.7	113.9	123.1	128.9	121.6	111.7	101.5
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.4	107.4	107.7	118.3	125.6	113.8	103.4	95.9
Professional.....	0.3	130.3	127.9	124.6	126.3	126.3	120.1	103.3
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	121.4	119.4	129.6	135.2	133.5	121.1	108.9
<b>Trade</b> .....	10.4	116.2	114.3	123.3	125.6	124.0	111.7	104.4
Retail.....	7.6	123.0	120.2	130.3	129.9	128.8	114.4	106.3
Wholesale.....	2.8	101.0	100.8	107.7	116.0	113.7	106.2	101.2
<b>All Industries</b> .....	100.0	87.5	87.5	102.2	111.4	116.2	106.8	101.8

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

tered on May 1, 1931, when the index was decidedly higher than at the beginning of May this year.

*Musical Instruments.*—Employment in musical instrument works showed a decline, according to the 37 co-operating manufacturers, who had 974 workers, compared with 1,115 on April 1. Employment was in less volume than in the corresponding period last year, when little change had been indicated.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was an increase in activity in vegetable food factories, chiefly in those producing biscuits and confectionery. The general advance involved a much smaller number of persons than that noted on May 1, 1931, when the index number stood at 101.8, compared with 93.4 at the beginning of May this year. Statements were compiled from 378 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 26,376 persons, as compared with 26,189 on April 1. Gains took place in Quebec and Ontario, but the tendency in the Maritime Provinces was downward.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was a considerable contraction in these industries, in which employment was in smaller volume than in the spring of 1931. Much of the decrease on the date under review took place in pulp and paper mills, but printing and publishing plants also showed slight curtailment; on the other hand, the production of paper goods increased. The working forces of the 554 co-operating establishments aggregated 52,521 employees, as against 53,276 in their last report. Heightened activity was shown in Quebec, but elsewhere there were reductions.

*Rubber Products.*—Considerable losses were noted in rubber factories on May 1, 1932, as on the same date in 1931, when the index was many points higher. Returns were tabulated from 43 manufacturers employing 10,934 workers, or 470 fewer than at the commencement of April. Most of the decrease was in Ontario.

*Textile Products.*—There was seasonal falling-off in employment in this group at the beginning of May, according to statistics from 812 manufacturers having 84,411 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 84,617 on April 1. Cotton and woollen mills and garment and personal furnishing factories released employees. Much greater declines had been noted on May 1 of last year, when the index stood at 102.4, compared with 100.7 on the date under review.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Data were received from 153 plants in this group employing 15,564 persons, or 521 more than in the preceding month. This increase, which

considerably exceeded that recorded on May 1 of last year, took place chiefly in tobacco manufacturing in Quebec. Employment was at a rather higher level than on the same date in 1931.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Employment in chemicals and allied products showed a moderate increase in Ontario. Information was compiled from 139 manufacturers, whose staffs included 8,362 workers, as against 8,252 in April. The gain was smaller than that of May 1 a year ago, when the index was higher.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Building material factories in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces indicated seasonal improvement; the general gain was decidedly less than at the beginning of May last year, when the index number was much higher. The 182 co-operating firms reported 8,305 employees, as against 8,112 in the preceding month.

*Electric Current.*—Further curtailment in staffs was recorded on May 1 in electric current plants, in which activity was not so great as in the spring of 1931. Statements were received from 93 companies employing 14,098 workers, a decline of 192 as compared with their April 1 forces.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—The trend of employment in this group continued downward, 393 persons being let out from the payrolls of the 89 reporting establishments, which had 12,936 employees. Small gains had been registered on May 1, 1931, when the index was much higher.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The rolling mill, railway car shop, automobile, structural iron and steel, wire, and some other groups reported considerable decreases in activity, but there were slight gains in cutlery, foundry and machine shop and sheet metal factories. Returns were tabulated from 755 manufacturers with 91,779 operatives, as compared with 98,220 in the preceding month. Curtailment on a smaller scale had been indicated at the beginning of May last year, when employment was in greater volume. All provinces reported losses on the date under review, but the greatest falling-off took place in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Non-ferrous metal products showed a pronounced decline in employment, according to data from 131 firms with a working force of 12,850 persons, or 1,566 fewer than on April 1. No change in staff was reported in this group in the same month in 1931, when the index number was higher. Most of the loss on May 1 occurred in smelters and refineries, but all branches of the group were slacker.



*Mineral Products.*—Improvement was indicated in the mineral products division; the increases were similar to those noted on May 1 of a year ago, when the index number was higher than on the date under review. Reports were received from 98 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 11,691 persons, as compared with 11,410 in the preceding month. The greatest advance was in Ontario.

### Logging

Chiefly due to river-driving operations in Quebec, there was an increase in logging, according to 231 firms employing 8,934 men, or 352 more than in April. Larger gains were registered at the beginning of May, 1931, when the index was higher.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in coal-mining showed a seasonal contraction, which was slightly larger than that noted in the same month of last year. The index then was somewhat higher than on May 1, 1932. Data were received from 87 operators with 23,957 employees, as compared with 25,133 in the preceding month. The decrease took place mainly in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was a small reduction in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Ontario. An aggregate working force of 15,394 persons was employed by the 63 co-operating firms, who had 15,823 workers in their last report. A slight decline had been indicated at the beginning of May a year ago, when employment was more active.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—Employment in this group showed a moderate increase; 78 employers enlarged their payrolls by 152 workers to 4,836 at the beginning of May. Quarries and other divisions reported heightened activity. The index was decidedly lower than on May 1, 1931, when improvement was also reported.

### Communications

A slight increase was noted in telegraph and telephone operation, in which the level of employment was lower than on the corresponding date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 24,421 persons, compared with 24,379 on April 1, 1932.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Moderate improvement was shown in local transportation at the beginning of May, when the 165 firms from whom information was received, reported 22,985 employees, or 247 more than in the

preceding month. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, although smaller gains had then been noted. The Prairie Provinces registered most of the advance recorded on May 1, 1932.

*Steam Railways.*—Steam railway operation afforded less employment in the Maritime and Western Provinces, while Quebec and Ontario showed increased activity. Statements were received from 99 employers in this division, whose payrolls increased from 62,000 persons on April 1 to 62,070 at the beginning of May. General curtailment had been noted on May 1, 1931, but the index was then higher.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—A combined staff of 14,258 men, as compared with 11,732 in the preceding month, was reported by the 87 firms furnishing statistics in the water transportation group. This gain was smaller than that noted on the same date last year, and the index then was higher. Reductions in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were offset by increases in Quebec and Ontario.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction showed a large expansion, although it was not so active as on May 1, 1931. The working forces of the 647 co-operating contractors aggregated 22,885 persons, as against 20,372 at the beginning of April. The tendency was favourable in all provinces except British Columbia, but the greatest gains were in Quebec.

*Highway.*—Work on roads and highways declined with the conclusion of unemployment relief projects in certain districts; 1,335 men were released from the forces of the 332 employers making returns, who had 45,637 workers on May 1. The largest decrease was in Ontario, while there were gains in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Additions to staffs were indicated on the same date last year, when employment was rather more active than in this spring.

*Railway.*—Thirty-seven companies and divisional superintendents in this group employed 25,869 workers, as against 23,367 in the last report. The Western Provinces reported practically all the increase, while the trend was downward in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Expansion involving a rather smaller number of men was noted at the beginning of May a year ago, but the index number then stood considerably above its level at the time of writing.

### Services

The service group, especially the laundry and dry cleaning division, reported heightened activity, according to statements from 285 estab-

lishments employing 21,569 persons, as against 21,467 in their last report. Employment was not quite so brisk as on May 1 in 1931, when greater gains had been indicated.

### Trade

Continued additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 845 establishments enlarged their forces by 1,414 employees to 83,099 on the date under review. The index was lower than at the beginning of May a year ago, although the improvement then reported had been on a smaller scale. The increase on the

date under review took place chiefly in retail trade, but wholesale establishments also showed heightened activity.

### Tables

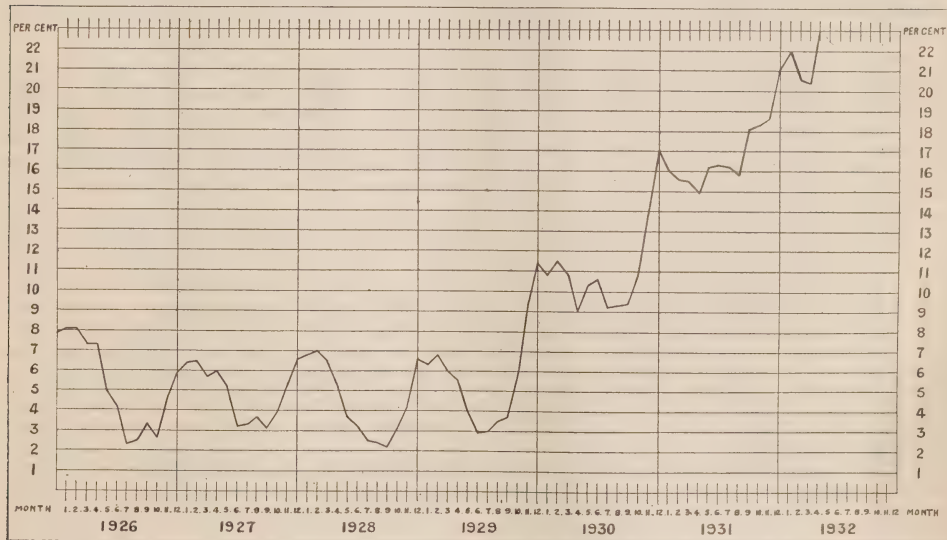
The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities, and industries. The columns headed "relative weight", show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on May 1, 1932.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of April, 1932

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are employed in work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making

manufacturing industries of Quebec, particularly the garment and iron and steel trades, being a large factor in this retrogressive movement. Returns for April were compiled from a total of 1,806 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 178,076 persons, 40,936 of whom were represented as idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 23.0

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

In contrast to the slight improvement in conditions shown by local trade unions during February and March, a less favourable situation prevailed in April, unemployment in the

compared with 20.4 per cent of inactivity in March. Important losses in employment were recorded from April, 1931, when 14.9 per cent of the members reported were without work. The greatest curtailment of activity from March was noted in Quebec and centred chiefly, as mentioned above, in the manufacturing industries, while in Ontario recessions, on a smaller scale, and of more general distribution throughout the various industries were in-



dictated. Minor declines also occurred in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Saskatchewan unions alone reported a better employment trend from March, the gains, however, being but nominal. All provinces shared in the adverse situation shown from April, 1931, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba unions especially indicating marked slackness during the month reviewed, while in New Brunswick and Alberta also the declines were noteworthy.

Each month the records of unemployment for the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Of these, Montreal and

Halifax reported the most substantial percentages of idleness during April, which were considerably in excess of those indicated for these centres during March. In Winnipeg, Regina, Toronto and Saint John also, the level of activity was somewhat reduced. On the other hand, employment gains on a small scale were registered by Edmonton and Vancouver unions. Distinctly unfavourable conditions were reflected in Montreal, Toronto and Halifax from April a year ago, recessions of lesser degree, though appreciable, being shown by Winnipeg and Vancouver unions. Edmonton, Saint John and Regina unions also reported declines in activity which were relatively small.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.2	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
April, 1919.....	2.4	2.5	4.4	4.3	1.7	4.0	2.3	10.1	4.4
April, 1920.....	6.6	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	6.0	2.5
April, 1921.....	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
April, 1922.....	20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4
April, 1923.....	2.2	5.5	4.9	2.8	8.3	3.7	11.9	5.4	4.6
April, 1924.....	2.2	4.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	5.2	4.1	2.2	5.1
April, 1925.....	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.4	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.2	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.0	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.0	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0

The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1926, to date. At the close of April the course followed by the curve took a sharp turn upward, in contrast with the downward tendency of the previous two months, showing a greater unemployment prevalence during the month reviewed. The trend of the curve was contrary to that of April, 1931, when employment tended upward, and at the close of the month under review conditions as shown by the curve were much quieter than in April last year.

A noteworthy increase in slackness from the previous month was shown in the manufacturing industries during April, the 479 unions from which reports were tabulated, with 48,999 members, indicating an unemployment percentage of 25.5, compared with 18.4 per cent of inactivity in March. Influencing the situation to a marked degree was the curtailment of activity in Quebec garment trades and in the iron and steel trades of both Quebec and Ontario. Cigar makers, bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen, wood, textile, fur, and hat and cap workers also reported declines in activity which were comparatively very slight. On the other hand, somewhat better conditions than in March were indicated by pulp and paper makers, glass and leather workers, and general labourers. Unemployment in the manufacturing industries also showed a decided increase over April, 1931, when 11.1 per cent of the membership involved were idle, the garment and iron and steel trades, as in the previous comparison, accounting largely for the change, though the majority of trade participated in varying measures in this adverse employment movement.

Coal miners with 49 unions reporting 17,060 members in April registered an unemployment percentage of 13.3 at the close of the month in contrast with percentages of 9.9 in March and 11.2 in April, 1931. The Alberta coal

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Months	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
1919, April,	0	0	2.2	3.3	2.2	7	8	6	1.1	1.3	2.0	0	0	9.5	4.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.6	21.1	2.3	2.3	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.8	0	6.2	4.1	
1920, April,	26.3	16.6	21.4	21.7	4.9	9.1	7.5	1.2	7.13	3.86	3.8	6.0	4	3.3	3.0	24.9	33.9	16.9	1.4	5.9	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	0	0	0	0	1.9	0	2.9	2.5	
1921, April,	55.8	8.8	23.6	10.8	10.0	3.4	4.0	3.2	0.18	2.10	4.6	18.6	1.1	10.6	8.6	9.4	8	0	6.4	6.20	0	4.5	10.9	4.8	5.6	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.8	4.2	16.3
1922, April,	20.2	6.3	8.6	7.4	4.4	2.8	4.0	3.2	0.67	5.18	7.0	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.3	0	0	0.46	0.15	3.3	19.2	2.9	2.1	0	0	0	0	1.0	2.0	0.3	10.4	
1923, April,	0	0	1.3	4.3	2.9	5.1	10.2	3.0	0.3	1.35	10.2	4.4	0.7	9.7	6.7	9.8	86.4	0	1.6	1.7	3.3	17.8	2.9	2.1	0	0	0	0	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.6	
1924, April,	3.1	63.0	11.0	12.3	11.5	5.7	1.0	4.0	0.3	1.36	13.8	39.2	6.5	7.8	6.7	9.8	86.4	0	5.0	1.8	3.9	2.8	4.3	2.6	1.6	0	0	0	1.4	2.2	1.2	7.4	
1925, April,	1.9	23.8	17.1	9.8	7.1	7.1	6.1	4.0	0.4	1.30	20.2	31.7	15.9	11.9	5.3	3.2	4.0	0	3.1	12.9	3.0	4.3	4.7	2.6	1.6	0	0	0	1.4	2.2	1.2	7.4	
1926, April,	1.3	3.0	10.0	3.2	6.2	2.9	6.1	2.3	4.2	3.00	26.2	10.1	14.1	10.9	7.0	2.4	40.7	0	3.1	12.9	3.0	4.3	4.7	2.6	1.6	0	0	0	1.4	2.2	1.2	7.4	
1927, April,	2.6	13.2	4.4	8.0	13.0	3.3	6.1	2.3	4.2	3.00	26.2	10.1	14.1	10.9	7.0	2.4	40.7	0	3.1	12.9	3.0	4.3	4.7	2.6	1.6	0	0	0	1.4	2.2	1.2	7.4	
1928, April,	2.6	13.2	4.4	8.0	13.0	3.3	6.1	2.3	4.2	3.00	26.2	10.1	14.1	10.9	7.0	2.4	40.7	0	3.1	12.9	3.0	4.3	4.7	2.6	1.6	0	0	0	1.4	2.2	1.2	7.4	
1929, April,	2.6	13.2	4.4	8.0	13.0	3.3	6.1	2.3	4.2	3.00	26.2	10.1	14.1	10.9	7.0	2.4	40.7	0	3.1	12.9	3.0	4.3	4.7	2.6	1.6	0	0	0	1.4	2.2	1.2	7.4	
1930, April,	18.4	13.2	4.4	8.0	13.0	3.3	6.1	2.3	4.2	3.00	26.2	10.1	14.1	10.9	7.0	2.4	40.7	0	3.1	12.9	3.0	4.3	4.7	2.6	1.6	0	0	0	1.4	2.2	1.2	7.4	
1931, April,	2.6	13.2	4.4	8.0	13.0	3.3	6.1	2.3	4.2	3.00	26.2	10.1	14.1	10.9	7.0	2.4	40.7	0	3.1	12.9	3.0	4.3	4.7	2.6	1.6	0	0	0	1.4	2.2	1.2	7.4	
1932, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1933, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1934, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1935, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1936, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1937, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1938, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1939, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1940, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1941, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1942, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1943, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1944, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1945, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1946, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1947, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1948, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1949, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1950, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1951, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1952, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1953, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1954, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1955, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1956, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1957, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1958, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1959, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1960, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6	0	0.49	0.30	8.1	27.5	8.0	3.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.6	11.5
1961, April,	1.3	11.9	11.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.5	3.7	1.31	2.21	18.8	7.2	31.3	19.6	6.7	20.1	15.6																



mines were especially quiet, a considerable increase in idleness from March being shown, and much short time was in evidence. Several unions from this province also reported strike conditions which are not included in these tabulations. In British Columbia practically the same situation prevailed as in March, while in Nova Scotia slight improvement was noted. The Alberta situation was responsible for the unfavourable employment trend manifest in the mining industry from April, 1931. In Nova Scotia the employment volume accorded was slightly better than in April last year, and in British Columbia the change was fractional only, the tendency, however, being toward greater activity.

During April the situation in the building trades showed little change from the preceding month, although employment still remained very slack. This was manifest by the returns received for April from 249 organizations of building tradesmen, covering 24,239 members, 62.7 per cent of whom were reported idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 62.3 per cent of inactivity in March. Some employment expansion from March was noted by electrical workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, bridge and structural iron workers and hod carriers and building labourers, which, however, was slightly more than offset by the curtailment evident among carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, and plumbers and steamfitters. Building and construction activities were largely restricted from April, 1931, when 40.5 per cent of the membership included in the building trades was without work. In this comparison hod carriers and building labourers reported the same situation as in April last year, unemployment in both months, however, remaining at a rather high level. Among bridge and structural iron workers, brick layers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers and plumbers and steam fitters, severe losses in activity were recorded with recessions of much lesser importance among electrical workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers.

The trend of employment in the transportation industries was less favourable during April than in the previous month, though the change was but fractional, the 776 organizations from which reports were compiled, with 63,249 members, showing 13.2 per cent of their members idle on the last day of the month in contrast with a percentage of 12.3 in March. The steam railway division, which constituted over 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, was accountable, to a large extent,

for this slightly downward employment movement from March, with contributing declines in activity, though of minor importance, among teamsters and chauffeurs. On the contrary, navigation workers reported a better situation than in March and among street and electric railway employees the level of activity remained much the same with a slight tendency toward a greater employment volume. The steam railway division, as in the previous comparison, shared most extensively in the unemployment increase apparent in the transportation industries from April, 1931, when 9.8 per cent of inactivity was reported in the group, as a whole. Declines, on a much smaller scale, however, were recorded by navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs, while the situation for street and electric railway employees was nominally improved.

From retail clerks 4 reports were received in April, combining a membership of 1,154 persons, 2.9 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 3.4 in March and 2.1 in April, 1931.

Practically no variation from the previous month in the level of activity was shown by civic employees during April, according to the reports received from 74 associations, with a membership covering 8,667 persons. Of these, 484 were reported idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 5.6, contrasted with 5.5 per cent of unemployment in March. Employment, however, was much slacker for these workers than in April, 1931, when but 0.1 per cent of the membership reported was without work.

The miscellaneous group of trades with 126 unions, reporting a membership of 5,370 persons, at the close of April indicated an unemployment percentage of 20.8, in contrast with percentages of 21.5 in March and 14.1 in April, 1931. Stationary engineers and firemen, with a gain in employment of about 4 per cent, reported the most noteworthy expansion during the month reviewed, improvement on a smaller scale being recorded by theatre and stage employees, and barbers. On the other hand, slight employment recessions occurred among hotel and restaurant employees, and unclassified workers. Pronounced curtailment was evident among hotel and restaurant employees, and stationary engineers and firemen from April, 1931, and the level of activity for theatre and stage employees, and barbers was but slightly reduced. Unclassified workers, however, reported a much better situation than in April a year ago.

Adequate work was provided for fishermen during April as in the month preceding, while in April last year 2.4 per cent of the membership involved was reported idle.

Lumber workers and loggers showed an unemployment increase during April over the previous month, the 4 unions from which reports were tabulated with 717 members, indicating 26.1 per cent of inactivity, compared with 20.5 per cent in March. The situation was, however, more favourable than in April,

1931, when the percentage of idleness stood at 37.3.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1931, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for April of each year from 1919 to 1929, inclusive and for each month from January 1930, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for April, 1932

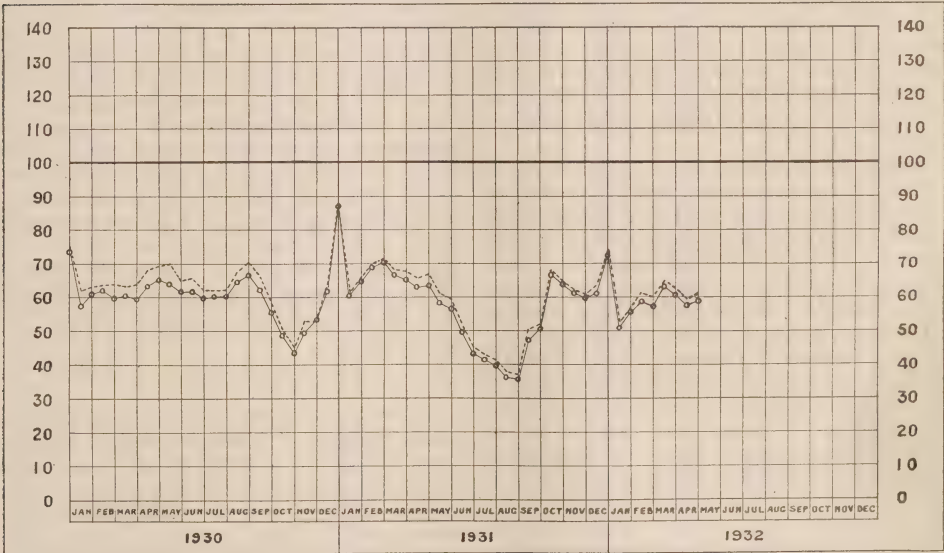
The volume of business transacted by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada during April, 1932, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a decline of 5 per cent when compared with that of the preceding month, while a loss of 17 per cent was likewise recorded when a comparison was made with April last year.

only group in which an increase was noted and of the losses recorded, those in services, logging, construction and maintenance and manufacturing were the most marked.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1930, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 appli-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o-o



Construction and maintenance was largely responsible for the decline from March, although logging and manufacturing also showed fewer placements. Gains were registered in all remaining groups, the largest being in farming and services, but these were not sufficient to offset in any great degree the marked decline previously mentioned. In comparison with April, 1931, farming was the

cations for employment registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. As may be seen from the graph, the curve, both of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications, declined during the first half of April but followed an upward course during the latter half of the month. At the close of the period, however, the levels attained



were considerably below those shown at the end of April a year ago, when the curve of vacancies was nearly six points and that of placements almost five points above those recorded at the close of the month under review. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 59.6 and 61.3 during the first and second half of April, respectively, in contrast with ratios of 65.5 and 66.8 during the corresponding periods of 1931. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 57.7 and 59.0, as compared with 63.1 and 63.5 during April, 1931.

The average number of vacancies reported daily to the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,345, as compared with 1,411 in the previous month and with 1,634 in April, 1931.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,225, as compared with 2,211 in March and with 2,467 in April last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during April, 1932, was 1,298, of which 464 were in regular employment and 834 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,371 during the preceding month. Placements in April last year averaged 1,562 daily, consisting of 547 placements in regular and 1,015 in casual employment.

During the month of April, 1932, the offices of the Service referred 35,517 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 33,744 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 12,066, of which 8,373 were of men and 3,693 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 21,678. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 26,882 for men and 8,079 for women, a total of 34,961, while applications for work numbered 57,830, of which 45,793 were from men and 12,037 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1922, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932 (four months)....	44,706	86,667	131,373

## NOVA SCOTIA

Orders listed at employment offices in Nova Scotia during April showed an increase of over 17 per cent in comparison with the preceding month but a loss of 12 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 16 per cent in placements in comparison with March, but a decline of nearly 12 per cent from April of last year. Fewer placements were made than in April, 1931, in all groups, except construction and maintenance, although services was the only division to show any appreciable loss. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 19; construction and maintenance, 206; trade, 35; and services, 470, of which 318 were of household workers. There were 94 men and 64 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during April, were 28 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 16 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 26 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decline of more than 13 per cent in comparison with April, 1931. Reduced placements in services were responsible for the decline from April of last year, as the changes in all other groups were small. The only industrial divisions in which a considerable number of placements were made were construction and maintenance with 87, and services 560, of which 414 were of household workers. During the month 62 men and 61 women were placed in regular employment.

## QUEBEC

There was an increase of nearly 12 per cent in the number of orders received by employment offices in the Province of Quebec when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of 7 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were 8 per cent higher than in March, but showed a nominal gain only when compared with April, 1931. There was a large increase in the number of placements in the services' group over April last year. Trade also showed improvement. These gains, however, were almost entirely offset by declines in other groups, of which that in construction and maintenance was the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufactur-

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1932

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place-ments same period 1931
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>796</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>115</b>
Halifax.....	465	32	640	432	35	397	822	41
New Glasgow.....	122	15	132	167	51	61	198	53
Sydney.....	209	0	209	209	72	137	144	21
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>690</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>186</b>
Chatham.....	44	0	78	44	0	44	251	78
Moncton.....	244	0	237	236	48	188	104	65
St. John.....	402	0	435	402	75	327	509	43
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>1,904</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>5,702</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>1,408</b>
Amos.....	0	4	56	0	0	0	54	2
Hull.....	131	0	377	129	111	18	114	210
Montreal.....	817	43	3,578	881	537	155	2,383	600
Quebec.....	576	166	1,027	1,114	387	119	4,89	324
Rouyn.....	23	0	51	23	23	0	19	2
Sherbrooke.....	217	7	365	210	206	4	58	137
Three Rivers.....	140	27	248	285	120	6	78	133
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>16,823</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>28,266</b>	<b>16,680</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>12,886</b>	<b>37,516</b>	<b>5,584</b>
Arden.....	10	0	110	10	10	0	0	.....
Belleville.....	83	0	118	80	33	47	224	26
Brantford.....	525	0	607	525	101	424	2,658	113
Chatham.....	89	16	109	72	29	43	884	52
Cobalt.....	18	0	60	19	16	3	86	123
Fort Frances.....	17	0	27	17	17	0	256	.....
Fort William.....	279	0	343	279	234	45	370	75
Guelph.....	185	31	257	197	43	126	1,207	69
Hamilton.....	537	31	1,126	544	180	338	3,429	286
Kingston.....	1,937	19	1,955	1,926	87	1,839	980	138
Kitchener.....	1,248	0	1,547	1,246	51	1,195	794	86
London.....	3,289	26	3,421	3,296	177	3,078	1,342	119
Niagara Falls.....	83	6	150	87	42	31	757	51
North Bay.....	58	0	187	58	41	17	370	62
Oshawa.....	868	0	964	864	97	767	773	54
Ottawa.....	798	103	1,855	792	341	313	2,982	397
Pembroke.....	197	0	361	197	79	118	68	162
Peterborough.....	104	11	212	105	60	34	520	84
Port Arthur.....	131	0	103	120	64	56	1,802	1,265
St. Catharines.....	125	5	494	122	41	81	2,356	29
St. Thomas.....	508	9	484	507	66	441	680	56
Sarnia.....	262	0	274	262	71	191	439	68
Sault Ste. Marie.....	86	3	684	97	27	54	301	41
Stratford.....	140	0	310	139	84	55	677	81
Sudbury.....	90	0	636	90	71	19	795	77
Timmins.....	89	0	165	89	34	55	297	67
Toronto.....	4,582	226	10,980	4,504	951	3,223	9,646	1,829
Windsor.....	485	25	827	436	143	293	2,823	174
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>4,185</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6,005</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>15,076</b>	<b>1,240</b>
Brandon.....	460	18	555	441	174	267	544	204
Dauphin.....	61	0	176	60	46	14	272	20
Portage la Prairie.....	54	0	55	54	50	4	0	.....
Winnipeg.....	3,610	2	5,819	3,669	1,767	1,874	14,260	1,016
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,876</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>3,199</b>	<b>2,763</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>1,487</b>
Estevan.....	179	3	161	160	137	23	103	29
Moose Jaw.....	807	45	768	790	413	351	716	332
North Battleford.....	95	0	122	90	71	19	78	77
Prince Albert.....	113	24	236	84	49	35	237	79
Regina.....	631	61	814	590	458	182	685	456
Saskatoon.....	461	32	485	414	337	77	757	271
Swift Current.....	194	1	154	189	144	45	293	118
Weyburn.....	238	22	231	231	103	128	25	45
Yorkton.....	158	3	228	155	65	90	61	80
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>3,787</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5,777</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>12,990</b>	<b>2,370</b>
Calgary.....	955	10	2,176	954	867	87	5,835	1,359
Drumheller.....	178	0	330	161	89	72	139	101
Edmonton.....	1,881	18	2,305	1,896	605	1,278	5,674	708
Lethbridge.....	485	6	672	478	125	353	890	101
Medicine Hat.....	288	0	294	296	173	123	452	101
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,900</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>3,993</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>2,364</b>	<b>4,559</b>	<b>675</b>
Cranbrook.....	49	0	197	49	46	3	149	39
Kamloops.....	56	4	239	51	22	23	67	30
Nanaimo.....	639	0	278	627	328	299	472	6
Nelson.....	99	0	136	100	92	8	15	79
New Westminster.....	66	0	156	66	51	15	139	25
Penticton.....	170	2	186	171	70	94	76	38
Prince George.....	33	0	74	33	33	0	20	13
Prince Rupert.....	13	0	45	13	10	3	263	4
Vancouver.....	999	5	3,523	1,107	771	258	2,674	327
Victoria.....	1,776	0	1,916	1,776	115	1,661	684	114
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>34,961</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>57,830</b>	<b>35,517</b>	<b>12,066</b>	<b>21,678</b>	<b>78,283</b>	<b>*13,123</b>
Men.....	26,882	239	45,793	26,852	8,373	18,330	69,435	9,459
Women.....	8,079	727	12,037	8,665	3,693	3,348	8,848	3,664

\*58 Placements effected by offices since closed.



ing, 81; logging, 47; construction and maintenance, 281; trade, 61; and services, 1,185, of which 906 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 594 of men and 790 of women.

#### ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders listed at Ontario offices during April, were nearly 11 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and over 22 per cent below the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 12 per cent when compared with March, and of almost 22 per cent in comparison with April, 1931. All industrial groups participated in the declines in placements from April last year, those in construction and maintenance, however, accounting for nearly 50 per cent of the loss and those in services over 25 per cent. Of the balance, the declines in farming, manufacturing and logging were the most important. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 442; logging, 134; farming, 786; transportation, 122; construction and maintenance, 10,417; trade, 343; and services, 3,787, of which 2,158 were of household workers. During the month 1,881 men and 1,309 women were placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

During the month of April, positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba were 3 per cent higher than in the preceding month, and 61 per cent above the corresponding month last year. A similar percentage of gain was recorded in placements when compared with April, 1931, and there was an increase of nearly 4 per cent over March this year. The increase in placements over April last year was due to work provided under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, as the only groups to show gains were construction and maintenance, and farming. Services showed a large decrease in placements while there were nominal changes only in the other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 42; farming, 928; construction and maintenance, 2,030; trade, 64; and services, 1,116, of which 923 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,559 men and 478 women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Employment offices in Saskatchewan were notified of nearly 45 per cent more vacancies during April than in the preceding month, but nearly 12 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a

gain of nearly 48 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decline of over 15 per cent in comparison with April, 1931. There was a considerable increase in the number of farm placements when comparison is made with April of last year, but the gain in this group was more than offset by a heavy decline in construction and maintenance, with smaller losses in services and logging. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 55; farming, 1,175; transportation, 28; construction and maintenance, 491; trade, 47; and services, 879, of which 636 were of household workers. There were 1,292 men and 485 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ALBERTA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during April, was over 12 per cent less than in the preceding month, and nearly 16 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements also declined over 12 per cent when compared with March, and nearly 15 per cent in comparison with April, 1931. Farming was the only group to show any appreciable gain in placements over April last year, and this increase was attributable to work provided under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act. Construction and maintenance showed the largest decline in placements, with somewhat smaller losses in logging and services. Changes in other groups were not important. The majority of placements made during the month were in the following groups: farming, 958; construction and maintenance, 2,101; and services, 633, of which 422 were of household workers. During the month 1,517 men and 342 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During April, orders received at employment offices in British Columbia called for nearly 22 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 14 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There were similar gains in placements under both comparisons. A large number of workers were sent to road construction camps which accounted for the increase in placements over April of last year. This gain was partly offset by declines in logging, services, transportation, farming and manufacturing. The changes in other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 30; logging, 47; farming, 84; construction

and maintenance, 3,054; trade, 42; and services, 697, of which 354 were of household workers. There were 1,374 men and 164 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Movement of Labour

During the month of April, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 12,066 placements in regular employment, 5,023 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 370 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 318 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 52 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Reduced transportation rate certificates granted by Ontario offices during April were 66 in number, 65 of which were provincial. Of these, 58 were issued to bushmen, the Port Arthur office transferring 39, Fort William 2, and Sudbury 17, to employment within their respective zones. From Hamilton, 2 saxophone players were conveyed to Belleville, and 1 metal pattern maker to Windsor, this zone also receiving 1 metal pattern maker from Toronto. On certificates received at Cobalt 2 miners journeyed to Port Arthur. The remaining provincial transfer was of an electrician's helper shipped from Toronto to a point in the Cobalt zone. The one worker going outside the province was a blacksmith, transported from Cobalt to Amos.

The Winnipeg office was responsible for all transfers effected in Manitoba during April, which aggregated 162. Of these 121 were to provincial points, and 41 to other provinces. Included in the former were 4 farm housekeepers and 1 hotel general going to Brandon, 1 farm housekeeper to Dauphin, and 85 farm hands, 5 farm domestics, 17 building construction labourers, 3 carpenters, 1 mill worker, 1 hotel cook, 1 bushman, 1 tractor operator, and 1 baker to various centres within the Winnipeg zone. Travelling outside the province were 2 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, 2 waitresses, 1 housekeeper, and 1 millwright bound for Port Arthur and vicinity, and 27 farm hands and 5 farm domestics for employment in Saskatchewan rural areas. In addition, 1 town housekeeper proceeded to Estevan.

Workers benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Saskatchewan during April were 19 in number, 17 of whom went to provincial employment. Of these, the Regina office was responsible for the transfer of one teacher to Swift Current, 1 farm hand each to the Yorkton and Prince Albert zones, and of 3 farm hands and 2 teachers to employment within the Regina zone. The Swift Current, North Battleford and Saskatoon zones each received 1 farm hand from Prince Albert, which office also despatched 2 saw-mill labourers within its own zone. From Saskatoon 1 farm hand proceeded to Swift Current, 1 hotel cook to Prince Albert and 2 farm hands to employment within the Saskatoon zone. The 2 persons travelling outside the province were farm domestics who secured their certificates at Saskatoon for transportation to Edmonton.

Business transacted by Alberta offices in April involved an issue of 107 certificates, 99 provincial and 8 interprovincial. A large share of the provincial movement originated at Edmonton, from which centre 5 farm hands were sent to Drumheller and 50 farm hands, 5 farm domestics, 5 highway construction labourers, 4 saw-mill workers, 3 hotel workers, 3 labourers, 2 miners, 1 housekeeper, 1 forest ranger, 3 steamship employees, 2 tractor men, 1 mechanic and 1 truck driver to employment at various centres throughout the Edmonton zone. In addition, the Calgary office was instrumental in transferring 5 farm hands to Drumheller, 1 farm hand, 2 farm housekeepers, and 1 lumber grader to Lethbridge, and 4 farm hands within the Calgary zone. The movement outside the province was of agricultural labour, the Edmonton office despatching 6 farm hands to Saskatoon and Medicine Hat, 2 farm hands to Swift Current.

Offices in British Columbia granted 16 certificates for reduced transportation during April, all to provincial centres. From Vancouver there were transfers of 4 saw-mill workers and 1 hotel waitress to Kamloops, 3 miners to Penticton, and 2 loggers, 1 hotel worker and 1 farm hand to centres in the Vancouver zone. The Penticton zone was also the destination of 2 loggers journeying from Nelson. In addition, Prince Rupert transferred 1 farm hand and 1 farm domestic to a point within its own zone.

Of the 370 workers who secured certificates for reduced transportation during April 210 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 152 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 4 by the Northern Alberta Railway, 3 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 1 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.



### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During April, 1932

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 61 cities which granted building permits valued at \$4,237,160 during April, as compared with \$3,323,602 in the preceding month, and \$13,495,165 in the same month last year. There was, therefore, an increase of \$913,555 or 27.5 per cent in the first comparison, but a decrease of \$9,258,005, or 68.6 per cent, as compared with April, 1931. In considering these figures, it should be noted that the wholesale costs of building materials have this year averaged much lower than in any of the past twelve years.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued some 450 permits for dwellings valued at over \$1,100,000 and for nearly 2,000 other buildings estimated to cost more than \$2,700,000. In addition, four cities—Brantford, Port Arthur, St. Boniface and Moose Jaw—reported that they had authorized engineering projects valued at approximately \$224,000. In March, authority was given for the erection of nearly 400 dwellings and 1,100 other buildings, valued at approximately \$900,000 and \$2,200,000, respectively, while five engineering projects valued at approximately \$128,000 were also reported.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued during April as compared with March, 1932, the greatest gain of \$345,583 taking place in Alberta.

As compared with April, 1931, New Brunswick reported an increase in the value of the building authorized, while the remaining provinces recorded decreases, that of \$3,107,498, or 78.9 per cent, in Quebec being most pronounced.

Of the larger cities, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver registered increases in the building authorized during April as compared with the preceding month, but declines as compared with April, 1931, while in Montreal there were decreases in both comparisons. Of the smaller centres, Sydney, Fredericton, Saint John, Shawinigan Falls, Chatham, Kingston, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, St. Thomas, Welland, Sandwich, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat reported increases in the value of the building represented by the permits issued, as compared with March, 1932, and April, 1931.

*Cumulative Record for First Four Months, 1920-1932.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during April and in the first four months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale

prices of building materials in the first four months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

#### ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS AS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	April, 1932	March, 1932	April, 1931
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward I'd—</b>			
Charlottetown.....			
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	213,207	55,850	1,179,865
*Halifax.....	108,256	50,560	1,117,945
New Glasgow.....	26,250	770	57,450
*Sydney.....	78,701	4,520	4,470
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	260,290	15,755	121,460
Fredericton.....	2,700	1,500	Nil
*Moncton.....	32,140	1,750	78,015
*Saint John.....	225,450	12,505	43,445
<b>Quebec.....</b>	830,064	950,393	3,937,562
*Montreal—*Maison-neuve.....	661,312	839,108	3,226,562
*Quebec.....	69,557	71,785	222,965
Shawinigan Falls.....	7,350	700	5,410
*Sherbrooke.....	17,600	14,000	300,700
*Three Rivers.....	31,970	24,150	38,295
*Westmount.....	42,275	650	145,630
<b>Ontario.....</b>	1,820,222	1,697,935	3,960,807
Belleville.....	17,125	2,400	21,700
*Brantford.....	35,361	20,028	41,478
Chatham.....	9,360	6,700	4,440
*Fort William.....	40,850	11,050	53,400
Galt.....	13,151	18,521	22,397
*Guelph.....	11,100	25,425	33,243
*Hamilton.....	97,750	113,500	389,300
*Kingston.....	88,910	12,645	54,485
*Kitchener.....	137,664	4,710	58,970
*London.....	87,180	79,060	214,220
Niagara Falls.....	36,002	690	34,260
Oshawa.....	8,685	1,475	6,475
*Ottawa.....	144,775	350,275	466,645
Owen Sound.....	4,600	Nil	15,000
*Peterborough.....	11,360	12,475	37,872
*Port Arthur.....	17,666	2,725	41,180
*Stratford.....	4,200	1,020	17,798
*St. Catharines.....	11,919	5,144	77,100
*St. Thomas.....	13,750	200	13,620
Sarnia.....	5,035	7,570	10,922
Sault Ste. Marie.....	9,453	12,067	29,245
*Toronto.....	817,173	588,646	1,734,630
<b>York and East York Townships.....</b>	157,188	385,509	471,855
Welland.....	21,080	5,750	19,620
*Windsor.....	10,625	13,475	44,190
East Windsor.....	Nil	994	990
Riverside.....		Nil	2,950
Sandwich.....	5,650	4,500	1,600
Walkerville.....	Nil	4,000	18,000
Woodstock.....	2,610	7,381	23,222
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	198,567	41,200	1,084,822
*Brandon.....	4,997	500	21,027
St. Boniface.....	54,370	4,850	14,445
*Winnipeg.....	139,200	35,850	1,049,550
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	195,477	218,325	795,781
*Moose Jaw.....	160,152	111,800	44,166
*Regina.....	18,175	94,500	110,995
*Saskatoon.....	17,150	12,025	640,620
<b>Alberta.....</b>	430,986	85,403	470,613
*Calgary.....	250,279	49,943	276,333
*Edmonton.....	160,400	31,410	173,085
Lethbridge.....	12,512	2,405	19,220
Medicine Hat.....	7,795	1,645	1,975
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	288,347	258,741	1,944,255
Kamloops.....	4,080	975	14,255
Nanaimo.....	1,225	8,215	1,945
*New Westminster.....	8,260	12,675	52,950
Prince Rupert.....	1,020	12,965	24,755
*Vancouver.....	211,950	186,715	1,730,635
North Vancouver.....	5,490	11,350	12,080
*Victoria.....	56,322	25,846	107,635
<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>	<b>4,237,160</b>	<b>3,323,602</b>	<b>13,495,165</b>
<b>*Total—35 cities.....</b>	<b>3,824,429</b>	<b>2,820,670</b>	<b>12,660,954</b>

Year	Value of permits issued in April	Value of permits issued in first four months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first four months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first four months (1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1932.....	4,237,160	12,901,288	31.1	79.2
1931.....	13,495,165	38,241,259	92.1	83.8
1930.....	16,978,076	46,471,338	111.9	96.2
1929.....	20,656,709	72,606,937	174.8	99.2
1928.....	18,606,167	51,769,505	124.6	96.8
1927.....	17,312,470	42,340,823	101.9	96.8
1926.....	19,044,499	41,538,073	100.0	101.7
1925.....	15,482,383	35,463,398	85.4	103.1
1924.....	13,689,101	31,737,100	76.4	111.6
1923.....	19,530,851	39,008,970	93.9	107.8
1922.....	15,833,688	34,513,861	83.1	136.9
1921.....	13,500,360	27,069,872	65.2	143.1
1920.....	15,648,915	34,558,901	83.2	

The aggregate for the first four months of this year was below the average for the months, January-April, in the years since 1920. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, however, was also decidedly lower than in any other year of the record.

Table 1 gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during April and March, 1932, and April, 1931. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. The summary showing the employment situation during April, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment throughout the country.

### Great Britain

Owing mainly to an increase in temporary stoppages in the coal mining and textile industries (except artificial silk yarn manufacture) employment showed a decline at 25th April as compared with 21st March. Employment also declined in iron and steel, tinplate, glass, and paper manufacture, in constructional engineering, in shipping service and in dock and harbour service. On the other hand, there was some improvement in the rubber industry, together with a further slight seasonal improvement in the building, tailoring, dressmaking, and distributive trades, and in hotel and boarding house service.

The decline in employment was most marked in the North-Eastern Division and in Wales, and there was also some decline in the Midlands and North-Western Divisions. In all these districts, and also in Scotland and Northern Ireland, employment was very bad. In London and the Southern Counties there was a slight improvement and employment was relatively moderate.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at April 25, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 21.4, as compared with 20.8 at March 21, 1932, and with 20.9 at April 27, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at April 25, 1932, was 17.3, as compared with 17.5 at March 21, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.1, as compared with 3.3. For males alone, the percentage at April 25, 1932, was 24.7, and for females 12.7; at March 21, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 24.1 and 12.5.

At April 25, 1932, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,031,888 wholly unemployed, 516,563 temporarily stopped, and 103,730 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,652,181. This was 84,849 more than a month before, and 132,068 more than a year before. The total included 2,135,967 men, 72,363 boys, 391,757 women and 52,094 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers, and of the percentages unemployed, with the figures for a month before and a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes.

The 2,031,888 wholly unemployed included 755,029 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years, and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become pay-



able in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 949,024 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 197,916 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments; and 129,919 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at April 25, 1932, was 2,712,355.

### United States

The Bureau of Labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor reports the changes in employment and earnings in April, 1932, as compared with March, 1932, based on returns made by 63,421 establishments in 16 major industrial groups, having in April 4,513,853 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$93,669,953. The combined totals of these 16 groups show a decrease of 2.7 per cent in employment and 5.1 per cent in earnings.

Increased employment was reported in 8 of these industrial groups. The most pronounced gain was shown in the canning and preserving group in which a seasonal increase of 29.6 per

cent in employment combined with an increase of 18.8 per cent in earnings, was reported. The building construction group reported a gain of 10.7 per cent in employment and 15.9 per cent in payrolls, while the crude petroleum, quarrying and non-metallic mining, and dyeing and cleaning groups also reported substantial gains in both employees and earnings. The increases in employment in the remaining groups—electric railroad operation, retail trade, and laundries—were small. In the eight groups in which decreased employment was shown, losses of less than 1 per cent in employment were reported in the telephone and telegraph, and the power and light groups, while decreases of less than 2 per cent were shown in wholesale trade and hotels. Employment decreased 3.6 per cent in manufacturing, 3.8 per cent in metalliferous mining, and 4.9 per cent in anthracite mining. The most pronounced decrease in number of workers (12.9 per cent) was shown in the bituminous coal mining industry.

In a statement in its official publication, the *Monthly Survey of Business*, of May 16, the American Federation of Labour estimated the number of unemployed in the United States at approximately 8,000,000 on that date.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they

are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain

either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed thereby by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representa-

tives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades



and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions, these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, those included under the "A" groups containing either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned, and those coming under the "B" group containing the Fair Wages Clause specified in the "B" Conditions as given above:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Dredging area at Penetanguishene, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 4, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,319. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging channel at Barrington Passage, Nova Scotia. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, May 7, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,800. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

##### *Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Perth, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa. Date of contract, May 28, 1932. Amount of contract, \$2,143. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in this contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Erection of a freight shed building at the dock situated on the west side of Welland Ship Canal near Westchester Avenue, St. Catharines, Ontario. Name of contractors, Aiken, Inness & MacLachlan, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ontario. Date of contract, May 19, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,912.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages, not less than	Hours of labour, not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$ 60	8
Carpenters.....	0 90	8
Compressor operators.....	0 60	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 50	8
Drill runners.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 45	8
Steam hoist engineers.....	0 75	8
Structural ironworkers.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Machinists.....	0 75	8
Painters.....	0 70	8
Riggers.....	0 65	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Welders and burners.....	0 55	8

Erection of a freight shed on the main dock of the port facilities at Churchill, Manitoba, using doors made by Richards-Wilcox Canadian Co., Ltd., of London, Ont. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, May

31, 1932. Amount of contract, \$92,379. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages, not less than per hour
Labourers.....	\$0 40
Firemen.....	0 45
Carpenters.....	0 75
Hoist runners.....	0 65
Loco. crane operators.....	0 75
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75
Painters.....	0 70
Structural steel workers.....	0 90
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 60
Glaziers.....	0 70

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in May, 1932, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
	\$ cts.
<i>Making metal dating stamp and type, brass crown seals, cancellors, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	489 98
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	156 01
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms.</i>	
Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont..	2,281 50
The Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q....	950 60
Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont....	621 15
Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q....	477 94
<i>Mail bag fittings.</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	180 00
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	510 13
Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Ont.....	1,347 41
Parmenter & Bulloch Co., Ltd., Gananoque, Ont.....	99 08
G. W. Sadler Belting Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	439 77
<i>Scales.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	112 00
<i>Letter Boxes, etc.</i>	
Amedee Lesieur, Montreal, P.Q.....	11,660 00
<i>Ink, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	39 55
<i>Letter Carriers' Satchels.</i>	
Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	983 58

### Contract in Group "B" (Interior fittings, etc.)

Delivery of 28 connecting lugs and their structural steel supports required to be mounted on the Canal Lock Gates, 82 feet 0 inches and 83 feet 4 13/16 inches high, Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractors, Montreal Locomotive Works, Ltd., Montreal, Que. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in this contract.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements, with their schedules of wages and working conditions, that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In the case of each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

HALIFAX, N.S. — CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES' EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local No. 83.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and from year to year until notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to 10 p.m.; thereafter and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for carpenters: 67½ cents per hour, and no carpenter will work for less without permission from the union. (The rate previously in effect was 73 cents per hour.)

HALIFAX, N.S. — CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES' EXCHANGE AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Local No. 215.

Agreement signed following strike (page 650 of this issue), to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933. The wage rate for 1933 will be settled by a conference between the parties in the spring of 1933.

Hours 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime and holidays: double time.

Wages for plasterers: 85 cents per hour (a reduction of 15 cents).

MONCTON, N.B. — CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local No. 715.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only local union members to be employed.



Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half from 6 p.m. on regular days and from 1 p.m. on Saturdays until midnight; all other overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time. Work on Labour Day, treble time.

Wages for electrical workers: 70 cents per hour. A journeyman when in charge of two or more journeymen will be paid 10 cents per hour extra.

One apprentice allowed in shops employing from one to five journeymen and an additional apprentice where from 6 to 10 journeymen are employed.

Wages per hour for apprentices: first year, 20 cents; second year, 28 cents; third year, 36 cents; fourth year, 50 cents.

For work out of the city, fare, board and travelling time to be paid by employer.

No journeyman to take contracts for himself; no journeyman to work after hours except by consent of the union and the employer.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the parties, to be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be final.

**ST. JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN FIRMS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 683.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week from October to May inclusive, and a 44-hour week from June to September inclusive.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: 65 cents per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour from the previous rate).

**QUEBEC, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC BUILDING TRADES UNIONS.**

Agreement to be in effect from May, 1932, to May, 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931, page 708, with the following exceptions:

Wages per hour for bricklayers, plasterers, masons, terrazzo experts and tile and marble setters have been reduced from \$1 to 90 cents per hour; carpenters 55 cents (formerly 55 and 60 cents). The wages for apprentices are no longer included in the wage scale. Other classes are paid at the same rate as for last year, that is: foremen carpenters, 70 cents and \$1; painters, 50 cents; tinsmiths and roofers, 50 cents; plumbers and electricians, 50 cents; labourers, 40 cents; mortar and celanite mixers, plaster mixers and hod carriers, 50 cents; cement finishers and polishers, 70 cents; wood lathers, 55 cents (or \$3 per thousand); metal lathers, 55 cents; stationary engineers on portable machines, 65 cents; drivers with one horse and cart, 55 cents; driver with two horses and cart, 80 cents.

**QUEBEC, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN PAINTING CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF PAINTERS.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1933. If either party wishes to abrogate or change the agreement, notice must be given by March 1, 1933.

Only union members to be employed or those willing to join the union. The business agent may visit the jobs.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; thereafter double time. No work on Sundays, Church holy days of obligation, St. Jean Baptiste Day or Labour Day.

Wages: 50 cents per hour.

One apprentice allowed to every ten journeymen with a maximum of three apprentices for each employer.

No strike or lockout until a dispute has been submitted to arbitration.

**QUEBEC, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN PLUMBING AND ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PLUMBERS AND ELECTRICIANS OF QUEBEC, INCORPORATED.**

Agreement to be in effect from May, 1932, to April 30, 1933. If either party wishes to abrogate or change the agreement, notice must be given by April 1, 1933.

Only union members to be employed or those willing to join the union. A shop steward allowed in each shop.

Hours: 9 per day, a 54-hour week, except during June, July and August when they will be 10 per day and 5 on Saturdays, a 55-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; thereafter double time. No work on Sundays and Church holy days of obligation, St. Jean Baptiste Day and Labour Day, except when urgent and necessary, when double time will be paid.

Wages: 50 cents per hour.

**QUEBEC, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN TERRAZZO, TILE AND MOSAIC CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF LABOURERS.**

Agreement to be in effect from May, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and for another year unless notice of change has been given before April 1, 1933.

Only union members to be employed or those willing to join the union. Shop stewards will be allowed on each job and the business agent of the union may visit the jobs.

Wages per hour: terrazzo decorators, 90 cents; terrazzo layers, 60 to 75 cents; rough cement layers, 50 to 60 cents; labourers, 40 cents; expert men on machines, 40 to 50 cents; expert tile layers, 90 cents; ordinary tile layers, 80 cents; tile layers (floors), 60 to 80 cents.

Penalties will be paid by any contractor employing non-union men or paying less than the minimum scale of wages.

No strike or lockout until a dispute has been referred to arbitration.

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS, LOCAL No. 23.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933. Either party desiring to renew it with or without change or amendment will give 90 days notice before the expiration date.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931, page 709, with the following exceptions:

Wages per hour for mechanics: 75 cents. Wages for improvers, 35, 45 and 60 cents per hour. (The previous rates were: mechanics 80 cents, improvers 40, 50 and 70 cents.)

The regular hours are unchanged at 44 per week.

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (EXCEPT NORTHWESTERN QUEBEC) AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.—WAGE SCALE AND TRADE RULES OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF SHOVELMEN AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 2 (MONTREAL).**

This schedule, which came into effect May 1, 1932, covers shovel crews, including draglines, back hoes, skimmers, clam shell and orangepeel cranes on open cut or digging, irrespective of motive power.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week.

Overtime: engineers time and one-half after 8 hours; firemen the same as engineers plus one and a half hours for raising steam and greasing; oilers straight time for overtime plus one hour for having machine ready before working time. Statutory holidays will be paid for if observed; but if required to work, a regular day's pay will be added to the regular pay for time worked. On Sundays, time and one-half for repair work; double time for digging or moving machine.

Wages per 48-hour week: shovel engineers \$52.80, shovel cranemen \$42.25, shovel firemen \$26.40, shovel oilers \$26.40; cranes, material and pile driving \$45.60. Wages per hour: hoist 1 drum 75 cents, hoist 2 and 3 drums 85 cents. Shovel crews are not to accept broken time basis of pay, except if finished before the end of the week, when they will be paid a full day's pay for any fraction of a day worked.

For work out of town, transportation will be furnished by employers.

**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO AND NORTHWESTERN QUEBEC.—WAGE SCALE AND TRADE RULES OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF SHOVELMEN AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 1 (TORONTO).**

This schedule which came into effect May 1, 1932, is the same as that in effect in the other part of the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, summarized above, with the exception of the wage scale which is as follows:

Wages for a 48-hour week: shovel engineers \$52.80; shovel cranemen \$42.25, shovel firemen \$31.70, shovel oilers \$26.40; cranes, material and pile driving \$45.60.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—EXCAVATING CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 793.**

Agreement to be in effect from March 17, 1932, to September 17, 1932, and thereafter until notice.

Only union members will be employed.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: time and one-half after 9 hours and for work on Sundays and holidays.

Wages per hour: engineers \$1.10, cranemen 90 cents, firemen and oilers 65 cents.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO DISTRICT, ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND DEALERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 353.**

The agreement which came into effect June 1, 1929, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 677, and November, 1926, page 1146, and which was amended as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1931, page 1356, has again been amended as from

June 1, 1932, to be in effect until June 1, 1933, as follows:

There are no longer two classes of journeymen, but all journeymen are to be paid \$1 per hour (previously \$1.25 for Class "A" and 85 cents for Class "B").

The clause, which provided that members of the employers' association will be given preference in the supply of union men and that the association will give preference of employment to union members, has been omitted, and it is now provided that the employers are to employ union members only.

The hours are unchanged at 40 per week.

**OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA MASTER SHEET METAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 47.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1929, page 1052, with the following exception:

Wages for journeymen: 90 cents per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour). Wages for junior journeymen; 65 cents per hour.

The regular hours are unchanged at 44 per week.

**KINGSTON, ONTARIO.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 115.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933.

This agreement is the same as that previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 834.

The rate of wages remains at 80 cents per hour with a 44-hour week.

**COBOURG, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 1071.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: 60 cents per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour).

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—MASTER PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 67.**

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1929, page 1053, and June, 1931, page 710, with the following exception:

Wages: \$1 per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour).

Hours are unchanged at 40 per week with single time pay for any necessary work on Saturday morning.



BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.—MASON AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND THE BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 9.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1933, and until notice.

Local union members to be given preference in employment.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; holidays double time. Work between noon Saturday and 8 a.m. Monday, time and one-half.

Wages: 90 cents per hour.

COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN CONTRACTOR AND THE BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 19.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1932, to June 1, 1933.

Hours: 9 per day, a 54-hour week.

Overtime and holidays, time and one-half; Sundays, double time.

Wages: 90 cents per hour.

FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 25.

Verbal agreement in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933. Notice to be given of any desired change.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Where three shifts are worked, they will be 7 hours with pay for 8 hours.

Overtime and all work on Sundays and holidays: double time.

Wages for bricklayers and masons: \$1 per hour (a reduction of 25 cents per hour). When men are brought in from another locality where the rate is higher, the higher rate will prevail.

For out of town work, transportation and travelling time during working hours to be paid by employers.

Safety measures are provided for.

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE HOD CARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABOURERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 627.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1933. Two months' notice to be given of any change.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Work on legal holidays at time and half rate.

Wages per hour: mortar mixers, 55 cents (a reduction of 15 cents), bricklayers' and stone

masons' labourers 50 cents (a reduction of 10 cents), all other labourers 45 cents (a reduction of 5 cents).

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—MASTER PAINTERS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 583.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1930, page 1092, as amended and noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931, page 711.

The wage rate is the same as that in effect since April 1, 1931, that is 75 cents per hour, with a 44-hour week.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF VANCOUVER AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER AND DISTRICT AND THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS OF CANADA, VANCOUVER AND NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

The rates of wages and working conditions agreed upon between the above organizations which were outlined in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 452, providing for 87½ cents per hour with an 8-hour day and a 5-day week, applied only to building, as pile drivers and floorlayers work under separate agreements.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 2404 (PILE DRIVERS, BRIDGE, WHARF AND DOCK BUILDERS) AND THE BRIDGE STRUCTURAL, ORNAMENTAL, RE-INFORCED IRON WORKERS, PILE DRIVERS' AND RIGGERS' UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL No. 1.

These schedules cover pile driving and heavy bridge, wharf and other heavy lumber construction work commonly carried out by pile drivers or bridgemen and will be in effect from May 2, 1932, to October 31, 1932.

Hours: 8 per day. When three shifts are worked, all three will be 7½ hours with 8 hours' pay.

Overtime: time and one-half for first two hours; thereafter double time. Double time for work on Sundays and holidays and also for Saturday afternoons. If called back to work after leaving, double time to be paid for time worked.

Wages per hour for bridgemen and pile drivers: 90 cents per hour; foremen \$1.12½.

Transportation to be paid to jobs where fare is in excess of 25 cents.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1932

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

**T**HE movement in prices during the month was again downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$6.90 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$7.22 for April; \$8.54 for May, 1931; \$11.17 for May, 1930; \$10.94 for May, 1929; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.43 for May, 1914. The decrease was due mainly to substantially lower prices of eggs and butter, although the prices of beef, veal, pork, milk, tea and potatoes were also lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.45 at the beginning of May as compared with \$17.09 for April; \$18.82 for May, 1931; \$21.49 for May, 1930; \$21.21 for May, 1929; \$20.57 for May, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower due to a seasonal decrease in the price of anthracite coal. Considerable decrease in rent was reported from several localities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was again lower at 67.7 for May as compared with 68.4 for April; 73.0 for May, 1931; 89.7 for May, 1930; 93.4 for May, 1929; 98.5 for May, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.2 for May, 1914. One hundred and seven prices quotations were lower, sixty-five were higher and three hundred and thirty were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group because of lower prices for barley, corn, flax, rye, bran and shorts, which more than offset increases in the prices of oats, wheat, flour, oatmeal and rolled oats; the Animals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for hides, leather, hogs, butter and eggs, which more than offset advances in the prices of canned salmon, lambs and fresh meats; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due mainly to lower prices for raw cotton, jute, silk and wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, mainly because of decreased prices for lath and certain lines of lumber; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products

group, because of declines in the prices of antimony, copper, lead and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to lower prices for imported bituminous coal, which more than offset advances in the prices of gasoline, coal oil and anthracite coal; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of declines in the prices of borax and copper sulphate. The Iron and its Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former due mainly to lower quotations for coffee, bran, shorts, cured meats and butter, which more than offset higher prices for flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, potatoes and anthracite coal, and the latter due to declines in the prices of flax, barley, hogs and raw cotton, which more than offset higher quotations for wheat, oats, lambs and sulphur.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods declined, because of lower prices for barley, flax, hogs, eggs and copper. Lower prices for bran, shorts, leather, butter and cured meats caused a decline in the group of fully and chiefly manufactured goods. Canadian farm products, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin declined, while articles of marine origin were slightly higher.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quantity for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with working-men's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915



when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but

more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1921, quarterly from 1922 to 1930 and monthly since January, 1931. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4, 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1931. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of

(Continued on page 728)

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(t) 1900	(t) 1905	(t) 1910	(t) 1913	May 1914	May 1918	May 1920	May 1921	May 1922	May 1923	May 1925	May 1927	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	May 1931	Apr. 1932	May 1932
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.2	73.4	78.6	71.2	59.6	56.0	58.6	63.6	67.8	72.6	74.6	58.6	49.8	49.6
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	32.4	52.6	50.4	43.6	33.4	30.2	31.6	35.8	40.2	45.0	48.0	32.8	26.8	26.6
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.1	27.4	26.4	23.0	19.0	17.9	17.9	20.0	21.6	24.0	24.4	18.2	14.6	13.5
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.8	34.9	36.2	31.8	28.7	27.6	29.6	30.3	30.0	31.5	32.3	26.9	22.1	22.5
Pork, leg.	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	19.9	37.1	39.1	33.6	30.0	26.1	28.4	28.8	25.2	30.2	30.4	22.5	15.3	15.0
Pork, salt.	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.0	68.4	71.6	65.0	52.2	50.4	51.4	53.6	50.8	54.2	54.4	46.4	31.8	30.8
Bacon, break-																			
fast.	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.7	50.0	54.4	51.4	40.8	39.1	38.6	39.8	35.2	38.2	40.4	30.9	17.8	17.2
Lard, pure.	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	72.0	77.0	50.6	40.0	45.2	49.0	43.8	43.4	45.8	42.6	32.2	23.0	23.0
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	25.8	43.9	55.0	36.5	32.7	33.4	34.0	35.1	35.8	35.0	35.1	25.4	24.7	19.5
Eggs, storage.	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	25.1	34.8	48.3	33.4	30.0	30.6	30.3	31.1	31.6	30.7	31.1	20.9	19.9	15.1
Milk.	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	53.4	72.0	90.0	86.4	72.6	69.6	71.4	70.8	72.0	73.2	74.4	67.8	60.0	59.4
Butter, dairy.	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	55.0	55.2	96.2	131.0	102.8	77.4	80.2	73.6	87.8	84.4	88.4	73.2	57.8	51.8	42.8
Butter, cream-																			
ery.	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	32.7	53.4	72.5	59.2	45.5	44.4	40.9	49.1	46.7	48.4	40.1	32.8	31.1	24.5
Cheese, old.	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	33.1	40.2	39.6	30.7	33.6	33.5	33.0	33.8	33.9	32.6	22.6	22.1	22.0
Cheese, new.	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.8	30.3	37.8	37.9	27.9	33.6	33.1	33.0	33.8	33.9	32.6	22.6	22.1	22.0
Bread.	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	117.0	138.0	124.5	105.0	100.5	118.5	114.0	115.5	115.5	94.5	92.0	90.0	90.0
Flour, family.	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	68.0	80.0	64.0	49.0	45.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Roll'd Oats.	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.5	40.0	41.5	31.0	27.5	27.5	30.5	30.0	31.5	31.5	30.0	25.0	23.0	24.0
Rice.	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.6	22.0	34.2	21.6	19.0	20.6	21.6	21.8	21.0	20.8	20.4	18.8	17.0	17.2
Beans, hand-																			
picked.	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.0	34.2	23.8	18.0	17.6	17.4	16.6	16.2	17.4	24.0	18.6	12.2	8.6	8.6
Apples, evapor-																			
ated.	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.9	22.4	29.2	21.4	23.5	20.3	20.7	19.3	21.1	21.3	20.8	17.7	16.1	16.1
Prunes, med-																			
ium size.	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.2	17.7	27.6	19.2	19.2	18.6	15.4	14.8	13.4	13.5	16.3	11.9	11.0	10.8
Sugar, granula-																			
ted.	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.0	43.2	86.8	50.8	32.0	51.2	34.8	33.6	32.4	29.2	27.6	25.2	24.0	24.0
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.2	20.2	40.8	24.0	15.2	24.4	16.6	15.8	15.2	13.8	13.2	12.0	11.6	11.4
Tea, black.	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.1	14.2	16.5	14.0	13.6	16.4	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.7	16.5	13.8	12.7	11.6
Tea, green.	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.4	13.6	17.0	14.7	15.2	16.4	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.7	16.5	13.8	12.7	11.6
Coffee.	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	10.7	15.1	14.1	12.9	13.5	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.2	14.5	12.5	11.0	10.8
Potatoes.	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	43.7	62.0	204.9	41.1	45.9	43.0	45.5	54.9	57.9	41.0	88.7	36.1	22.4	21.8
Vinegar.	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1.0	9	1.0	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	9
<b>All Foods.</b>		<b>\$ 5.48</b>	<b>\$ 6.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 7.34</b>	<b>\$ 7.43</b>	<b>\$ 12.66</b>	<b>\$ 16.65</b>	<b>\$ 12.25</b>	<b>\$ 10.22</b>	<b>\$ 10.36</b>	<b>\$ 10.48</b>	<b>\$ 10.76</b>	<b>\$ 10.80</b>	<b>\$ 10.94</b>	<b>\$ 11.17</b>	<b>\$ 8.54</b>	<b>\$ 7.22</b>	<b>\$ 6.90</b>
Starch, laundry	1 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Coal, anthra-	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.2	71.5	99.5	112.3	107.5	111.5	102.8	102.5	101.3	100.9	100.5	98.7	100.3	97.6
Coal, bitumin-	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.4	57.7	70.0	77.9	67.8	72.4	64.0	63.9	63.3	62.9	63.1	61.7	60.3	59.8
ous.	" "	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	40.9	67.3	79.5	88.0	77.7	79.5	76.7	76.0	76.1	76.6	75.8	75.0	69.0	69.1
Wood, hard.	" cd.	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.7	49.7	60.7	65.3	58.0	59.4	56.2	55.6	55.7	55.1	53.8	54.6	49.7	49.9
Wood, soft.	" "	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	22.4	27.1	35.6	37.9	31.6	31.2	30.5	31.7	31.1	31.0	31.0	29.6	27.3	27.4
Coal oil.	1 gal.																		
<b>Fuel and</b>		<b>\$ 1.50</b>	<b>\$ 1.63</b>	<b>\$ 1.76</b>	<b>\$ 1.91</b>	<b>\$ 1.87</b>	<b>\$ 2.73</b>	<b>\$ 3.45</b>	<b>\$ 3.81</b>	<b>\$ 3.43</b>	<b>\$ 3.54</b>	<b>\$ 3.30</b>	<b>\$ 3.30</b>	<b>\$ 3.29</b>	<b>\$ 3.27</b>	<b>\$ 3.24</b>	<b>\$ 3.20</b>	<b>\$ 3.07</b>	<b>\$ 3.04</b>
<b>Light*.</b>																			
<b>Rent.</b>	1/2 mo.	<b>\$ 2.37</b>	<b>\$ 2.89</b>	<b>\$ 4.05</b>	<b>\$ 4.75</b>	<b>\$ 4.88</b>	<b>\$ 4.65</b>	<b>\$ 6.29</b>	<b>\$ 6.73</b>	<b>\$ 6.89</b>	<b>\$ 6.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.90</b>	<b>\$ 6.85</b>	<b>\$ 6.91</b>	<b>\$ 6.96</b>	<b>\$ 7.03</b>	<b>\$ 7.04</b>	<b>\$ 6.77</b>	<b>\$ 6.47</b>
<b>††Totals.</b>		<b>\$ 9.37</b>	<b>\$ 10.50</b>	<b>\$ 12.79</b>	<b>\$ 14.02</b>	<b>\$ 14.21</b>	<b>\$ 20.09</b>	<b>\$ 26.44</b>	<b>\$ 22.84</b>	<b>\$ 20.57</b>	<b>\$ 20.90</b>	<b>\$ 20.73</b>	<b>\$ 20.95</b>	<b>\$ 21.04</b>	<b>\$ 21.21</b>	<b>\$ 21.49</b>	<b>\$ 18.82</b>	<b>\$ 17.09</b>	<b>\$ 16.45</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.26	12.46	15.56	12.53	10.37	10.96	10.62	10.72	10.74	10.93	11.17	9.06	7.80	7.30	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.59	15.41	11.39	9.37	9.69	9.66	10.07	9.62	9.89	10.50	8.46	6.96	6.85		
New Brunswick.	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.26	12.30	15.96	12.46	10.21	10.77	10.38	10.71	10.79	10.79	10.99	8.46	6.77	7.28	
Quebec.	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	6.86	12.23	15.70	11.61	9.62	9.86	9.80	9.91	9.93	10.15	10.31	7.78	6.79	6.34	
Ontario.	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.06	12.60	16.90	12.19	10.13	10.20	10.27	10.83	10.86	10.86	11.15	8.44	7.10	6.76	
Manitoba.	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	7.84	12.39	16.46	12.15	10.11	9.77	10.13	10.14	10.50	10.58	10.86	8.02	7.01	6.75	
Saskatchewan.	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.04	12.66	16.21	12.38	10.15	10.24	10.77	10.91	10.87	11.27	11.24	8.19	7.04	6.71	
Alberta.	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	7.83	12.91	17.03	12.02	9.85	9.92	10.72	10.74	10.81	11.25	11.37	8.33	6.81	6.64	
British Columbia.	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.04	13.34	17.55	13.27	11.47	11.28	11.86	11.79	11.88	12.07	12.36	9.58	7.96	7.72	

†December only. ‡Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt meat, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	24.8	20.1	18.6	13.3	10.5	13.5	22.5	15.0	15.4	17.2	20.4	36.4
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	27.2	22.2	19.0	15.1	11.9	11.1	20.3	17.5	17.8	16.1	19.5	34.0
1—Sydney.....	26	21.8	20.3	16.1	13.5	12	18	16.3	18.1	16.4	18.4	32.9
2—New Glasgow.....	25.8	21.7	18.5	11.3	9.7	10.7	20	16.7	19.6	15	18	33.6
3—Amherst.....	25	20	15	12	10			17.5	16.2	17.5	20	
4—Halifax.....	31.4	22.3	23	16.3	13.4	11.8	23.3	18.2	15.4	16.1	19.5	32.6
5—Windsor.....	30	25	20	10	15				17.5	15	20.7	
6—Truro.....	25	22.5	17.5	15	10	10	20	19	20	16.5	20.2	36.9
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22	20.6	19.1	14.2	12.9	12		15.4	14.6	17.6	20.7	30
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	30.2	22.2	23.0	15.0	11.8	13.8	21.4	17.9	18.2	17.0	19.5	37.2
8—Moncton.....	29.4	23.2	23	15.7	12.6	16.3		17.7	16.2	16	18.6	36.7
9—Saint John.....	30.3	21.3	21.8	15.7	11.8	15.7	20.3	17.5	17.5	16.9	18.9	37.2
10—Fredericton.....	33.7	24.4	25.8	14.5	12.9	11	22.5	18.7	21.2	18	21.1	39.3
11—Bathurst.....	27.5	20	21.5	14.2	10	12		17.5	18	17	19.3	35.5
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	20.6	18.7	18.4	11.9	7.8	19.8	13.0	14.6	17.7	19.4	37.5	
12—Quebec.....	24.9	22.2	18.4	15.2	8.6	7.4	21.3	13.7	14.7	19.2	21.1	32.2
13—Three Rivers.....	18.6	19.3	17.5	11.3	7.8	8.6	14.3	13.5	17.7	19	23.2	38
14—Sherbrooke.....	21.7	19.4	22.2	14.7	9.8	8.4		12.9	16.4	17.7	19.6	37.6
15—Sorel.....	20	17.5	20	9	6	11		14	18	18	20	40
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.4	15	14.8	10.6	6.9	8.3	21.7	12	12.6	18.2	20.6	35.5
17—St. John's.....	21.7	20	18.2	11.4	7.7	7.2	18	14.4	12.8	16.7	16.6	40
18—Thetford Mines.....	15	14	11.5	11.5	6	12		10.5	16.4	20		
19—Montreal.....	27	21.6	23.1	11.9	9	5.2	23.7	13.9	12.3	15.7	17.2	38.9
20—Hull.....	20.5	19.5	20.2	11.4	8.3	7.1	19.6	14.7	14.1	14.5	16	37.6
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	25.1	20.1	18.4	13.4	10.6	14.7	22.7	15.0	15.0	15.9	19.2	35.1
21—Ottawa.....	26.3	20.4	20.4	14.1	9.6	9.3	22.1	14.6	12.4	15.5	18.1	36.1
22—Brockville.....	27.7	22	19.7	12.5	8.7	9.8	25	13.7	13.2	18.8	22	36.3
23—Kingston.....	26.1	19.8	20.7	14.8	9.9	8.9	25.1	14.4	13.3	15.4	18.5	33.1
24—Belleville.....	20.5	16.5	16.8	12.7	7.5	13	21	14	13	18.3	20.5	35.3
25—Peterborough.....	25.4	20.1	18.8	14	10.4	14.4	20.4	14.9	14.5	13.5	16.5	32.7
26—Oshawa.....	24.6	20	16.6	12.6	12.5	15.3	22.5	13.7	14.2	14.8	19	34.3
27—Orillia.....	23.2	18.4	17.4	14.2	11.4	15.8	24	16.2	15.8	15.5	18.5	34.7
28—Toronto.....	28	21.8	21.3	13.7	12	15.1	23.1	15.3	13.3	17.2	18.4	38.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	25	20.7	21.7	15.7	9.7	18		15	15.5	17.4	20	35.7
30—St. Catharines.....	23.6	19.3	19.8	12.7	9.3	14.1	24.4	14	13	14.6	16.9	33.9
31—Hamilton.....	26.8	21.9	20.9	15.1	13.2	16.9	21.8	14.5	15	17	19.3	35.7
32—Brantford.....	24.7	20.4	18.2	13.6	9.1	14.5	25.6	15.4	15	15.2	18.3	33.8
33—Galt.....	28.7	21.7	20.7	15.5	13.2	20.5	28			16.7	19.5	34.9
34—Cueph.....	23.9	19.4	17.5	12.8	11.9	15	17.3	13.8	15	14.6	18.2	33.3
35—Kitchener.....	23.3	19.7	16.3	13.3	10.7	14.3	25	14	15.5	13.6	16.8	34
36—Woodstock.....	26.5	21.2	18.4	12.7	10.5	15.1		14.9	12.5	13.9	17.2	32.8
37—Stratford.....	25	20	17.2	12.5	10.8	15	25	13.7		15.2	17.3	34.5
38—London.....	25.1	20.2	18.2	12.7	9.2	12.8	22.5	15.4	13.6	15.6	18.8	35.7
39—St. Thomas.....	25.3	20.4	17.7	13.5	11.6	14.1	22.2	15.2	13.2	15.7	18	34.9
40—Chatham.....	23.2	19.5	16.7	13.2	10.9	16.2	20.1	14.9	13.5	13.8	17.9	34.6
41—Windsor.....	23.7	18.3	17.6	13.1	10.9	13.4	24.2	14.4	12.8	13.9	17.1	36.2
42—Sarnia.....	23.7	19	17.7	14.2	11.4	16.2	21.7	14.2	16.2	14.6	18.4	35.2
43—Owen Sound.....	22.2	17.7	18	12	9.4	15	15	14.5	18	15	17.9	34.5
44—North Bay.....	26	21.3	16.6	11.4	9.4	14.2	25	15.2	15	16.1	20.1	36.9
45—Sudbury.....	23.8	20	17	12	10	15.7	22.7	16.2	15.2	15.2	18.8	36
46—Cobalt.....	29	20.7	16.5	12	10.5		18	19	20	17.9	21.2	33.7
47—Timmins.....	28.6	23.6	20.4	15	11.9	20.2	25	18	18	17.1	20.7	40.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	25	19.7	18	14.1	10.8	14.5	20	14.8	16.4	18	21.1	37.3
49—Port Arthur.....	24	19.5	17.2	13.2	10.2	12.7	25	16.5	19.5	18.6	22.5	35.6
50—Fort William.....	23.3	18.5	17.7	12.6	10.8	15	23.3	15.1	17.9	18.8	25.3	35.6
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	23.8	18.4	18.2	12.8	9.8	12.0	23.9	15.3	12.8	18.9	22.0	35.6
51—Winnipeg.....	25.6	18.7	18.1	12.2	10.2	10.6	24.3	15.8	14.2	19.3	22.4	35.1
52—Brandon.....	22	18	18.2	13.3	9.4	13.4	23.5	14.8	11.3	18.4	21.5	36.1
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	23.7	18.3	16.6	11.8	9.2	12.9	21.7	14.4	12.5	17.8	21.8	36.9
53—Regina.....	24.2	18.4	16.3	11.1	8.8	11.9	21.8	13.9	12	17.7	21.4	36.2
54—Prince Albert.....	19.7	15.6	14.9	10.3	7.2	11.2	21.9	11.8	10.9	16.9	20.9	34.4
55—Saskatoon.....	25.7	20.1	17.7	12.1	8.3	13.3	20.7	13.5	12	17.5	22.4	37.1
56—Moose Jaw.....	23.4	18.7	16.9	11.7	9.5	13.7	21.1	12.6	14.0	18.7	22.0	36.7
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	22.7	18.5	18.8	12.6	10.5	15	21.6	13.9	17.5	20.6	24.4	36.2
57—Medicine Hat.....	22.5	18.2	15	11.6	8.2	11.6	20.5	13.5	13	18.3	21.6	37
58—Drumheller.....	24.1	19.2	17.7	10.8	9.2	13.6	21.4	11.9	17	17.9	21.3	35.2
59—Edmonton.....	24	18.4	16.2	11.6	10.2	14	20.6	11.8	12.5	18	19.9	35.7
60—Calgary.....	23.8	19.2	17	12	9.6	14.1	21.4	11.9	10	18.7	22.7	39.2
61—Lethbridge.....	21.7	19.1	14.0	12.8	17.4	26.0	16.1	17.7	20.5	25.0	41.5	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	26	20	18.7	13.8	12.5	16.3	25	14.3	14.9	18.3	25.4	42.4
62—Fernie.....	25	21	17.5	13.7	11	17.2	27.2	15.5	17	18.6	24.2	40.5
63—Nelson.....	23.6	20.5	17	13.4	12.9	16.5	25	16	20	21.4	25	40
64—Trail.....	26.7	18	18.6	13.5	12.8	15.1	25.4	15.4	18.9	20.1	23.1	39.9
65—New Westminster.....	27.8	22	20.1	14	14.3	17.6	26.4	15.3	19.2	21.4	25.5	42.6
66—Vancouver.....	27.5	22.6	19.8	13.3	12.5	17.5	26.1	16.3	13.1	19.3	22.3	41.3
67—Victoria.....	28.5	24.3	21.2	15.8	15.7	21.5	27.2	16.6	17.5	22.3	27.3	43.9
68—Nanaimo.....	25.7	21.2	19.6	14.3	10.9	17.8	25.5	19.5	20.8	22.7	27.1	41.7

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1932

Fish								Eggs				Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt $\pi$ bone, sea, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17-5	23-8	16-5	16-1	53-4	18-8	18-1	25-4	11-5	19-5	15-1	9-9	21-4	24-5	
11-5				51-2	14-1	14-9	18-7	12-6	22-6	17-6	10-3	24-0	27-4	
9				48-7	14-5	14	18-3	11-4	28-7	22-6	a 12-9	25	26-1	
10				40	14	11-5	19-3	12-2	20-1	13-6	9-12	23	26-4	
12				48-7	14-5	15	18-7	12-7	17-6			25-2	28-3	
				60	13-7	14	16-5	12-1	23-7	15	a 11-5		26-5	
	30			60	14-3		21-2	13-3	21-7		10	22-5	28-3	
15				50	13-8	20	18-2	13-6	23-5	19	8	24-3	28-6	
12	25			55	15-5		27-5	14-3	19-3	13-8	8	21	25-5	
13-7	28-3			56-4	15-7	16-4	24-6	12-2	20-9	15-2	10-5	23-2	26-8	
13-4	30			57-5	15-9	17-5	25-9	12-4	19-1	15-1	10	24-8	26	
	30			55	13-6	14-4	23	10-9	23-4	18-7	12	23-2	27-9	
14	25			56-7	16-7	17-2	25	13-3	20-1	15	10	24-6	28-3	
					16-5					12	10	20	25	
					18-8	19-0	16-8	12-3	22-1	18-1	8-5	19-2	21-5	
					18-1	18-3	22-2	12	25-5	20-1	b 12	18-5	21-6	
					20	20	20-5	13-5	22-5	19	b 9		21-3	
					20	18	15-6	11-8	22-1	18	a 7-7	17-5	19-9	
							12-7	12-2	18	15		21	15	
					19	18-5	13-2	11-6	20	17-1	b 5	20	16	
					20	18	18-3	11-7	19	17	b 6		17	
						20	12-9	13-4	20	17-9	8	18-8	22-4	
					16-8	19-4	22-1	11-2	28-9	22-1	10	22-2	23-8	
					20	13-8	13-4	22-9	16-9	10	10	18-3	20-4	
17-7	24-7	29-4		56-5	18-3	17-3	28-6	11-2	18-9	14-9	9-8	21-6	24-2	
18	27-3	24	10		21-3	17-4	30-7	10-7	21-7	16-1	10-1	22-5	21	
	25	15			19	17-5	27-6	12-3	15-8		8		24	
	25	25			18-2	18-5	23-3	11-5	19-5	13-7	8	19-3	21-6	
							29-1	10-9	15-4	11-7	a 7-8	23-8	23-8	
					20		22	13-2	16-2	13-1	9	21-5	23-6	
		16-5			20		27	11-5	18-8	14-3	b 10	23	24-5	
							30-7	11-4	15-6	11-9	10	22-4	25	
						16-3	31-1	11-7	22-9	17-7	10	20-7	25-5	
					19	21	28-8	11-2	19-7		10		25-2	
					18-7		33-6	10-4	20-6	18-2	10	23-4	24-3	
					17-3	20	34-8	10-7	21-1	18	10	22	25-7	
					18	15-1	27-6	10-2	17-6	14-4	9	22-5	23-2	
					17	18-1	26-2	11-2	17-3	13-6	10	20-5	24-8	
					15		26-7	10	17-5	13-7	10	21-3	24-1	
							24-5	10	16-8	13-5	9	21-3	24-2	
					19-5	15	25-6	9-9	16	12-2	8	23	23-9	
					18-2	18	27-7	11-1	15-2	11-7	8	19-7	22-6	
					17-7	16	28-4	11-4	16-5	12-6	9	22-4	24-1	
	20	28			18-8	17	34-9	11-2	16-9	13-9	10	24-7	24-4	
	25	25			17-7	18	28-3	10-4	12	9	9	22-4	24-4	
					20		32-7	10-3	17-6	14-7	10	20	24-4	
					18-7		31-7	10-7	16-5	13-2	9	21	24-7	
					15	18	28-4	9-9	17	13-9	10	22	24-5	
					15	15	34-8	11-6	19-8		11	23-1	24-1	
	20						20-9	12-5	24-2	19-7	13	20-3	23-8	
	25				20	18	28-6	13-8	28-7	20-5	10		25-6	
	25				20-8	18-5	20-3	13-8	24-7	20	a 13-3		25-3	
					15		36-6	11-6	22	18-5	10	17	24	
					18	17	30-5	11-7	21-1	16	a 11-1	24	25-2	
					20	14-2	23-9	10-9	21-7	16-7	a 11-1	20-7	24-9	
	25-7	13-9			20-0	18-1	25-7	10-7	18-4	13-6	10-0	22-5		
	26-6	15-2			20	19-1	28	10-8	21-7	15-4	b 10		23-3	
20-5	24-8	12-5			20	17	23-3	10-6	15	11-7	10	18-8	21-6	
21-2	23-3	11-2	13-5		23-2	19-6	23-9	10-6	15-1	11-2	9-8	17-3	21-6	
	20	23-2			22-5	19-3	33	9-8		12-7	10	18	20-6	
23-3	23-3	11-5			22-5	19-3	20-4	11-1	15	12	9	18-3	23-6	
20-1	22-5	12			22-7	14-8	19-4	10-1	16-2	10-9	10	17	21-3	
21-5	24-2				25	25	23-1	11-4	14	9-3	10	16	20-9	
21-9	23-8	11-0	16-8		24-1	20-6	25-4	9-5	15-7	10-9	9-6	18-6	23-9	
	25					22-5	23-4	10	12-9	9-2	10	19-2	25-2	
23-3	21	13	16-5		25	20-7	20-8	8-7	15	9-8	10	16-5	23-7	
	22-1	11	16		19-7	18-7	21-6	9-8	15-6	10-8	a 9-1	18-7	23-1	
21-7	25-7	10	18		25	21-5	26-2	9	18-8	12-4	a 9	20	23-7	
19-5	25	10			26-7	19-5	35	10-1	16-4	12-3	10	18-8	23-6	
18-8	19-3		17-8		21-2	20-0	29-3	12-0	20-7	16-1	11-5	24-0	27-6	
25	30	25			23-3	23-3	25-4	11-7	21-4	15	a 12-5	25	26-6	
19-5	30	20			24-5	22	24-2	13-1	21-3	15-1	a 12-5	20	25-2	
20	23	18			23-2	21	26-7	12-9	20-6	16-5	a 12-5	25	26-8	
15	15				21-5	18-1	26-4	10-7	20-4	16-4	a 8-3	24-4	27-3	
11-4	14-8		13-7		19-4	16-8	33-4	10-6	19-7	15-9	a 8-3	23-7	27-2	
9-6	16-9		12-5		21-2	19-8	25-7	10-1	19-6	16-4	a 12-5	25-1	28-8	
							32-5	12-2	18-6	14-7	a 12-5	25	29-5	
	13-1				15	19-3	40	14-5	23-6	19	a 12-5		29-2	



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>6.0a</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>
1—Sydney.....	19.4	6.7	15.4	3.5	4.8	7.7	13.2	10.1	10.1	10.2
2—New Glasgow.....	19.5	6.7	14	3.6	5	8.3	12.2	10	9.8	10
3—Amherst.....	20	6.7	14.7	3.7	4.3	10	15	10	10	10
4—Halifax.....	20.6	6.7	15	3.5	5	9.2	12.5	10.4	10.5	10.4
5—Windsor.....	21.7	6.7	14.5	4	5.3	8.7	15	10.8	10.8	10.8
6—Truro.....	21	6.7	15.2	3.7	4.8	9.1	12.8	10.2	10.2	10.2
7—P. E. I.—Charlottetown.....	19.3	6.7	15	3.4	4.7	9.5	15	13.2	11.6	12.9
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>
8—Moncton.....	20.1	6.7-7.3	14.6	3.6	4.7	10.6	13	10	10	10
9—Saint John.....	18.8	7.3	14.2	3.3	4.7	8.4	11.7	10.5	9.5	9.4
10—Fredericton.....	20.8	6.7-7.3	14.4	3.6	5	7.6	14.1	10.2	10	10.2
11—Bathurst.....	19	6.7	12	3.5	.....	7.5	12	9	9	9
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>
12—Quebec.....	21.8	6.7	13.9	3.4	5.1	8.6	11.4	9.8	9.8	10
13—Three Rivers.....	20.6	4.4-7	14	3.1	4.3	7	10.9	9.7	10.9	10.8
14—Sherbrooke.....	18.8	5	12.7	3.1	5.2	8	12.6	9.7	9.7	10.5
15—Sorel.....	18	.....	14.5	2.6	4	7	10	9.7	10	10
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18.9	3.3	13.4	2.5	5.6	8.2	12	9.5	10.2	10.8
17—St. John's.....	18.8	4.4-7	12.8	3.4	4.7	7.5	10.5	9	9.7	10
18—Theford Mines.....	19.3	4.3	13.9	3.1	4.7	5.8	11.2	9.7	9.7	9.8
19—Montreal.....	21.1	6.6-7	14.1	3.5	4.8	9	11.1	9.6	10.2	10.4
20—Hull.....	16.3	4.7-6	12.7	3.4	4.7	8.5	10.7	8.9	8.4	8.9
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>
21—Ottawa.....	21.6	5.3-7.3	15.1	3.7	5	9.8	10.9	9.6	9.8	10.2
22—Brockville.....	21.2	4.5-5.1	15	3.3	5	11	12.7	10.2	10.2	10.6
23—Kingston.....	16.7	5.3	14.6	3.2	4.7	9.3	11.9	9.4	9.5	9.4
24—Belleville.....	20.1	4	14.7	2.6	4.6	9	11.1	9.8	9.8	9.8
25—Peterborough.....	17.2	4.7	13.5	2.5	4	9.5	11.2	9.1	9.1	9.3
26—Oshawa.....	21.8	4.7-6.7	13.5	2.5	5	9.5	10.5	9.8	9.7	9.7
27—Orillia.....	21	4.6	14.8	2.6	4.6	9.5	12.1	9.9	10	10
28—Toronto.....	24.9	6.7-7.3	15	2.9	4.5	9.1	11	10.3	10.7	10.5
29—Niagara Falls.....	24.7	6.7	15.8	2.8	4.6	9.1	11.3	9.9	9.6	10
30—St. Catharines.....	18.2	4.7	14.6	2.7	4.4	9.6	11.6	9.5	10.8	10.4
31—Hamilton.....	21.7	5.3-6.7	15.1	2.4	4.4	9.7	10.7	10	9.9	10.2
32—Brantford.....	20.6	4.7-6.7	14.9	2.3	4.1	9.7	10.5	9.7	9.3	9.6
33—Galt.....	23.5	6	15.7	2.5	4.3	9.7	12	10	9.8	10.9
34—Cuelph.....	18.5	4.7-5.3	14.5	2.4	4.7	9.7	10.7	10.2	9.7	10
35—Kitchener.....	19.9	6	14.8	2.4	4.6	9.6	12	9.8	9.7	9.8
36—Woodstock.....	22.2	4.5-3	13.8	2	4.3	9.3	11.7	10.2	9.9	9.8
37—Stratford.....	17.8	4.7-6	14.8	2.3	4.7	9.4	11.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
38—London.....	22.5	4.7-5.3	15.7	2.5	4.5	9.3	10.9	10.4	10.2	10.3
39—St. Thomas.....	20.3	4.7-5.3	16.5	2.5	4.5	9.5	11.7	10.4	10.4	10.5
40—Chatham.....	21.1	4.7	15.6	2.4	4.5	10	12.8	10.4	10.4	10.4
41—Windsor.....	19.3	6.7-7.3	14.1	2.4	3.6	9	12.6	10	11.1	11.3
42—Sarnia.....	17.6	6.7	15	2.2	4.6	10.4	13	10.5	10.6	11
43—Owen Sound.....	17.7	5.3-6	14.8	2.5	3.8	9.1	11	9.8	10.4	10.4
44—North Bay.....	19.3	5.3	15	3.5	5.8	10.2	12.6	9.7	9.6	9.9
45—Sudbury.....	18.9	6.6-7	14	3.4	4.8	8	15	10	10.1	10.2
46—Cobalt.....	19.6	6	11.5	3.5	5	9.5	13.3	11.4	10.4	10.4
47—Timmins.....	20.9	6	13.7	3.5	5	9.1	11.5	11	9.9	11
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	18.4	4.5-3	15	3.2	5.3	8.6	13.5	11	10.2	10.8
49—Port Arthur.....	20.6	5.3	15.3	2.9	4.8	9.1	10.4	9.1	9.1	9.3
50—Fort William.....	20.6	5.3	14.2	2.8	5.2	8.3	10.3	9.6	9.5	9.6
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	23.6	5.6-6	15	2.8	4.6	9.9	10.5	11.2	11	11.6
52—Brandon.....	21.9	5.6-6.2	15	2.9	4.8	9.5	11.4	12.7	12	12
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>
53—Regina.....	24.3	4.6-7	.....	3	5	10.4	10.4	13.7	14	13.7
54—Prince Albert.....	23.7	5.6	.....	2.9	.....	8.3	13.3	14.2	13.5	13.5
55—Saskatoon.....	20.7	6.7	15	2.9	4.2	9.7	10.4	12.2	11.5	11.9
56—Moose Jaw.....	23.2	6.7	15	2.7	4.6	9.3	10.2	13.3	12.6	12.9
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	24.3	5.7-6.3	15	2.9	4.5	6.6	10.4	13.1	13.3	14.8
58—Drumheller.....	25	5.4	13	2.9	5	6.8	9.4	13.7	13.7	14.4
59—Edmonton.....	19.9	6.7b	15.7	2.8	4.2	7.4	8.5	12	11.9	12.8
60—Calgary.....	25.1	5.6-7	15.6	2.7	5.2	9	10.3	12.4	12.2	14
61—Lethbridge.....	24.6	6.7	15	2.8	4.7	8.9	10.4	12.8	12.8	13
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>
62—Fernie.....	23.2	7.1	15	3.2	4.8	6.6	8.6	13.5	14.4	14.5
63—Nelson.....	24.7	8.3	18.7	3.2	6	7.8	9.1	12.8	14.4	14.1
64—Trail.....	23	6.3	14.7	3.2	4.6	6.3	7.2	12.3	11.3	12
65—New Westminster.....	21.4	6.2-7	19.3	3.2	4.5	5.9	6	12.3	11.9	12.3
66—Vancouver.....	23	6.2-7	20.6	3.2	6.1	6.3	8.2	11.8	12.3	13.3
67—Victoria.....	21.7	7.5	19.7	3.1	5.3	5.6	6.1	10.6	10.3	11.3
68—Nanaimo.....	26	7.5-8	20	3.1	6.2	6.9	10.4	13.4	12	13
69—Prince Rupert.....	22.5	6.3-8.3	15	3.4	5	5.5	7	13.7	11.2	12.2

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c, 6c, and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1932

	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned pears, 2 1/2, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
			Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
4.3	6.6	.653	15.2	25.5	16.1	10.8	17.9	17.1	58.6	21.3	51.8	40.2	
4.3	7.5	.664	14.9	24.1	12.8	10.4	17.0	15.8	59.0	20.3	52.7	39.1	
4.2	8	.655	15.1		12.5	10.1	17.3	15.1		19.4		35	1
4	8.3	.648	14.6			13	17	15	65	17.7	55	37.3	2
4.2	7.2	.55	13.7			10	16.3	15	50	19.3	50	45	3
4.3	6.7	.575	14	24	12	10.7	17.2	17	55	22.7		39	4
4.7	7	.825	16.7	20		11	17	16.5	65	23.3			5
4.4	7.6	.728	15	28.3	13.5	10.6	16.9	15.7	60	19.1	53	39.2	6
4.1	8.7	.60	10.4			12.5	15.6	15.7				40	7
3.6	7.0	.501	12.9	32.1	13.5	11.6	15.6	15.3	55.0	17.9	52.2	37.6	
3.9	7	.495	12.6	32.5	16	13	16.2	15.7	50	20	55		8
3.8	6.6	.528	12.2		12.1	12.5	15.2	15.2	60	17.5	47	35	9
4	8.3	.481	11.7	31.7	13.7	10.9	16	15.3		18	54.7	39.7	10
2.5	6	.50	15		12	10	15	15		16		38	11
3.9	6.8	.614	13.9	28.9	14.1	11.0	17.9	16.4	65.0	21.4	49.9	38.5	
3.9	6.5	.545	13.1	33	13.6	12.5	19.4	17.3	75	21.3	54.5	38.9	12
4.1	8.1	.484	11.4	26.7	14.7	13.2	17.9	17.6	70	21.3		40.7	13
3.4	7.5	.527	12.5	32.5	14.1	10.9	18.5	15.6	60	19.8	43.5	39.6	14
4.5	7	.633	13.7		12.5	10	18	15	70	23	45	39.5	15
4	4.9	.66	12.8	30	14.3	10.7	15	15.4	50	19.7	47.5	38.7	16
4.2	7	.576	16	20	14.5	9.4	18.7	16.7		19.5		37	17
3.2	6.8	.747	15.2		13.2	10	19	15.8	65	23.3		38.7	18
4.3	7.7	.653	14.8	27.8	13.2	11.5	18.1	15.8		22.2	55.8	37.3	19
3.8	5.8	.698	15.6	32	16.7	11	16.7	18.2		22.5	53	36	20
3.9	6.5	.555	13.2	24.2	16.2	11.0	17.5	17.4	56.6	21.1	52.2	37.0	
4.3	4.1	.755	16.6	34.5	16.7	10.9	18.1	17.7		21.8	52	34.8	21
4.5	9.5	.683	15.4	30		10	17	15		21.7	60	39.3	22
4.2	7.2	.669	14.4	29.3	12.7	12.1	16.9	18	50	18.2	53.3	38.2	23
4.1	8.4	.57	14.2	18.7		12.1	15.7	16.4	65	19.7	54	36	24
3.8	5.7	.443	9.7	23.7		11.6	17	16.5	51.8	19.7	49.4	35.2	25
3.8	8.4	.415	10	20		10	17.2	18.7	55	21.6	65	35.7	26
4.5	7	.41	10.2	22		11.4	18.5	17.6		23.3	57	36	27
4.5	6.6	.438	10.7	20.8		11.6	16.9	16.8	61.3	21	56.5	35.9	28
4.3	6.6	.565	11.7	25		11.4	19.5	17.3	62.7	20	51.7	38.8	29
4.3	7.5	.525	11.3	22.5		13.2	18.7	17.3	59.5	19.5	46	37.7	30
4.1	7	.457	12.3	21.7		11.8	17.2	16.6	55	19.5	50	37.2	31
3.2	7	.414	9.5	25		10.6	18	15.8		21.1	55	35.5	32
4.1	7.1	.408	10.8	21		8.8	17.4	17		19.4	50	35.2	33
4.3	7.4	.411	10.5	27.7		10.7	17.2	17.7		18.5	57	36.2	34
2.5	4.3	.413	9.5	25		10.9	16.2	17.3		19.5	60	35	35
3.5	4	.45	11.2	25		9.4	16.3	15.3		22		35	36
4.2	6.7	.432	10.3	14.8		11.4	18	16.6	50	23.5	53	36.4	37
3.8	6	.501	11.7	19.3		11.1	15.9	16.4		18.6		37.1	38
3.3	5.2	.50	11.4	21.7		11.9	17.2	17.6	55	20.9		34.8	39
2.7	5.7	.507	11.2			10.7	16.7	16.2		23.2	47	35.1	40
2.8	4.4	.62	12.3	17.5		11.1	17.3	16.8	47	21.8		36.8	41
4.8	5	.41	16.7		11.5	16.6	17.6	17.1	53	24		35	42
4.1	6.5	.379	10.6	25		10.8	16.4	17.1	45	23		36.3	43
4.5	7	.722	19.2		20	10	19.2	17.7	62.7	23.3	48	39.2	44
3.3	8	.643	14.3		15	11.7	18.5	20.6	64.4	22.7	54	38.5	45
5.1	7.7	.737	17.5	25	20	10.5	19.5	19	63.5	19	49.7	40.7	46
4.2	6.6	1.05	28.7		15.8	11.2	18.7	18.2	62.3	20.4	51	41.2	47
3.4	7.6	.58	14.2	35		11	16.5	20	65	22.2	50	39.8	48
3.8	5.4	.753	19.6	38.7	15.8	10.1	17.9	18.9	51.6	22.9	43.2	38	49
3.4	5.4	.774	16.3		13.2	11.2	17.9	19.1	51.4	21.4	49.5	38.8	50
5.2	6.8	.557	12.4		16.0	10.7	20.2	18.1	55.4	21.2	49.5	42.7	
5.1	6.7	.514	13		17	11.1	19.7	17.8	53.2	20.9	48.7	43.3	51
5.3	6.8	.60	11.7		15	10.3	20.6	18.3	57.6	21.4	50.2	42	52
4.8	7.4	.802	19.3		20.8	10.7	20.0	19.0	61.2	24.0	52.1	45.7	
6.1	7	.867	25		25	10.2	21.7	19	63	21.7	55	45	53
4.3	7.1	.75	15		22.5	10	21.7	20	65	26.7	53.3	48.3	54
4.3	7.7	.704	14.7		15	10.2	18.3	18.2	57	24.5	47	44.5	55
4.5	7.7	.886	22.5			12.2	18.2	18.8	59.7	23.2	53	45	56
4.8	6.1	.683	17.4		16.2	10.6	19.9	18.2	59.1	21.6	52.5	49.1	
5.2	5.3	.808	17.8		19.3	11.7	21.6	19.4	67.1	22.4	60.8	48.7	57
5	6.8	.90	22.5		16.2	11.2	18.7	18.2	60	21.7	50	53.3	58
4.9	5.2	.377	11.4		15.4	10.1	18.7	18.2	56.8	22.1	48.8	46.5	59
4.8	6.6	.821	23		15	8.9	19.5	17.2	53.7	20.1	50.6	46.9	60
4	6.4	.51	12.5		15	11	21.2	18	58	21.6	52.4	50	61
5.8	5.5	1.066	23.8		19.9	9.6	18.5	16.6	58.9	22.8	51.8	46.6	
5.9	4.8	1.084	23.7		20	11.5	19	18.9	60	25	61	49	62
6	6.4	1.227	27.7		20	10.2	19.2	15.9	66.7	25	55	50	63
5.7	6	1.04	25		20	10	18.7	18	58.3	24	48.3	47.3	64
5.2	5.4	.865	19.8		19	8.3	18.1	15.2	58.6	22.5	48.3	42.4	65
5.3	5.1	.949	18.7		18	9.7	17.8	15	57.1	21.8	47.6	42.7	66
4.9	5.5	1.01	22.2		20	8.8	18.3	15.2	54	20.7	45.5	45.4	67
8	5.6	.936	23				18.2	17	61.6	24.6	58.5	48.3	68
5	5.2	1.42	30		22.5	8.2	18.5	17.7	55	18.7	50	47.5	69



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>6-0</b>	<b>5-7</b>	<b>43-0</b>	<b>46-2</b>	<b>25-3</b>	<b>15-1</b>	<b>3-0</b>	<b>47-7</b>	<b>52-0</b>	<b>11-8</b>	<b>5-4</b>	<b>15-617</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>6-0</b>	<b>5-7</b>	<b>45-6</b>	<b>41-7</b>	<b>25-3</b>	<b>11-7</b>	<b>3-3</b>	<b>47-8</b>	<b>40-0</b>	<b>12-4</b>	<b>5-4</b>	
1—Sydney.....	5-9	6	45-2	38-6	25-9	14-4	3-6			13	5-3	
2—New Glasgow.....	5-8	5-7	41-6	34-2	24-6	12	2-8	45	34-7	12-4	5-6	
3—Amherst.....	5-8	5-7	50	46-7	25	10	3-2	45	40	11-3	5-5	
4—Halifax.....	5-6	5-4	43	39-3	22-5	12	3-2			12-2	5-5	16-00
5—Windsor.....	6-3	5-8	46-7	47-5	28-3	10	3-8	50	50	13		
6—Truro.....	6-4	5-9	47-1	43-9	25-3	11-7	3-1	51-2	35-3	12-3	5-2	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6	5-4	58-3	41-9	27-7	15-1	4	42-5	40	14	6	15-40
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>5-6</b>	<b>5-3</b>	<b>46-4</b>	<b>39-7</b>	<b>25-1</b>	<b>11-5</b>	<b>2-9</b>	<b>49-1</b>	<b>37-1</b>	<b>12-1</b>	<b>5-2</b>	<b>16-000</b>
8—Moncton.....	5-9	5-5	50	45	26-7	12-6	2-8	53-7	39-5	12-4	5-4	15-50g-16-00
9—Saint John.....	5-6	5-1	39-4	36-7	24	11-7	3	41-8	39-7	12-1	5	14-25
10—Fredericton.....	5-9	5-6	48-2	42	25-6	11-7	3	51-7	37-1	11-7	5-4	17-00
11—Bathurst.....	5	5	48	35	24	10	2-9		32	12	5	17-00
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>5-5</b>	<b>5-2</b>	<b>45-0</b>	<b>48-0</b>	<b>25-1</b>	<b>13-9</b>	<b>2-9</b>	<b>47-9</b>	<b>53-1</b>	<b>10-6</b>	<b>5-0</b>	<b>15-219</b>
12—Quebec.....	5-4	5-2	47-7	50-3	25-4	16-3	3	46	57-2	10-4	5-2	15-50
13—Three Rivers.....	6	5-5	48-1	49-4	26-2	14-1	2-9	47-8	47-5	11-2	5	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5-3	5-2	41-4	44-7	23-9	12-8	2-9	52-2	54-3	10-9	4-7	15-85-16-10
15—Sorel.....	5-9	5-5	47-5	50	26-2	10	2-5	40	50	10	5	14-50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5-4	5-2	50-5	53-6	25-8	12-9	3-4	45-6	59	11	5	14-50-14-75
17—St. John's.....	5-1	5	41-2	52-2	26	13-3	2-3	53-3	55	10	5	14-50
18—Thetford Mines.....	5-8	5-3	41-4	42-5	23-7	14	3-1	42	48	11-2	5-1	17-00-17-50
19—Montreal.....	5-2	5-1	46-5	50-5	24-2	15-1	2-6	53-1	54-3	10-6	4-9	14-50-14-75
20—Hull.....	5-1	5	40-5	38-5	24-7	17	3	51-2	52-5	10	5	16-00
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>6-1</b>	<b>5-9</b>	<b>43-8</b>	<b>49-2</b>	<b>24-7</b>	<b>13-7</b>	<b>2-7</b>	<b>46-0</b>	<b>53-7</b>	<b>10-9</b>	<b>5-3</b>	<b>15-354</b>
21—Ottawa.....	5-7	5-6	47-4	50-8	25-3	14-2	2-4	59-1	57-8	10-8	5-7	16-00-16-50
22—Brockville.....	6	6	54-3	50	25	13-7	2-4	48-3	58-3	12	5	15-00
23—Kingston.....	5-6	5-3	39-4	46	24-5	12-5	2-5	45	47-1	10-9	5-4	15-00
24—Belleville.....	6-1	5-9	50	50-5	25-1	13-7	2-7	50-6	60	11	5-2	15-00
25—Peterborough.....	5-6	5-5	44-7	45-6	23-2	14-5	2-8	46-7	47-8	10-3	5-2	14-25-14-50
26—Oshawa.....	6	6	44-4	60	25	12	2-8	52-5	47-5	10-6	5-2	14-50
27—Orillia.....	6-1	6	51-2	44-3	24-7	14-2	2-9	45	51	10-8	5-2	14-50
28—Toronto.....	5-8	5-7	46-4	50-8	24-5	12-2	2-9	43-5	49-5	10-1	5-4	14-25-14-50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5-9	5-7	46-8	57-1	25	14-2	2-5	50	60	10-4	5-7	13-00g
30—St. Catharines.....	6-1	6-1	47-1	50-7	23-6	13-7	2-6	44-3	52-5	9-7	5-1	14-00
31—Hamilton.....	5-8	5-7	46-2	60-6	24-9	11-6	2-6	40-2	59	9-8	5-3	14-50
32—Brantford.....	6	5-8	46-1	46-9	23-8	12-5	2-8	43-9	59	10-4	6-1	14-25-14-50
33—Galt.....	6-2	6	44-2	48-1	24-9	13-5	2-6	50	59-3	10	5-1	14-25-15-00
34—Guelph.....	5-8	5-8	43-8	49-8	23-8	12-9	2-8	44-5	55-7	10	5-2	14-00
35—Kitchener.....	5-8	5-8	35	43-5	23-8	12-5	2-7	38-9	45	10-4	5	14-50
36—Woodstock.....	6-3	5-8	41	45	24-5	13-3	2-9	39-5	49-5	11	5	14-00
37—Stratford.....	5-8	5-5	41-8	47-5	24-8	12-6	2-7	43-8	51-5	10-7	5-8	14-00
38—London.....	6-1	5-5	42-7	48	24-3	13-6	2-7	47-1	57	10	5-2	15-00-15-25
39—St. Thomas.....	6-4	6-1	46-7	48-8	24-5	13-1	2-7	47-3	57-2	10-9	5-6	15-00
40—Chatham.....	5-7	5-7	46-3	48-4	24-6	13-4	2-9	45-7	60	10	5-1	16-00
41—Windsor.....	5-9	5-6	37	43-7	24-5	14	2-5	45-8	50	9-7	5-4	16-00g
42—Sarnia.....	5-2	6-2	45	49	24-2	13-8	2-9	38	60	10-3	5-5	16-50
43—Owen Sound.....	5-8	5-3	44-8	47	24-7	11-4	2-6	40-7	50	10-2	5	15-00-15-50
44—North Bay.....	6-2	6	55-5	53-3	25-5	15-5	2-5	54	60	13-3	6	18-00
45—Cobalt.....	6-3	6-3	37-5	50-5	25	16-5	2-8	52-5	50		5	17-25-17-50
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6-6	6	37-5	46-2	25	15	2-4	40	40	12-7	5	18-50
47—Port Arthur.....	6-6	6-5	34-2	46-6	25	17-5	3	41-7	56	11-2	5	17-50-18-00
48—Port William.....	6-5	6-4	42-2	49	25	15	3-3	46-7	60	13-5	5	15-50
49—Port Arthur.....	6-3	5-8	34-5	48-2	25-9	15	2-9	47-5	50	11	5	17-00-17-50
50—Port William.....	6-7	6-4	42	51	27-7	14-3	2-9	46	55	12-5	5-3	16-75-17-00
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>6-3</b>	<b>6-2</b>	<b>41-8</b>	<b>43-9</b>	<b>26-3</b>	<b>14-6</b>	<b>3-0</b>	<b>48-5</b>	<b>57-5</b>	<b>13-5</b>	<b>6-3</b>	<b>20-500</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	6-2	6-1	40-7	44-2	25-9	14-1	3	48-3	60	13	6-5	19-50
52—Brandon.....	6-4	6-3	42-8	43-6	26-6	15	2-9	48-7	55	14	6	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>6-3</b>	<b>5-9</b>	<b>34-6</b>	<b>45-3</b>	<b>25-3</b>	<b>21-5</b>	<b>3-5</b>	<b>48-8</b>		<b>15-0</b>	<b>6-3</b>	
53—Regina.....	6	6	35	40	26	20a	3-5	46-7		15	6-7	
54—Prince Albert.....	7	6-2	35	46	22-5	22-8a	3-8	51-7	60	15	6-7	
55—Saskatoon.....	6-2	6	32-8	49-8	26-4	22a	3	41-8		15	5-4	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6-1	5-5	37-5	45-5	26-2	21a	3-6	55		15		
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>6-4</b>	<b>6-1</b>	<b>37-3</b>	<b>44-0</b>	<b>26-2</b>	<b>17-0</b>	<b>3-5</b>	<b>47-4</b>	<b>55-0</b>	<b>13-8</b>	<b>5-7</b>	
57—Medicine Hat.....	6-6	6-1	35-7	41-1	27-4	20a	3-3	51-7	60	13	5-7	g
58—Drumheller.....	6-7	6-3		43-3	25	20a	3-8	46-7	50		6-4	
59—Edmonton.....	6-4	5-9	40-5	47	25-4	15-5a	3-3	44-8	50-2	13-6	5-7	
60—Calgary.....	6	6-1	37-2	41-7	26	14-5a	3-5	50	60	14	6-1	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6-3	6-1	35-7	47	27-4	15a	3-5	43-7	55	14-5	4-8	
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>6-0</b>	<b>5-7</b>	<b>39-0</b>	<b>42-2</b>	<b>26-6</b>	<b>21-7</b>	<b>3-4</b>	<b>53-5</b>	<b>56-0</b>	<b>12-9</b>	<b>5-7</b>	
62—Fernie.....	6-7	6-5	41-5	46	27	17-5a	3-4	55	60	14-4	5-5	
63—Nelson.....	6-5	6	41-7	47-5	26-7	23-7a	3-8	58	60	14-7	0-2	
64—Trail.....	5-9	5-7	32-7	42-3	25	25a	3-6	61-7	55	12	0-3	
65—New Westminster.....	5-2	5	37-6	37-6	25-7	19a	3-2	44-8	57	11-2	5	
66—Vancouver.....	5-3	5	40-6	41-8	26-4	18-7a	3	55		12	6-3	
67—Victoria.....	6-2	5-7	37-5	37-2	26	22-5a	2-9	48-2	54-2	11-3	5-5	
68—Nanaimo.....	5-9	5-7	43	41-6	28-2	22-5a	4-2	55	50	15	5-6	
69—Prince Rupert.....	6	5-6	37-5	43-7	27-5	25a	3-1	50			5-5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$30. p. Mining company houses less than 6

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1932

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 9.569 8.863	\$ 12.302 11.917	\$ 11.056 8.500	\$ 13.476 10.167	\$ 7.952 5.900	\$ 9.935 7.400	\$ 8.028 5.600	c. 27.4 30.1	c. 10.0 10.0	\$ 25.864 24.333	\$ 18.193 16.333	
7.00-7.25	9.20-9.60	6.00	7.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	29.5	10.2	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00	
7.25-7.35	11.00	6.00	10.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	30.4	10	20.00	10.00-12.00	
8.00-9.00	12.50	8.00	9.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	29.3	10	15.00-18.00	10.00	
9.00-11.00	12.60	13.00	14.00	6.50	7.00	6.50	31.2	9.8	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00	
10.00-12.00	13.50	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	6.50	30	10	25.00	20.00	
8.00-10.50	12.50	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	5.00	30	10.1	20.00-28.00	15.00-17.00	
10.50	12.75	9.00	10.50	7.00	8.25	8.25	29	10.5	21.00-26.00	10.00-18.00	
10.781	13.333	8.375	9.625	5.250	7.250	6.550	28.0	9.4	25.125	19.250	
10.50-12.50g	13.00g	8.00g	9.00g	6.00g	7.00g	7.00g	30g	10	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
11.00-12.25	13.00-14.00	11.00-14.00	12.00-15.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	7.00-8.00c	29	9.7	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
8.00-12.00	13.50	6.00	7.00	4.00	6.00	4.80-6.40c	27.8	9.8	25.00	18.00	
10.00	.....	7.00	9.00	4.00	6.00	.....	25	8	18.00	15.00	
9.153	12.422	12.714	12.798	9.524	10.156	8.417	25.4	9.8	22.167	13.875	
10.00	11.00	14.667c	14.667c	12.00-13.33c	12.00-13.33c	9.00c	22.1	9.9	27.00-35.00	.....	
8.00	11.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	7.00	28.7	10	18.00-25.00	10.00-18.00	
9.00	13.00	9.00	11.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	26.2	9.7	20.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	
7.25-7.50	12.50	12.00-14.667	13.333-16.00	9.33-10.667	13.333	7.00-10.667	23.3	9.8	18.00-24.00	11.00-15.00	
9.00	12.00	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	9.00c	22.5	9.6	20.00-28.00	12.00-18.00	
11.00	14.00	.....	5.55c	.....	3.75c	9.00c	26.2	9.7	10.00-12.00	5.00-7.00	
10.00	12.25-12.50	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	10.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-16.00c	29.4	9.5	18.00-33.00	15.00-18.00	
9.00	13.50	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	6.00	7.00	7.50c	25	10	22.00-30.00	14.00-22.00	
10.185	11.418	11.972	15.093	8.792	11.250	9.963	25.9	9.6	26.732	19.138	
9.25	12.50-13.50	11.00	13.00	8.00	9.00	7.00	26.2	9.4	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
9.25	11.00	.....	18.00c	.....	15.00c	.....	26.5	9.4	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00	
7.50-8.00	12.50-13.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00-15.00c	27.2	9.6	18.00-23.00	12.00-18.00	
11.00	11.50	10.00	11.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	25.5	9.4	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	
9.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	25	8.8	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
10.00	11.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	8.00	25	10	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
9.75	12.00	10.00	11.50	8.00	9.50	7.20c	25	10	20.00-25.00	12.00-18.00	
10.50	11.00	14.00	18.00	11.00	13.00	11.00	29.2	9.6	23.00-33.00	17.00-23.00	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	26.1g	9.7	25.00-30.00	18.00-23.00	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	24.6g	9.5	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
9.00	10.50	16.00	17.00	13.00	13.50	13.00	25.7	9.6	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
11.00	11.50	.....	17.00	.....	13.00	8.348c	24.8	9.8	22.00-30.00	13.00-22.00	
9.00	11.50	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.00c	23.2	9.8	25.00	16.00-20.00	
9.50	9.00-11.50	14.00	15.50	10.00	11.50	.....	24.4	9.7	25.00-35.00	18.00-22.00	
10.00	10.00-11.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	24.7	9.7	23.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
10.00-11.00	10.00-11.50	12.00	15.00c	9.00	9.00-10.50c	.....	20.5	9.1	25.00-30.00	18.00-24.00	
10.00-11.00	11.00	16.00	18.00	.....	14.00	17.00	23	9.8	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
19.00-11.00	10.50-11.50	.....	18.00c	.....	12.00c	10.50c	23.8	9.7	25.00-35.00	17.00-25.00	
11.50	10.25-12.00	.....	16.00-20.00c	.....	.....	12.00c	23.3	9.8	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
10.00	9.00-10.50	.....	17.00c	.....	14.00c	7.50-10.50c	22.4	10	22.00-28.00	20.00-22.00	
8.50g	11.50g	g	c & g 18.00	g	c & g 14.00	c & g 10.00	25.9	9.8	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
9.00	12.50	.....	22.00c	.....	.....	.....	23	9.7	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	21.8	9.5	20.00-28.00	14.00-22.00	
13.00	.....	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	31.7	9.8	25.00-35.00	18.00-20.00	
9.00-14.00	13.00	.....	15.00c	.....	12.00c	12.75c	30	10	n	22.00	
.....	.....	.....	13.50c	.....	9.00-12.00	.....	31.7	9.8	22.00	14.00	
15.00	14.50-15.00	.....	.....	5.00-5.50	7.50-10.50	.....	35	9.6	p	p	
8.00-11.00	9.50	8.00	12.00	6.00	9.75	6.00	27	9.3	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
9.50-13.00	10.00-13.00	7.00	9.50	6.50	7.50	.....	27	9.8	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	
9.00-12.50	12.50	7.50	8.50	6.50	7.50	.....	27.5	9.5	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	
10.375	15.188	.....	7.250	8.375	7.500	7.500	24.1	9.9	29.250	19.750	
12.00h	14.50-15.50	.....	4.50-7.00	5.50-8.00	6.00c	.....	22.5	9.8	27.00-40.00	17.00-27.00	
6.50-11.00h	14.00-16.75	.....	8.00-9.50	9.00-10.50	9.00	25.6	10	10	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
8.844	17.713	.....	5.875	9.813	11.167	29.7	10.9	29.875	19.750	.....	
9.75-12.25h	14.00-16.20d	.....	7.00-12.00i	11.00-13.00	30	10	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00	53		
8.00-10.00h	19.00	.....	3.25-5.25	4.75-6.75	.....	30	12.5	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	54	
7.50-9.00h	18.50	.....	7.50	8.00-12.00	.....	28.7	10	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	55	
5.25-9.00h	18.25	.....	14.00	13.00c	30	10.9	22.00-32.00	13.00-20.00	56		
6.031	.....	.....	6.000	7.000	4.167	29.5	10.1	27.250	19.125	.....	
g	g	g	g	g	g	33.3g	9.7	25.00-27.50	18.00-20.00	57	
6.00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50	30	.....	r	r	58	
5.00-6.00h	.....	.....	6.00	8.00	.....	29.2	10.8	25.00-32.00	18.00-25.00	59	
7.50-8.00h	f & g 10.00	g	6.00g	6.00g	4.00g	25.9	9.9	22.50-30.00	18.00-22.00	60	
4.00-6.75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	30	9.8	28.00	16.00	61	
9.697	11.440	.....	9.300	9.428	4.914	32.9	12.0	25.250	18.844	62	
6.25-7.50	.....	.....	12.00	16.00c	4.20c	39	13.7	20.00	18.00	63	
9.00-11.50	11.70	.....	9.00-10.00	11.00-13.00	5.625c	.....	13.5	22.00-28.00	16.00-20.00	64	
8.50-10.50	13.50	.....	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	6.00-6.50	.....	11.5	28.00-34.00	20.00-25.00	65	
9.50-10.50	11.50	.....	.....	5.75	4.25	29.8	11.4	18.00-22.00	12.00-18.00	66	
9.50-10.50	11.50	.....	.....	7.00	4.50	29	10	25.00	22.00	67	
9.75-10.75	9.00	.....	6.50	8.42c	4.77c	36.1	11.4	20.00-25.00	15.00-17.00	68	
7.70-8.20s	.....	.....	.....	5.00	33.7	30	.....	22.00-30.00	16.00-22.00	69	
12.00-13.50	.....	.....	8.00-12.00i	9.00-13.00i	4.80c	30	12.5	30.00-35.00	18.00-22.50	70	

d. Lower price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. rooms \$20, others \$40 and up. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$20-\$30. s. Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1925	May 1926	May 1927	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	May 1931	April 1932	May 1932
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.6	100.2	98.3	97.9	93.4	89.7	72.6	68.4	67.7
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	102.6	101.8	101.3	84.0	85.3	58.6	57.1	56.7
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.3	97.8	100.3	102.5	108.4	102.6	72.4	60.2	58.1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	112.5	100.1	92.5	93.7	91.8	83.0	74.2	71.1	70.3
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.2	97.9	99.0	94.1	89.7	80.9	74.0	73.4
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	104.5	100.4	96.7	94.0	94.4	91.4	87.5	86.5	86.5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.9	97.6	91.1	91.7	99.2	80.6	63.6	58.5	57.2
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	100.3	98.5	96.3	91.1	92.3	90.8	84.7	86.0	85.9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.6	99.7	98.5	95.4	95.5	93.5	86.9	83.3	83.2
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.2	100.4	95.5	95.1	93.0	91.3	76.1	71.8	71.5
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.7	99.6	100.1	98.5	96.5	98.1	70.6	62.1	60.6
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	98.5	100.9	92.5	92.8	90.7	86.7	79.7	78.3	78.7
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	104.9	100.3	100.2	101.0	93.1	87.1	68.5	65.6	64.7
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	99.2	97.2	102.2	92.4	94.9	91.5	90.1	90.7	88.2
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	105.5	101.6	100.0	101.9	92.9	86.6	66.1	62.8	62.1
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.9	99.7	95.6	96.3	99.1	92.9	83.0	78.9	78.0
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	106.2	100.8	101.0	103.1	91.5	85.2	62.4	59.2	58.6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.3	101.7	100.7	99.2	83.8	82.5	59.0	57.0	56.5
B. Animal.....	60	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.6	96.5	100.1	99.7	104.5	99.1	72.9	61.6	58.9
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.4	100.3	104.6	107.5	93.0	91.9	57.7	51.1	49.9
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	100.2	101.7	101.0	103.6	94.0	71.4	66.2	66.9
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.2	97.9	98.9	94.0	89.5	80.7	74.1	73.5
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.6	98.9	94.6	90.9	92.6	88.5	80.8	81.2	81.1
All raw (or partly manufactured) All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	100.8	99.7	101.4	100.9	93.0	88.5	62.7	56.5	55.4
	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.8	99.8	96.5	95.3	91.1	88.9	74.6	71.6	70.8

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 720)

figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905,

120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

## Retail Prices

Beef prices showed little change during the month, sirloin steak averaging 24.8 cents per pound in May as compared with 24.9 cents in April and shoulder roast averaging 13.3 cents per pound in May as compared with 13.4 cents in April. Corresponding prices in 1931 were 29.3 cents per pound for sirloin steak and 16.4 cents for shoulder roast. Veal was down in the average from 14.6 cents per pound in April to 13.5 cents in May. Mutton was slightly higher at an average price of 22.5 cents per pound as compared with 22.1 cents in April. Fresh pork roast averaged 15 cents per pound in May as compared with 15.3 cents in April and 22.5 cents in May, 1931. Bacon was also lower at an average price of 17.2 cents per pound as compared with 17.8 cents in April and 30.9 cents in May, 1931.

Eggs were substantially lower in practically all localities, fresh averaging 19.5 cents per dozen in May, as compared with 24.7 cents

# CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1932\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	187	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May, 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.

in April and 25.4 cents in May, 1931, and cooking averaging 15.1 cents per dozen in May, 19.9 cents in April and 20.9 cents in May, 1931. Milk was again slightly lower in the average at 9.9 cents per quart, decreases being reported from Halifax, Moncton, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Thetford Mines, Montreal, Cobalt, Prince Albert, Nelson, Trail and Prince Rupert. Both dairy and creamery butter were generally lower, the former at an average price of 21.4 cents per pound in May as compared with 25.9 cents in April and the latter at 24.5 cents per pound in May as compared with 31.1 cents in April.

Canned vegetables were slightly higher, tomatoes averaging 10.8 cents per tin as compared with 10.5 cents in April, and canned peas averaging 10.7 cents per tin as compared with 10.5 cents in April. Onions advanced in the average from 5.2 cents per pound to 6.6 cents. Potatoes were little changed at an average price of 65.3 cents per ninety pounds, as compared with 67.2 cents in April and \$1.08 in May, 1931. Tea was substantially lower at an average price of 46.2 cents per pound as compared with 50.6 cents in April and 55.2 cents in May, 1931. Decreases were much more pronounced in the Maritime Provinces, though prices were considerably lower in Ontario and Quebec also. United States anthracite coal showed a seasonal decline, being down in the average from \$16.04 per ton in April to \$15.62 in May. Decreases were reported from St. John, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Thetford Mines, Montreal, Peterborough, Oshawa, Orillia, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, Woodstock, Stratford, St. Thomas and Timmins. Bituminous coal was also slightly lower at an average price of \$9.57 per ton as compared with \$9.65 in April. Decreases in rent were reported from Three Rivers, St. John's, Montreal and Saskatoon.

## Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The movement in wheat prices was slight, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Port Arthur and Fort William basis, averaged 62.9 cents per bushel as compared with 62.6 cents in April. The price during May ranged between a low of 60.1 cents per bushel and a high of 64.6 cents. Coarse grains for the most part were lower, western barley being down from 41 cents per bushel to 40.3 cents, flax from 95.8 cents per bushel to 93.8 cents and rye from 45.8 cents per bushel to 41.2 cents. Western oats advanced from 32.3 cents



per bushel to 35.5 cents. Flour at Toronto was slightly higher at \$5.10 per barrel. Rolled oats at Toronto also advanced 10 cents per ninety-pound bag to \$2.65. Raw sugar at New York was down from an average price of 72.5 cents per cwt. in April to 65.3 cents in May (Canadian funds), while granulated sugar at Montreal was down from \$4.37 per hundred pounds to \$4.28. Raw rubber at New York was slightly higher in the average for May at 3.5 cents per pound as compared with 3.4 cents in April. In livestock choice steers at Toronto declined from \$5.88 per hundred pounds to \$5.84 but advanced at Winnipeg from \$5.12 per hundred pounds to \$5.15. Veal calves at Toronto were down from \$5.98 per hundred pounds to \$5.29 but were higher at Winnipeg at \$5.17 per hundred pounds as compared with \$4.90 in April. Lambs at Toronto were up from \$7.58 per hundred pounds to \$10.53 and at Winnipeg from \$6.41 per hundred to \$7.38. Bacon hogs at Toronto were slightly lower at \$4.51 per hundred pounds, while the price at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.77 per hundred pounds. Creamery butter at Montreal was substantially lower at 19.7 cents per pound as compared with 23.1 cents in April. A similar decrease occurred at Toronto where the price was down in the average from 24.4 cents per pound to

20.1 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal were slightly lower at 20.9 cents per dozen as compared with 21.4 cents in April. Raw cotton averaged slightly lower at New York at 6½ cents per pound (Canadian funds) as compared with 6.9 cents in April. The decline was said to be due in part to the favourable crop prospects, together with the belief that acreage reduction was less than had been expected earlier in the season. Raw silk at New York was down from \$1.78 per pound to \$1.69 (Canadian funds). Raw wool was down from 11 cents per pound to 10 cents. Lumber prices were again lower, red oak being down from \$75 per thousand board feet to \$73. Soft maple and birch each declined \$5 per thousand board feet, the former to \$40 and the latter to \$45. Automobile body plates were slightly higher at \$3.26 per hundred pounds. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal was down from \$7.47 per hundred pounds to \$6.97, while tin advanced from 25.5 cents per pound to 28 cents. Silver was unchanged at 31.5 cents per ounce. United States anthracite coal at Toronto rose from \$12.34 per ton to \$12.51. The price of gasoline increased 1 cent per gallon to 18.5 cents at Montreal and Toronto and to 20.5 cents at Winnipeg.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924 = 100, was 61.6 for April, a fall of 2.2 per cent for the month. With the exception of an advance in meat and fish, all groups were lower than for March.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 82.5 at the end of April, a decline of 1.9 per cent for the month. Foodstuffs were 1.2 per cent higher, while industrial materials declined 5.6 per cent due to substantial declines in textiles and sundries, although the minerals group was slightly higher.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour Gazette, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 143 at the end of April, a decline of one point for the month, due to small decreases in food and fuel and light; the other groups were unchanged.

### Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base first half of 1914 = 100, was 116 for May, an advance of 3.6 per cent for the month, due to the increase in the food group.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 107 for May, showing no change from the April figure. There was a slight increase in the food group, but all other groups were unchanged for the month.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 = 100, was 98.4 for April, a decline of 1.4 per cent from the March level. There were slight advances in foods of vegetable

origin, fodder and iron, but all of the other thirteen groups were included in the general decline.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 121.7 for April, a fall of 0.6 per cent for the month. All groups showed small decreases.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100 (pre-war currency), was 85.3 for April, a decline of 1.5 per cent for the month. There were advances in foods and miscellaneous vegetable products for the month, but all other groups were lower than for March.

### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1426 for March, a decline of 0.07 per cent for the month. Declines in foodstuffs, etc., of vegetable origin, textile manufactures and chemicals and manures were almost offset by advances in wood and wood products, animal products and non-metallic minerals and their products.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 65.5 for April, a decline of 0.8 per cent for the month. Of the ten groups, fuel and lighting materials advanced, miscellaneous commodities were unchanged, but all other groups were lower than for March.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$6.6824 at June 1, a fall of 3.4 per cent for the month. Of the thirteen groups, metals and naval stores showed advances, building materials and chemicals and drugs were unchanged, but all other groups were lower than at May 1.

*Dun's* index number, which is based on wholesale commodity quotations proportioned to the *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included, was \$128.879 at June 1, a fall of 2.6 per cent for the month and of 11.7 per cent from June 1, 1931. All of the seven groups were lower than a month previous.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100 was 129.3 for April, a decline of 1.1 per cent from the March level. Substantial decreases were recorded in food, clothing and fuel and light, while shelter and sundries were unchanged for the month.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1932

THE accompanying tables, compiled from information issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during January, February and March, 1932, also certain comparative figures for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, SHOWING DESTINATION FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1932

—	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	47	70	117
New Brunswick.....	12	92	104
Prince Edward Island.....	1	14	15
Quebec.....	165	392	557
Ontario.....	530	1,239	1,769
Manitoba.....	81	55	136
Saskatchewan.....	68	75	143
Alberta.....	144	162	306
British Columbia.....	183	211	394
Yukon Territory.....	1	2	3

Immigration during the first three months of the year was 33 per cent lower than for the corresponding period of 1931. British immigration declined 53 per cent, United States 28 per cent, Northern European 39 per cent and immigration from other countries 26 per cent. The number of Canadians returning from the United States, who had become residents

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS, FROM THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1932

	Canadian born Citizens	British Subjects with Canadian Domicile	Naturalized Canadians with Domicile	Totals
January.....	857	63	37	957
February.....	753	56	53	862
March.....	908	85	42	1,035
Totals.....	2,518	204	132	2,854



STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA  
BY ORIGINS

	Three Months ended Mar. 31, 1931	Three Months ended Mar. 31, 1932	Per- cent- ages of decrease
British—			
English.....	690	366	.....
Irish.....	136	56	.....
Scotch.....	252	85	.....
Welsh.....	33	14	.....
Totals.....	1,111	521	53
United States.....	3,210	2,312	28
Northern [European Races—			
Belgian.....	19	12	.....
Danish.....	14	2	.....
Dutch.....	9	4	.....
Finnish.....	14	6	.....
French.....	18	11	.....
German.....	159	89	.....
Icelandic.....			.....
Norwegian.....	11	15	.....
Swedish.....	2	19	.....
Swiss.....	15	2	.....
Totals.....	261	160	39
Other Races—			
Albanian.....			.....
Arabian.....	1		.....
Armenian.....	1		.....
Bulgarian.....	8	9	.....
Croatian.....	27	20	.....
Czech.....	11	11	.....
East Indian.....	12	7	.....
Estonian.....	2		.....
Greek.....	5	2	.....
Hebrew.....	66	54	.....
Italian.....	127	74	.....
Japanese.....	32	53	.....
Jugo-Slav.....	15	7	.....
Lettish.....		3	.....
Lithuanian.....	15	1	.....
Magyar.....	152	56	.....
Negro.....	1	1	.....
Persian.....			.....
Polish.....	76	70	.....
Portuguese.....		2	.....
Roumanian.....	15	9	.....
Russian.....	14	17	.....
Ruthenian.....	100	99	.....
Serbian.....	7	4	.....
Slovak.....	50	49	.....
Spanish.....	2	1	.....
Spanish American.....		1	.....
Syrian.....	1	1	.....
Totals.....	740	551	26
Grand Totals.....	5,322	3,544	33

there was 2,854 as compared with 3,795 during the first 3 months of 1931.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA,  
SHOWING SEX AND OCCUPATION FOR THE  
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1932

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males.....	250	794	1,044
Adult females.....	463	774	1,237
Children under eighteen...	519	744	1,263
Totals.....	1,232	2,312	3,544
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males.....	70	200	270
Females.....	18	81	99
Children.....	110	92	202
Labouring class—			
Males.....	43	56	99
Females.....	5	12	17
Children.....	17	15	32
Mechanics—			
Males.....	51	165	216
Females.....	15	47	62
Children.....	8	39	47
Trading class—			
Males.....	41	206	247
Females.....	16	64	80
Children.....	4	31	35
Mining class—			
Males.....	1	13	14
Female domestic servants			
18 years and over.....	58	45	103
Under 18 years.....	17	2	19
Other classes—			
Males.....	44	154	198
Females.....	351	525	876
Children.....	363	565	928

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA  
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH  
31, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932

Fiscal year ended March 31	British	From U.S.A.	Northern European Races	Other Races	Totals
1929.....	58,880	30,560	29,579	48,703	167,722
1930.....	64,082	30,727	30,332	38,147	163,288
1931.....	27,584	24,280	13,609	22,750	88,223
1932.....	7,088	14,297	1,212	3,155	25,752

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Quebec Workmen's Compensation Legislation Declared Unconstitutional by Superior Court, Montreal

THE Quebec Workmen's Compensation legislation of 1928 which established a Workmen's Compensation Board was declared to be unconstitutional in a judgment given by Mr. Justice de Lorimier, in the Superior Court, Montreal, on May 25, in the case *Paul Slanec versus Gremstead et al.* The judgment reviewed the composition of Canadian courts, and declared *ultra vires* the action of the provincial legislature in appointing commissioners having the powers of judges.

Section 36 of the Workmen's Compensation Act declares that compensation for industrial accidents shall be sought by application to the Workmen's Compensation Commission. Having declared the Commission itself illegal and the act creating it *ultra vires* of the provincial Legislature, His Lordship necessarily declared section 36 of the Workmen's Compensation Act also *ultra vires*.

In his judgment His Lordship points out that because some acts of the provincial Legislature have not been repudiated by the federal Government or others, it is not to be assumed that this implies an admission of their validity.

Workmen's Compensation Commissioners, His Lordship rules, usurp the functions of judges of the Superior Court; the province has not the right to name them, he adds, and in so doing it takes from the Governor General an exclusive power given to him under the British North America Act. He attacks, too, the absence of provision in the Compensation Commission Act for the qualifications of the commissioners, and points out that under the act anyone, lawyer or not, can be named to the commission, even persons who have no qualifications whatever. He also points out that if the province is left undisturbed in its exercise of these illegal powers, it can appoint commissions to deal with all the different classes of accidents and take from the judges of the Superior Court their exclusive right to decide all matters affecting civil rights.

The judgment follows directly on the submission to His Lordship of an action for \$2,500 brought by Paul Slanec, a workman, against his employer, William Gremstead. Slanec attacked the constitutionality of the laws and the Attorney-General intervened to uphold them, but His Lordship decided that he had not upheld them and that they are unconstitutional.

Before entering into the merits of the case, His Lordship declared, it was advisable to examine the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the law concerning the commission which administers it, to determine whether or not they are constitutional, legal and within the powers of the Provincial Legislature.

"Chapter 79 of the statute 18 George V, 1928, modified chapter 274 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1925, replacing it by the Workmen's Compensation Act, sanctioned on March 22, 1928.

"Chapter 80 of the same statute 18 George V, 1928, modified chapter 275 of the Revised Statutes of 1925, replacing it by the law con-

cerning the Workmen's Compensation Commission and sanctioned on the same date.

"Until March 22, 1928," His Lordship continued, "the date of the sanction of these two last laws concerning industrial accidents and the Workmen's Compensation Commission, the judges of the Superior Court, sitting in the Circuit and Superior Courts, alone were competent and had the right to hear and adjudicate upon actions in damages resulting from industrial accidents in amounts exceeding one hundred or two hundred dollars, according to the locality in which the Circuit Court was situated.

"These are the two laws, chapters 274 and 275 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, as modified by the statute 18 George V, 1928, chapters 79 and 80, to which the plaintiff objects.

"In effect, he concludes in his reply to the intervention (of the Attorney-General) it should be declared that section 36 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1928, as well as the law concerning the Workmen's Compensation Commission, and especially section 2 of it, are illegal and *ultra vires*. To this end he invokes in his favour section 96 of the British North America Act, conceived in these terms: 'The Governor General shall appoint judges of the Superior Court in districts and counties of each province, except in the courts of verification of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.'

"On his side, the Attorney-General, who upholds the constitutionality of the laws in question, invokes in his favour particularly section 92 (of the B.N.A.), which reads as follows: 'In each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws relating to matters falling within the categories of subjects hereafter enumerated;' that is to say, among other things, 'The administration of justice in the province, including the creation, maintenance and organization of Courts of Justice for the province, having civil and criminal jurisdiction, including procedure in civil matters in these tribunals.'

"It is to be noted," His Lordship commented, "that under section 92, power is not given to provincial Legislatures to name judges, and that is because at that time there were only Superior Court judges competent to hear and adjudicate upon cases relating to matters of civil law.

"It is admitted by the plaintiff that the Legislature has power to administer justice, constitute, maintain and organize courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and to legislate in civil matters; but he denies the Legislature's right to name commissioners to judge cases relating to civil matters, which fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts named by the Governor General.

"What did the authors of the Canadian constitution wish to say by the terms of section 96 of the British North America Act, 1867, and what is its spirit?

"Their Lordships of the Privy Council, in the case of *Martineau and Son vs. the City of Montreal*, which is a type case, found the question which now concerns us very serious.



They declared formally that the Governor General has exclusive power to name judges of the Superior Court and that that is a cardinal disposition of the statute. They also made judicious observations on sections 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100 of our Federative Act concerning the choice, by the Governor General, of judges from among the members of the Bar, their irremovability, their salary and the precautions to be taken to ensure them complete independence.

"In truth, the functions of judges are of such importance that the Sovereign alone should have the exclusive power to name these officers. Here is what A. Castelein says on the subject in his work, 'Droit Naturel,' 1912 edition: 'The civil authority possesses, within the limits of natural and constitutional law, the triple power, legislative, executive, judicial, the exercise of which, governed by general justice, creates obligations of conscience for all citizens.'

"The Sovereign possesses the judicial power, to be exercised conformably to the exigencies of the common good. Judicial power is exacted by the first duty of the state, the efficacious protection of all rights, or the stability of public peace by the reign of law. So that the exercise of judicial power may conform with public good, the organization of this power must realize certain conditions, dictated by natural law, enlightened by the experience of peoples.

"Let us formulate these conditions in order: 1—The judicial power must be altogether distinct from the executive power and exercised by an altogether different personnel. 2—The judges must not be chosen except upon guarantees of high scientific and moral capacity; they must be assured of high salaries so that this important career may be sought by men of great merit, in sufficient numbers to permit of discarding the incompetent and also so that the incorruptibility of judges may be more assured. 3—The choice of these magistrates should be made directly by the Sovereign, so that impartiality may be better guaranteed. Once chosen, the magistrate must feel himself independent of the party in power, so that he may never render services instead of judgments. To this end he must be irremovable."

"These principles are at the basis of our constitutional law, based on the English constitution. Our constitution exacts that the Governor General name judges of the Superior Court and choose them from among the members of the Bar; that these judges must be irremovable during good behaviour, that they must not be destitute of their functions except by him upon an address of the Senate and the House of Commons; and that they must be paid by Parliament.

"Also, His Majesty the King, represented by the Governor General in Council, has, since Confederation, reserved the exclusive right to name the judges of the Superior Court in order to assure, not only their independence and impartiality, but also their competence, their scientific and moral capacity.

"They are, in effect, called upon to render justice in all actions which raise important questions of fact and law and to judge them according to the law.

"The source of these laws on the nomination, jurisdiction, competence and the right of judges of the Superior Court to exercise their functions, is the Revised Statutes of Lower Canada, sanctioned on January 21, 1861, chap-

ters 81, 78 and 79. (This statute ordered the codification of our laws.)"

His Lordship also referred to the provincial statutes of Canada, 12 Victoria, chapter 38, and 7 Victoria, statutes designed to render judges of the Court of King's Bench independent of the Crown in Lower Canada.

"Chapter 78, Revised Statutes of Lower Canada, sections 1, 2, 3 and 8, deal with the jurisdiction and powers of the Superior Court and its judges; chapter 79, sections 1, 2, 3 and 14 deal with the jurisdictions and powers of the Circuit Court presided over by a judge of the Superior Court who must hear, among other things, all civil actions where the money or value involved does not exceed \$200."

His Lordship cited at length, for purposes of reference, sections 2, 3 and 4, of chapter 78 of the statute referred to.

"These dispositions," he continued, "were incorporated in the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1888, volume 1, of which article 2315 declares that the Superior Court is a court of record and that the judges exercise their ordinary judicial function, and of which article 2340 decrees that the Circuit Court is a court of record presided over by a judge of the Superior Court. The revised statutes of Quebec, 1909, reproduce these dispositions in articles 3072 and following, and articles 7321 and following.

"It is in this statute, in section 10, we find:

"Chapter 145, S.R.Q., 1925, articles 22 and following, decree that the Superior Court is a court of record and that its judges exercise their juridical functions in all judicial districts and electoral districts which from time to time are assigned to them. These juridical and judicial functions have always consisted in hearing, judging, and deciding, in the first instance, and following the regular course of the law, civil actions of whatever nature, and to apply faithfully the dispositions of our statutory enactments—which relate to civil matters and which have a general and permanent character, whether they refer to commercial matters, or to matters of any other nature."

"It is to be seen from these dispositions that up to the date of the sanction of the Workmen's Compensation Act, March 22, 1928, the judges of the Superior Court exercised exclusively this power to hear all actions, including industrial accidents. Thus, what constitutes the Superior Court, thus what makes a court a Superior Court is its jurisdiction, and what decides that judges of the Superior Court are judges of this court is that they have always exercised the exclusive power to preside over this court and the Circuit Court, to hear, judge, and decide, following the regular course of the law, all causes of action included in our civil and statutory law on civil matters and matters of a general and permanent character.

"These, then, are the distinctive attributes which characterize the functions of judges of the Superior Court and it is precisely some of these functions which the provincial authority wishes to have fulfilled by persons whom they qualify by the name of commissioners, when, in reality, they are judges fulfilling the duties of judges of the Superior Court, who should be named by the Governor General.

"If the Superior and Circuit Courts, until the time of the British North America Act, and even until the date of sanction of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Work-

men's Compensation Commission Act, had had, as they have always had, jurisdiction in all cases relating to civil matters, it is because the authors of Confederation and our legislators desired that judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts who until then had presided in these courts, should continue to be named for the same purposes.

"And when section No. 96 of the Act of Confederation and His Majesty's Lords of the Privy Council, in the case of *Martineau vs. the City of Montreal*, declare that the Governor General shall appoint these judges, that means that the Governor General has the exclusive privilege and power to name the judges of the Superior Court, and that, in consequence, provincial legislatures possess neither the right nor the power to substitute other persons for these judges whatever may be the name given to them, and whatever may be their scientific and moral capacity.

"It follows that the Quebec Legislature did not possess the right to name judges or commissioners as it has done, or to pass laws for this purpose.

"In effect, it cannot be denied that the Workmen's Compensation Commissioners, in virtue of 18 George V, 1928, chapters 79 and 80, hear and decide the questions of fact and law on matters with which the Civil Code is concerned, that is to say, delicts and quasi-delicts; they preside over a court of record.

"In consequence the Legislature takes away from the jurisdiction of the Superior Court important dispositions of our civil laws in order to have them interpreted and decided by persons qualified by the name of commissioners, but who are, in reality, judges fulfilling illegally the functions of judges of the Superior Court. This is unconstitutional.

"Moreover, in virtue of our constitutional and political laws, the provincial authority agreed with the federal authority and the King that the Governor-General would have the exclusive right to name judges of the Superior Court. One of the parties to this contract cannot, without the formal consent of the other, and without the consent of the English and Canadian Parliaments, do anything to change the term; any act of one of the parties is contrary to public order and entails absolute nullity.

"Therefore, the Legislature of Quebec has taken it upon itself in the case in hand, to do an act contrary to constitutional law; it has thus committed an act contrary to public order, in consequence, an act radically null and held to be inexistent.

"It is true they seek to justify this illegal and radically null act by a disposition of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1928, sections 28 and 29, in virtue of which they make it obligatory for the Superior Court to homologate the decisions of the commissioners in order to make them executory. In the first place, it is neither reasonable nor logical for a judge of the Superior Court to take upon himself the serious responsibility of ratifying the decision of the commissioners, of which he knows absolutely nothing, either with regard to facts or law, because they submit to the court only authentic copies of the decision without the record containing the proceedings, the questions of law raised, and the proof made.

"But if the law was passed to force the judges of the Superior Court to ratify decisions of which they know nothing, the legislature infringes on the conscience and independ-

ence of the judges and these latter have a right to refuse to submit; it must not be forgotten that the judicial power is distinct and independent from the executive power of legislatures, as it is of the executive power of the federal legislature, including the Crown.

"It would be unjust and contrary to public order to deprive a litigant of his right to be judged by his natural judge, the judge of the Superior Court named by the Governor General to hear, at first instance, with a right to appeal, and to decide all civil matters.

"It must be remembered that the law whose constitutionality is attacked exacts no qualification whatever on the part of the commissioners, so that anyone could be named to these functions. This would present a great danger. Moreover, if the legislature can thus infringe on the jurisdiction of the judges of the Superior Court and take from them part of the dispositions of our civil laws, nothing could restrain them from taking away all the other dispositions and thus cause to disappear the Superior Courts and the exclusive power of the Governor General to name judges to these courts.

"It would be possible, insofar as accidents are concerned, to have as many commissions as there are kinds of accidents—automobile accidents, tramways accidents, railway accidents, any accident resulting from causes which produce corporal or other damages. Commissions could also deal with separations as to bed and board, donations, etc. This can never have been the intention of the authors of Confederation or of our legislators.

"But, supposing that judges ratified such decisions of the commissioners. It would be none the less true that this homologation would be illegal, and that the prerogative of the Governor General to choose and name judges who should hear and judge the cases now heard and judged by commissioners or judges named by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, would be taken from him; which would be contrary to public order, radically null, unconstitutional and *ultra vires*."

His Lordship cited a large number of authorities and continued:

"There have been acts of the Quebec Legislature which have not been repudiated, but it is not to be assumed that this implies an admission of the validity of these acts.

"It is not surprising that the federal Parliament has not repudiated certain of these laws, because, from the finance point of view, it had no direct interest. What seems to be inexplicable, however, is that the province assumes the responsibility of creating courts, naming commissioners or judges and defraying all their expenses.

"Was it not rather the intention of the Fathers of Confederation to have all salaries of the judges of the Superior Court and other tribunals of appeal paid, and render the administration of justice in the provinces less costly, and at the same time render the judicial power more independent of the executive and administrative powers of the legislatures as well as of the executive and administrative powers of the federal Government?

"This, it seems to this Court, gives a *raison d'être* to sections 96 and following of section VII (of the B.N.A.) entitled, 'Judicature'."

Accordingly, His Lordship declared that the Attorney General had not established the con-



stitutionality of the laws attacked by the plaintiff. The laws were illegal and unconstitutional, His Lordship declared. But in view of the importance of the question and the possibility that it would be taken to a higher court, he delayed a ruling on the damages in the case before him.

Finally, he dismissed the intervention of the Attorney General and declared section 36 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1928, as well as the whole of the act concerning the Workmen's Compensation Commission, and more especially its section 2, illegal and ultra vires.

### **"Incontrovertibly Contributory Negligence" a Bar to Action**

During a snowstorm three automobiles were attempting to pass a level highway crossing in Saskatchewan. The first car stuck in a snowdrift on the track, and the drivers of the other cars went to assist in releasing it. The second car was about to tow the first car backwards on a signal from the driver of the third car (the plaintiff) who stood on the track, but before the latter could give the signal, a train rushed by and struck the plaintiff, striking at the same time the rear end of the first car and the front of the second car. In the subsequent action for damages, the jury found that the engine whistle was not blown or the bell rung, as required by statute, and that the failure to give these signals caused the accident. The train conductor, the engineer and the fireman, all testified that the necessary signals were given, but their evidence was not accepted by the jury.

On appeal by the railway company, the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal held that the case should have been taken from the jury on the ground that it was evident from the plaintiff's own case, that even if the facts were that the engine crew had not given the proper warnings, the accident could not have happened but for the plaintiff's negligence in remaining on the track. Mr. Justice Turgeon, in his judgment in the Appeal Court, pointed out the difficulty in deciding whether certain admitted facts amount indisputably to negligence, or leave the existence of negligence in doubt. "A railway crossing," he said, "is used, ordinarily by the public for the purpose of walking or driving across the track; an operation requiring only a second or two of time. That this momentary use of the railway track puts the driver or the pedestrian in a position of danger is evidenced by the fact that Parliament compels railway companies to give warning of the approach of their trains, and that the Courts have determined that, notwithstanding this statutory

obligation placed upon the companies, persons approaching a crossing must do so cautiously (*Clark v. C.N.R.* (1923) S.C.R. 730 (1923) 3 W.W.R. 938). There is no doubt that in the opinion of Parliament and of the Courts, and of all reasonable persons, a railway track is a dangerous place. Now the use which the plaintiff made of the track in this case was accompanied by greater danger than is the case when one merely walks or drives across the track. In order to assist in saving another man's car, the plaintiff undertook an operation on the track which was bound to claim his attention much more than the act of walking or driving over the line ordinarily claims the attention of a traveller, and was bound also to take an appreciable period of time, and which in fact did take at least 15 minutes, according to the evidence. . . . It does not seem to have occurred to them that, in view of the difficulty in seeing and hearing caused by the storm, it would have been prudent to have somebody stationed at some little distance away to watch and to warn them of a train's approach."

After a consideration of previous judgments in similar cases his Lordship concluded as follows:—"I have referred at some length to the authorities on this question of withdrawing a case from the jury, because I think it should always be borne in mind that it is something which a judge should not do lightly, but only for reasons which are indisputably clear. Behind all these disputes lies the cardinal rule which must never be lost sight of, that, while questions of law are for the judge, questions of fact are for the jury. In my opinion the decisions of the House of Lords tend to emphasize the inviolability of this rule. Nevertheless there are cases where admittedly the defendant is entitled, as a matter of right, to have the Court declare that the plaintiff's case, considered in its legal aspect and upon an assumption of the truth of all the facts adduced, does not disclose a cause of action against him. Applying to the facts which we have here the considerations which it appears to me were applied by the Supreme Court in deciding *Smith v. C.P.R.* (1921) and similar cases, and by which I think I must be guided, I have reached the conclusion that the plaintiff's case in this action is of that defective nature. It reveals, what is 'incontrovertibly contributory negligence' on his own part, and should have been withdrawn from the jury."

*Converse versus Canadian Pacific Railway Company* (Saskatchewan), 1932, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 2, page 1.

### Existing Teachers' Contracts Affected by New Legislation

A qualified teacher entered into a contract of employment with a Board of School Trustees in Alberta in June, 1929. The School Act, as it then stood, provided that, unless otherwise provided in the contract, either party might terminate the contract by giving thirty days notice in writing to the other party. In 1931 the Legislature amended the School Act, one of the amendments providing that, except in the month of June, no notice shall be given by the Board without the approval of the school inspector previously given. On July 14, 1931, that is, after the new Act came into force, the Board (the defendant in this case) gave notice to the teacher (the plaintiff) that the contract of employment would be terminated at the expiration of thirty days, no approval of an inspector of such notice having been previously obtained. The teacher brought an action against the Board for wrongful dismissal.

In connection with the action two questions were submitted to the Alberta Supreme Court: (1) Was the agreement in question lawfully terminated by compliance only with the provisions of clause 6 thereof (*i.e.* of the contract)? (2) Are the provisions as to termination of an agreement as set forth in the School Act, 1931, applicable to an agreement between a teacher and a Board of School Trustees in Alberta prior to July 1, 1931?

Mr. Justice Ewing, in the Supreme Court, answered the first question in the negative and the second question in the affirmative. He held that the Act of 1931 applies to all contracts existing at July 1, 1931, and that, therefore, the trustees (the defendants) did not adopt the proper procedure in attempting to terminate the contract with the plaintiff. "The whole question," his Lordship pointed out, "is the ambit and scope of the Act. These portions of the statute are plainly remedial. Although not stated in the special case, it is public knowledge that the tenure of office of the teacher has long been a source of such friction between teachers and boards of trustees. The Legislature has more than once grappled with the problem, the last time prior to the present Act being in 1921 when the Act was put in the shape in which it appears in Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, ch. 51. In the 10 years that have since elapsed there has been much friction and litigation on the subject, one case, *Richards v. Athabasca School District* (1931) S.C.R. 161, going to the Supreme Court of Canada. The Legislature apparently decided in 1931 to try

another plan. There is nothing in the 1931 Act to suggest that it applies only to those contracts which were entered into after the Act was passed. On the contrary there is much to indicate the Legislature intended the new provisions to apply to all contracts. The language of the relative sections is general throughout. The evident intention of the Act was to secure uniformity in these contracts. For this purpose the Minister is given power to prescribe a standard form of contract. This standard form prevails over all alterations and amendments made without the approval of the Minister."

Mr. Justice Ewing remarked that while the new Act of 1931 affected certain existing rights, nearly every Act of Parliament does the same thing. Much confusion, he considered, would result from construing the 1931 statute in any other way than that indicated above, and by having two sets of teachers' contracts, one terminable according to the terms of a private agreement or a repealed statute, and the other terminable according to the terms of an existing statute.

An appeal by the Board against this decision was dismissed with costs by the Appellate Division, which found that the provision of the 1931 Act in regard to contracts was general, and not confined in its application to new contracts to be made after the coming into force of the Act.

*Steele-Smith versus Acme Village School District* (Alberta) 1932, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 1, page 849.

### Machine Operated in Public Place must be Safeguarded

A builder who was constructing a garage at Montreal made use for this purpose of a cement mixer, which was placed partly on a laneway between two buildings, the mixer being driven by an electric motor. The laneway was used by children as a playground, and on one occasion, in the temporary absence of the operator, a boy seven years old who was riding a tricycle on the laneway put his hand on the mixing machine while it was in motion, and his hand was drawn into the machine and maimed. In an action for personal damages brought by the father on behalf of the injured boy the Superior Court at Montreal condemned the defendant to pay \$5,000 damages. This judgment was affirmed on appeal by the Quebec Court of King's Bench, and later by the Supreme Court of Canada, Chief Justice Anglin making the following comments on the case:—

"The attainment of a piece of machinery in motion for a small child is notorious, and



anybody, operating such machinery upon, or so accessible from, a highway or public place, as to make it dangerous to children lawfully about the neighbourhood, assumes the burden of so guarding the same as to make it practically inaccessible to them. To fence the machine here (as was suggested) was, probably, not practicable. But, Mr. Justice Guerin points out (in the Court of King's Bench) there was no reason why the defendant should not have it so guarded and looked after by some one of his employees that children, who were known to be in the neighbourhood, and in the habit of playing there, should be kept away from it. This duty the defendant failed to discharge, the machine in motion having been left unattended and unguarded at the moment of the accident. Of this fact there is abundant evidence, and, upon it alone, we are satisfied that the provincial Courts were justified in holding the defendant liable.

"As to contributory negligence or common fault, it is, on our opinion, almost out of the question to raise such an issue as a ground of appeal in the case of a child under eight years of age, i.e., barely above the age under which all responsibility must be denied. Eminently an issue for determination by a trial judge, an appeal from his finding upon it is almost hopeless. The trial judge, in the present instance, found in favour of the plaintiff, and his finding is conclusive."

*Bowier versus Fee* (Quebec) 1931, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 2, page 424.

#### **Coal Miners' Wages Security Act of Alberta held valid**

The Arcadia Coal Company, Limited, was convicted by a Police Magistrate at Drumheller in Alberta under the provisions of the

Coal Miners' Wages Security Act (Statutes of Alberta, 1928, chapter 46), and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and costs. The company was found to have operated their mine, with hired employees, without having first furnished the minister in charge of the administration of the Act with a bond or other security as provided by Section 4 of the Act. In appealing against this judgment the company contended that the Act under which the conviction was made was *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature, in so far as it applied to a Dominion Company operating coal mines within the Province and shipping coal to places outside. The Alberta Supreme Court affirmed the Magistrate's decision holding that the Act was purely provincial in its character, being applicable to all mine operators in the province irrespective of their status as Dominion companies or otherwise; and that it did not trench on the Dominion's power to regulate trade and commerce. Reference was made by Mr. Justice McGillivray in the course of his judgment in the Supreme Court, to the Privy Council decision in the case of *Proprietary Articles Trade Association versus Attorney General of Canada* (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1931, page 378), to the case of *Great West Saddlery Company versus the King* (1921); *Rex versus Nadan* (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 524), and other decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council or of the Supreme Court of Canada in reference to similar constitutional questions.

*Rex versus Arcadia Coal Company*, (Alberta), 1932, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 2, page 475.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of June showed a seasonal improvement, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,970 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 persons, the data being representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. These firms had 816,124 employees on June 1, as compared with 801,451 on May 1. The index of employment (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 89.1 on June 1, as compared with 87.5 on May 1, 1932, and 103.6 on June 1, 1931. At the beginning of June in the preceding ten years, the index was as follows:—1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7.

At the beginning of June, 1932, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 22.1 in contrast with percentages of 23.0 at the beginning of May, 1932, and 16.2 at the beginning of June, 1931. The June percentage was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,800 labour organizations with a membership aggregate of 175,411 persons.

Reports received during May, 1932, from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decline in the volume of business transacted, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, when a comparison was made with the records for April; but under the yearly comparison a slight gain was shown over May, 1931. Vacancies in May, 1932, numbered 32,209, applications, 54,745, and placements in regular and casual employment, 31,039.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$6.79 for June, as compared with \$6.90 for May; \$8.16 for June, 1931; \$11.10 for June, 1930; \$10.92 for June, 1929; \$10.18 for June,

1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.49 for June, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 continued to decline, being 66.6 for June, as compared with 67.7 for May; 72.2 for June, 1931; 87.7 for June, 1930; 93.4 for June, 1929; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.4 for June, 1914.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in June was much greater than that recorded for the previous month, and was also greater than in June last year. Seventeen disputes were in progress at some time during the month involving 3,011 workers and resulting in a loss of 38,147 working days. Corresponding figures for May, 1932, were: thirteen disputes, 1,521 workers and 31,905 working days; and for June, 1931, fourteen disputes, 1,068 workers and 17,724 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month majority and minority reports were received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with dispute in the coal field in Drumheller District in Alberta. Two new applications for the establishment of Boards were received. A full account of these proceedings, with the text of the report referred to, is given on another page of this issue.

### Coming convention of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

The call for the 48th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada announces the opening of the meeting at Hamilton, Ont., on September 12, sessions to be held in the convention hall of the Royal Connaught Hotel, the latter being the headquarters of congress. All eligible unions are urged to send delegates, as business of importance to all workers is to come before the convention. The call refers to unemployment and under-employment as the outstanding problems that will come before the convention, and to the necessity for further building up



public opinion in favour of contributory unemployment insurance. "Consideration must also be given as to the best methods to pursue to secure adoption of Labour's proposals on other matters, such as the shortening of the work day and work week, the maintenance of the purchasing powers of the workers, the nation-wide application of old-age pension legislation, provision of work through the initiation of public works, redistribution of our population through land settlement policies, the establishment of an economic council, and the development of other social measures, all of which are directly or indirectly interlocked with the problem of unemployment and underemployment."

**Minimum wages  
in B.C. fruit  
and vegetable  
industry**

A temporary amendment to the Order of 1926 governing the Fruit and Vegetable industry in British Columbia has been decided upon by the Minimum Wage Board administering the Statute, according to Mr. Adam Bell, chairman of the Board and Deputy Minister of Labour of the Province. The text of the Order is given on another page of this issue.

Mr. Bell states that last year the Board received petitions from various companies asking that the minimum wage be suspended, which request the Board refused. With the approach of the fruit-packing season this year, similar petitions, asking the Board to reduce the wage, were presented by other companies and by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on behalf of its fruit and vegetable canner members. Certain petitioners requested the wage to be reduced from the present rate of 30 cents per hour to 25 cents per hour, bringing it to the level of the Ontario rate. It was claimed by petitioners that the fruit packing and canning industry in British Columbia suffered from eastern competition to the disadvantage of the workers and the industry generally, in British Columbia.

Under the provisions of the Act the Board may call a conference composed of representatives of employees, employers, and the public, to deal with matters of this kind. On the recommendation of the conference a new order may be made by the Board which order becomes effective two months after promulgation. It was realized, however, that the time involved in this procedure would preclude any useful amendment so far as this season was concerned. The Act also gives the Board authority to amend an Order in cases of emergency without calling a conference.

To meet the peculiar requirements of the present situation the Board decided, as a temporary measure, to authorize a ten per cent reduction in the wages of experienced workers who put in the full working week of 48 hours. The wage is thus reduced from 30 to 27 cents per hour, but only if the full week is worked. The reduction does not apply to an employee who works less than 48 hours per week, and who must be paid the same hourly rate as formerly, nor does it apply to inexperienced help who still receive 23 cents per hour as formerly. It is stressed by Mr. Bell that the Board only availed itself of the "no-conference" provisions of the Statute in view of the emergency brought about by the approach of the fruit season. It is not contemplated to adopt this procedure with regard to any other orders, all of which still remain in full force and effect. The original order in the Fruit and Vegetable Industry still remains intact, to again become effective when the emergency rate temporarily fixed by the amending order expires in November. The minimum wage in the Fruit and Vegetable Industry is \$14.40 for a week of 48 hours, being one of the highest set by the Board, including the professional groups. The reduction therefore brings it into temporary alignment with the minimum wage fixed by the Board for other occupations.

**Standards of  
relief  
expenditure are  
suggested**

At a recent meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, Dr. Frank G. Pedley, director of the Industrial Clinic at the Montreal General Hospital, and Executive director of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, contributed a paper on "The Rôle of Private Charity in meeting Distress due to Unemployment." Having discussed some of the problems that unemployment creates for the State, the speaker declared that "in the present emergency the general plan initiated by the Federal Government, whereby it accepts a measure of responsibility, may be considered satisfactory. It would seem advisable, however, to have a greater uniformity of operation throughout the country... Evidently the practice of giving relief varies considerably throughout the Dominion. It cannot be argued that Montreal spent too little or Winnipeg too much, for no standards have been set to guide us in estimating the *optimum* expenditure per family per week. This marked variation in the dispensation of relief was to a considerable extent at the expense of the Federal Government. That is to say, the Federal

Government was paying a share of relief costs in different parts of the Dominion without having any real control of the adequacy or inadequacy of relief."

### Relief work by Social Agencies at Montreal

In the same paper, Dr. Pedley dealt particularly with the numerous problems connected with the care of the families of unemployed workers. This he regards as the special field of private effort. "Here", he said, "is an experimental realm which private philanthropy regards as its own. As instances of what private agencies may do some of the activities organized and carried out in Montreal last winter may be cited:

"A registration of unemployed boys was undertaken by the English speaking groups and an effort was made to associate these boys with certain institutions and group activities. Some of the boys were offered night school courses so that they might improve their chances for employment when jobs become more plentiful. Over 1,000 English speaking boys were registered in this way and unquestionably valuable results were achieved.

"A special registration bureau for office workers was set up and a lecture course lasting throughout the winter was offered to those registered. The attendance at the lectures averaged over 100 and the interest shown indicated to those responsible that the effort was well worth while.

"For the large horde of homeless men of the labouring class the City had established a refuge where meals and sleeping accommodation could be secured, but no provision was made for shelter during the day. This group was faced with days and weeks of idleness on the streets in all sorts of weather and under the most demoralizing conditions. To meet this situation a recreation centre was set up by a private committee. Several game rooms, two libraries, and a theatre engaged the attention of most of the men, but some three or four hundred attended formal classes in English, French, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Automotive engineering. This refuge was usually patronized by from four to five thousand men daily and appeared to meet the particular need fairly satisfactorily.

"Distress among women has always been less apparent than among men, but nevertheless the numbers of women in need of relief last winter was considerable. Special arrangements to occupy the time of these women were provided for the most part in one of the large women's institutions.

"Now that summer has arrived, a project is under way to secure land for gardening purposes. A considerable number of married men have applied for allotments and it is hoped in this way to occupy the time of the men during the summer months and at the same time secure for their families a supply of fresh vegetables.

"These are but instances of what private philanthropy may do in this unemployment crisis. That which is experimental—which, perhaps, is not universally accepted as necessary—seems to fall logically to private philanthropy, but that which is necessary and inescapable, should in all fairness be placed upon the common shoulders."

### Proposed pensions for blind persons of over 50 years

In connection with the proposal already noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE that Old Age Pensions should be granted to blind persons on attaining the age of 50 years, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind estimates that 52 per cent of all blind people registered in Canada are 50 years of age and over. Of these 28 per cent are between the age of 50 and 60 and 24 per cent are 70 years and over. In regard to the problems of blind adults over fifty years of age the report states as follows:—

"A few of this group may be trained and employed in Institute factories with a fair degree of success, may be placed in general industry or in independent lines of business, but the great majority cannot be successfully employed in Institute or outside industries. For a great percentage of this group, therefore, the best we can hope to do is to train them in the use of embossed print and in handicrafts which may furnish employment in the home. For those who have been employed in factories in earlier years and who, some time after passing into this age group, must be discontinued owing to low production capacity, the home occupations are also essential. There are, of course, many in this general group over seventy years of age for whom nothing can be done in the way of handicraft training. For those over the age of fifty who lack independent means of support an adequate Government allowance must represent the only solution. It is certain, however, that with satisfactory provision made for this group the Institute would, through the release of funds now allocated for relief purposes, be able to extend more employment and other services to younger, employable blind individuals."



**Alberta  
Commission on  
Public Health  
Service**

The Alberta Legislature at its recent session (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 412) adopted a resolution instructing the government of the province to appoint

a commission, consisting of at least five members of the Legislature, "for the purpose of (a) considering and making recommendations to the next session as to the best method of making adequate medical and health services available to all the people of Alberta; and (b) reporting as to the financial arrangements which will be required on an actuarial basis to ensure same." In accordance with this resolution a commission was appointed by the government on June 13, as follows: Hon. George Hoadley (chairman); Hon. Irene Parlby, M.L.A.; W. G. Farquharson, M.L.A.; Rudolph Hennig, M.L.A.; A. P. Mitchell, M.L.A.; Dr. W. A. Atkinson, M.L.A.; Chris Pattinson, M.L.A.; and Geo. E. Cruickshank, M.L.A.

**Cost of sickness  
to average  
family**

The results of a study of the cost of sickness were presented last May to the American Medical Association in a paper read by Dr.

D. B. Armstrong, 3rd vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Statistics obtained from 8,677 families showed that 94.5 per cent of these families had incurred some outlays for sickness or injury during the period covered, that is, the twelve months ending October, 1931. These expenditures averaged 3 per cent of the family incomes; and of the \$98.46 spent per family, \$39.19 was spent for the doctor; \$15.59 for the dentist, and \$13.40 for hospital or sanatorium. The next largest item is for drugs, which cost \$12.71.

Dr. Armstrong suggests that preventive medical care offers the medical profession an unexplored and possibly remunerative field in the provision of such services as health examinations, immunization, and personal health guidance. "The problem of assuring adequate medical care," he concludes, "to all of the people at an attainable cost and by an equitable procedure, in a manner that will enhance the practice of preventive medicine, insure the economic and scientific integrity of the practitioner, and improve the health status of the population, is one that calls for the greatest degrees of imagination, co-operative enterprise, and leadership on the part of every physician and of organized medicine in general.

**"Unemployment  
and Relief in  
Ontario,  
1929-32"**

During the past year the Unemployment Research Committee, a voluntary association of citizens, has made a careful study of unemployment relief methods and problems in Ontario. Dr. H. M. Cassidy, assistant professor of Social Science at the University of Toronto, has been in charge of the research. The result of his work is a book of about 250 pages, which is being published during the present month, entitled "Unemployment and Relief in Ontario, 1929-32." The book discusses the extent of unemployment and destitution, the relief measures sponsored by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, municipal relief methods and problems, the private relief program, social consequences of unemployment and the problem of financing relief measures, and in the concluding chapter the findings of the study are summarized and suggestions for future relief policy are presented. The study is based upon first-hand investigation of the unemployment situation in leading municipalities of the province, including Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, York Township, Windsor, East York Township, Kitchener, Brantford, St. Catharines, Oshawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, St. Thomas, Stratford, Chatham, and it describes and compares methods of relief employed in these and other communities. The book presents carefully prepared statistical tables showing the extent of unemployment and destitution in leading cities of the province, the ever-mounting cost of direct relief, the cost of relief works, the extent of rentals in arrears, the burden of relief upon the taxpayer, etc. It points out trends in relief policies, shows where there have been weaknesses, and suggests certain changes in relief policies. The study has been made possible by financial contributions from a few interested persons, mainly members of the committee, and by the co-operation of the University of Toronto.

An article by Professor Cassidy giving some of the conclusions that were reached in the course of this inquiry, will be found on another page of this issue.

**British report  
on Empire  
Migration**

The Economic Advisory Council, which was established in Great Britain in 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 257) recently published a report from one of its committees on the subject of Empire Migration. This report is outlined in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, for June. The Committee refer, on the one hand, to the declining birth-

rate, and to the other factors which tend to make migration of less importance than formerly as a means of relieving the pressure of population; they also emphasize the fact that migration is a selective process, taking from the country precisely those elements in the population of which the country has most need. On the other hand there is, for the time being at least, a great surplus of labour, particularly in some important and highly localized industries. Large scale migration therefore is of doubtful value to this country, economically, as a long-term policy; but it would be of economic advantage to us as an emergency policy for the next few years, i.e., during the continuance of the present excessive unemployment.

From the point of view of the Dominions, however, the position is almost exactly reversed. Owing to the extreme depression in agriculture, and particularly in wheat-growing, they are unable at present to absorb agricultural settlers; and it seems unlikely that for many years to come they will be as ready to welcome new immigrants as they were in the post-war decade.

The committee then proceed to consider other reasons, apart from the economic, which may properly influence the migration policy of this country, such as the relatively sparse population of the Dominions; the desirability that the added population which is needed should be predominantly British; the fact that the Dominions are, in proportion to their population, by far our best customers; and the need of an outlet, in appropriate surroundings, for persons of active temperament, apart from any national and Imperial considerations. For all these reasons the Committee regard it as of great importance that a steady flow of British migrants to the Dominions should be maintained, though they think it probable that this will be on a much smaller scale than in past years.

#### **Co-operative service at Trail, B.C.**

A co-operative bus service has been organized by employees of the smelting company at Trail, B.C. who reside at Rossland, seven miles distant from their place of work. About 400 workmen require daily transportation over this distance, which formerly had been provided by means of private cars and a bus service. On the initiative of Mr. John E. Gordon, formerly chairman of the Committee on Consumers' Co-operation of the Alberta Federation of Labour, and now residing at Rossland, a co-operative organization has now been formed under the title of the Co-operative Transportation Society. After sufficient reserves have been built up, the operating surplus will be refunded on the usual "purchase dividend"

basis. The *Canadian Co-operator*, June, 1932, in a note on this development, says: "As the need grows it is intended to increase the equipment when further economies can be effected in the purchase of gas, oil, etc. With the loyal support of the membership, there is no reason why the whole of the public transportation system between the two places should not be under the control of the people who use it."

#### **Progress of co-operative industry in Great Britain during the depression**

In the *Canadian Congress Journal* for June, Mr. George Keen, general secretary-treasurer of the Co-operative Union of Canada, contributes an article entitled "The Depression and its Causes." In the course of this article Mr. Keene describes the British co-operative movement as one in which demand is organized in advance of production.

"It will be interesting", he says, "to quote the experience of the movement during two of these years of depression, the statistics for the third year not yet being available. As to employment, the movement increased the number of its workers by 9,666 in 1929 over the total of the previous year, and in 1930 by 8,755 over 1929; the increases of productive workers being 2,839 and 7,564 respectively. The total number of employees in 1930 was 257,491. Of that number, 117,672 were engaged in production and 139,819 in distribution. The payroll for productive workers only was increased in 1929 by £805,429 and a still further increase was recorded in 1930 of £645,557. Distributive wages increased in 1929 by £952,576 and again in 1930 by £334,918. The sales of the retail societies, which absorbed the output of the productive departments, showed an increase of £7,577,544 in 1929 over 1928 and of £350,902 in 1930 over 1929. Owing to the lower prices ruling in 1930 than in the previous year the increase in quantity sold was greater than was revealed by the sales expressed in terms of money.

"The total sales of the retail societies for 1930 were £217,318,001. The net trade surplus, or profit, for 1930, exceeded that of 1929 by £505,914, the total being £22,114,640. Approximately four-fifths of this huge sum, which would otherwise have augmented the fortunes of a comparatively few, were returned to the consumers in purchase dividends, to that extent, increasing their purchasing power, and stimulating the demand for production; the balance being used for the payment of interest on capital and appropriations to reserve, charitable and educational funds."



### **Economic Conference in Australia**

The following recommendations, made by a special economic committee in Australia, were submitted last April by the Commonwealth Government at a conference with the Premiers of the various States which was held to consider the economic and financial situation. The Commonwealth Government and one State government accepted them; three state governments accepted them with reservations, notably where they were concerned with wage reductions; and the governments of the two remaining States, the most populous in the Commonwealth, rejected them. In these circumstances it proved impossible to achieve the essential object of the Conference—the adoption of a comprehensive scheme for restoring employment—but arrangements were made for a temporary scheme to relieve unemployment during the next few months by raising a loan of three million pounds for expenditure on relief works. This scheme leaves aside the questions of wage reduction and manipulation of the rate of exchange, on which the various Governments were divided in opinion. It was understood that the proposals were to be revived by the Commonwealth at another conference of governments to be held in the near future to discuss a more general plan for economic reconstruction.

The proposals as submitted at the Conference were as follows:—

(1) That equilibrium between costs and prices be sought as a basis for the restoration of employment; (2) That Parliament authorize the Commonwealth Bank to manage the exchange rate to this end, taking into account economic considerations; (3) That the State Parliaments take action to empower arbitration courts and wages boards to fix wages in accordance with economic conditions; (4) That all price-fixing authorities complete the reduction of real wages by 10 per cent below the level of 1928 where this has not already been done; (5) That the State Governments take action to complete the reductions in interest rates provided in the Premiers' Plan; (6) That Budget deficits for 1932-33 should not exceed 12 million pounds; (7) That any Government loan expenditure or assistance to private industry made during the period which must elapse before restoration of employment be subject to the safeguards set out in the report; (8) That the Commonwealth Government systematically revise the tariff with the object of promoting the greatest employment throughout industry, and not only in the industry directly concerned in each item; (9) That Commonwealth and State employ-

ment councils be constituted to bring together the best organizing ability of each State, and that these councils push on with measures to realize the possibility of substituting employment for sustenance, and of promoting subsistence farming, and to advise on all unemployment measures.

### **Workmen's compensation in South Africa**

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 772, to a new Workmen's Compensation measure that was introduced in the South African Parliament last year by the Minister of Labour. After discussion in the House of Assembly, the bill, which introduced the principle of compulsory insurance, was referred to a technical committee, the report of which has now been published.

The bill provided that the supreme authority in insurance should be exercised by two different bodies, one of which should engage in the general administration of insurance, while the other would be of a purely legal character and would settle all disputes. The technical committee opposes this scheme because it would entail unjustified delay and expenditure. The report therefore recommends the establishment of a single executive, administrative and judicial organ with the right of appeal to the ordinary courts. This Board, in the view of the Committee, should consist of three persons; a barrister as chairman and a workers' delegate and an employers' delegate, each of whom should be nominated by the organizations of the parties concerned.

The Committee also considered the comparative costs of carrying out insurance by private companies and by the mutual system. It concludes that the expenditure of the State would be substantially the same under either system, but that the costs to be borne by the employers would be greater under the system of private insurance than under the mutual system. Consequently, the return per unit of contribution would be better under the second system, and for this reason the technical committee declares itself definitely in favour of the system of a state mutual fund as provided by the bill.

### **Relation of industrial safety to production**

One of the recent "Studies in Industrial Relations", published by the International Labour Office (Geneva) describes the staff organization in a few of the outstanding industrial concerns in Europe. These include the Zeiss Works (Germany) (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1931, page 1199); the F.I.A.T. Works

(Italy); the Philips Works (Holland), and the Sandvite Steel Works (Sweden). The bulletin describes the elaborate plans, including the works councils, with employee representation, vocational courses, and social institutions, that are followed by these firms to insure the orderly working of their respective industries.

In 1891 the firm of Philips began to manufacture electrical apparatus in a village in Holland, and by 1929 the staff numbered about 20,000, the products being now known throughout the world. In regard to accident prevention it is stated that the management of the Philips works considers that the responsibility for safety is inseparable from that for production and should therefore be left in the hands of the heads of departments. "Every accident however small, in fact, entails a stoppage of production. In an undertaking where work is organized on a more or less individual basis it may mean that only one man or one machine is put out of action; but in an undertaking where work is organized in large units it may paralyse a whole workshop. Under these conditions the cost of an accident can no longer be reckoned in terms of the compensation paid to the worker. In 1929, 175,000 gulden were paid in accident compensation under the Act on compensation for industrial accidents; but the management estimates the real loss incurred by the undertaking through accidents at several times that sum. Accidents have, moreover, a second unfavourable effect on production, since frequent accidents may make the worker nervous and affect the rhythm of his work. All these reasons have convinced the management that safety is closely related to production, and that—as much as order and discipline and the other factors conducing to the regularity of work—it is one of the elements in the process of rationalization which it is the duty of the heads of departments to carry out... "The management has sometimes contemplated the setting up of safety committees, but has not yet put the idea into effect. It recognizes the potential educative and even preventive value of such committees, but hesitates to take any step that would reduce the sense of responsibility of heads of departments. Moreover, it considers that the present system works in a satisfactory manner and therefore prefers to maintain it.

#### **Benefits of community health services**

The remarkable results obtained by the co-ordinated efforts of health agencies in the United States and Canada were outlined in a recent address by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, the vice-president in charge of the Industrial Health Relations Department of the Metropolitan Life

Insurance Company. "The year that has just closed and the first quarter of the new year," he said, "have in many ways held out extraordinary surprises. Our people have been going through a difficult time. Millions of families have had to live on reduced incomes; millions of others have not known where the next day's bread was coming from. As you know, in every centre of population, relief agencies have taken care of the emergent needs of the people. In the midst of this acute situation, we have experienced next to the lowest death-rate in the history of the country.

"I do not wish at this moment to analyse in much detail the factors which have produced this favourable health situation, but I am convinced that one of the most important is that the people of the United States and of Canada have, over the last twenty-five years, built up and supported active and efficient health departments and associated private health agencies."

Dr. Dublin referred to the considerable share of the Metropolitan Company in the organization and direction of the social efforts that have led to these results. Referring to the mortality experience of the company's industrial policy holders, he stated that the deathrate had fallen from 12.53 per thousand in 1911 to 8.46 in 1931. "The reduction in the deathrate from tuberculosis has been the chief item in the company's accomplishment. Today, the deathrate from this disease is practically one-third what it was twenty-two years ago. What was then the first of the causes of death has now been reduced to fifth place. It should be a gratifying experience for all of us to have had part in a campaign which has meant so much to the people of the two countries. In like manner, typhoid fever has been reduced 89.5 per cent, since 1911; diphtheria, 84.3 per cent; scarlet fever, 75.6 per cent; pneumonia, 46.1 per cent; diarrhoea and enteritis, 78.9 per cent; and deaths from maternal causes, 39.9 per cent."

#### **Hours of work in British coal mines**

At the instance of the Government, the British House of Commons has passed through all its stages a Bill providing for the maintenance of the 7½-hour day in coal mines "until the coming into operation of an Act to enable effect to be given to the Draft International Convention limiting the hours of work underground in coal mines adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations on June 18, 1931."

The Coal Mines Act of 1931, which provided *inter alia* for the 7½-hour day, expired on July



7, 1932, and unless new legislation had been passed the working day would then automatically have become one of 7 hours.

Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in commending the bill to Parliament, contended that a drop from 7½ hours to 7 hours in the present circumstances of the industry would be disastrous. At the same time, he gave a clear pledge that, immediately the Convention of 1931 is ratified by the seven principal coal-producing countries concerned, Great Britain would be a party to it and the 7½-hour day would at once be reduced to 7½ hours. There had been a certain delay in obtaining ratification, but that was not the fault of the British Government, at whose request the International Labour Office had been doing what it could to secure ratification by the other countries in question.

The Bill was opposed by the Labour Party, who expressed regret at the failure to ratify the Convention and complained that the Bill did not provide for the continuation of the safeguards relating to wages which were contained in the expiring Act. The Government announced that they had received a guarantee from the mine-owners that wages would be maintained at their present level for the next twelve months, and that this guarantee would be enforced against the owners if necessary. The Labour Party, however, held that it was inequitable to extend the 7½-hour day indefinitely by law while wages were guaranteed only for a year and not by law. Their motion for the rejection of the Bill for this and other reasons was defeated by a large majority.

In recognition of his services in formulating the "Swope plan," Mr. Gerald Swope, President of the General Electric Company, recently received the medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences (United States). Reference to the Swope plan was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1932, page 516; and October, 1931, page 1054.

The Department of Industries and Commerce of New Zealand reports that the number of registered unemployed showed a substantial reduction during the first quarter of 1932, as compared with the peak figure registered during 1931—namely 51,408 on October 5. On March 21, the number of unfilled applications was 44,912. Continuous efforts are being made by the Government to find profitable avenues for the absorption of many of those persons now out of work, and further schemes are now being put into operation for this purpose.

The 64th annual congress of delegates from co-operative societies in the United Kingdom, was held at Glasgow during May, when it was decided to set up "a new authority for the co-operative movement to which shall be delegates the decision of all matters of national policy." This new body, which is to be called "The National Co-operative Authority" will consist of representatives of the Co-operative Union, the Wholesale Societies, and other national bodies.

Restrictive provisions as to labour and wages in municipal contracts for the construction of sewers in Salt Lake City, for the purpose of relieving unemployment, which increased the cost without enhancing the value, were held to be void by the Utah Supreme Court as an unlawful diversion of funds and against the public policy of the State. It was estimated that the improvement would cost about \$600,000, but the cost of the proposed improvement would be increased to the extent of \$55,000 by reason of insertion of the provisions calling for hand labour and for rotation of labour.

Under the German Workmen's Compensation legislation no compensation is paid during the first twenty-six weeks of sickness, during which period the sickness insurance law entitles the workers to sick pay, and medical and surgical treatment. After that period, if the disease has been scheduled, compensation is paid. The method of scheduling diseases is similar to that followed under the British Workmen's Compensation Act; but in Great Britain compensation is paid from the commencement of the illness, the claimant not being eligible for benefits under the National Health Insurance.

More than 76,000 needy old people in the United States were being cared for by public pensions at the end of 1931. This was disclosed by a survey just made by the Bureau of Labour Statistics (Washington). While 17 States had pension laws on their statute books at the end of 1931, the law had not been put into actual operation in two of these. About two-fifths of the counties in the other 15 States had adopted the system, and these spent more than \$16,000,000 for the support of their needy aged in 1931. In 4 of the States the system is practically state-wide, while in the remaining 11 States the protection afforded by the law ranges from less than 1 per cent of the State population (in Kentucky) to 80 per cent (in Montana). As would be expected, the spread of the system has been much greater in the States with "mandatory" than in those with "voluntary" systems.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of June was reported by local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:

A few requests for farm hands were received at the Employment Offices in Nova Scotia and the prospects were good for root, grain, hay and apple crops. Fishing had slackened somewhat, salmon being not quite so plentiful. Bank and shore fishermen, however, reported fair catches. There were no new developments in logging. Mines in the New Glasgow district operated from one to four days, except for one mine which was entirely idle, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity ranged from two to five days per week. Increased business was noted by bakers and confectioners, but foundries and machine shops were only fairly busy, and idleness still prevailed in some sections of the iron and steel group. Extensive street and sewer improvement was being carried on at Halifax, although building activity in this city was slow. At New Glasgow, considerable building construction was in progress and work on highways was also available. Freight transportation was light, but passenger traffic, due to the tourist season, was greater. Trade was slow, with collections poor. There was a continued demand for women domestics and numerous placements were made.

There was little demand for farm help in the Province of New Brunswick, although the outlook for growing crops was favourable and city markets well stocked with farm produce. Fishing was fair. A few men were supplied for pulp cutting at Saint John, but for the most part, there was no activity to report in logging. Canning plants were busily preparing for the strawberry season, but manufacturing industries, in general, reported business as fair only. Lumber mills, however, were busy cutting long lumber mostly for British markets, and sash and door factories were running, but had few orders for export shipments. Some building and highway construction was underway, although not in any great volume. Passenger and freight traffic was good. Trade was fair. Placements were made in the women's domestic section but no notable changes were recorded.

The farming situation in the Province of Quebec showed little variation, placements in that industry being general. Quietness prevailed in logging, although many men found employment fighting forest fires. No orders were received for miners, but at Rouyn, prospects indicated more activity this year than

last. Manufacturing establishments in Hull and Three Rivers were operating with reduced staffs, while in Montreal and Quebec City, manufacturing conditions also were dull, Sherbrooke being the only city to report matters as satisfactory in that line. Building construction throughout the province had made no material progress and in some centres, orders in building trades showed a decline from those of the previous month, Sherbrooke alone stating that considerable activity had been in evidence there during June. Transportation was quiet, but trade showed some improvement, due to the tourist season. A decrease was noted in placements in the women's domestic group, as city people were leaving town for vacation points.

The call for farm help in the Province of Ontario continued good, as a large crop of strawberries in Brantford and Norfolk Counties provided considerable employment for men and women in those districts. Pulp cutting operations were going on in North Bay, Fort William and Port Arthur zones, but otherwise the industry was quiet. Miners in large numbers were still seeking work in Sudbury and Timmins areas, with a few men being taken on at the larger mines. Hamilton reported improved conditions in several different lines with old hands recalled. Canning factories there and also in Brantford had started operations and were busy. Pulp and paper mills were working mostly on part-time or on restricted production, but steel mills had practically ceased operations for the time being. In nearly all centres industrial concerns were quiet, with little improvement yet in evidence. Alterations, repairs, small jobs and relief work were about the only projects at hand in building construction. Of these, the relief camps on the trans-Canada highway were employing some hundreds of men in the North Bay area. Vacancies in the women's domestic section, particularly at Toronto, had decreased considerably, but the number of applicants remained high.

With favourable weather, crop growth in the Province of Manitoba continued rapidly. Grasshoppers, which had been a serious menace to the farmers this year had been held in check in most localities by poison bait or drenching rains, but were still an important issue at many points. Haying had started in some districts and the demand for farm help continued to improve. There was nothing to report in logging and mining, and manufacturing was quiet. Building permits at Winnipeg had passed the million and a half mark, but those recently issued were mostly for repairs and alterations, many mechanics and labourers being placed on



**MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA**  
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1932			1931		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		85,763,611	57,249,708	107,827,379	134,302,391	85,863,487
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		44,361,312	29,794,296	52,507,534	73,457,404	51,189,376
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		40,594,404	26,975,756	54,348,421	59,833,245	33,935,075
Customs duty collected..... \$		8,014,139	6,082,178	9,712,265	13,536,837	10,273,278
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,175,183,890	2,073,905,560	2,693,538,371	3,171,603,100	2,786,353,998
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		131,073,118	137,352,511	142,558,937	143,749,692	134,495,175
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,387,026,640	1,392,887,756	1,450,356,934	1,456,411,063	1,453,305,140
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,057,227,680	1,069,590,424	1,127,038,209	1,138,994,831	1,130,226,227
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	43-2	45-8	54-0	80-1	81-4	97-1
Preferred stocks.....	46-8	50-2	55-8	72-6	73-8	78-8
( <sup>1</sup> ) Index of interest rates.....	114-4	113-2	111-3	91-9	91-9	92-9
( <sup>2</sup> ) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	66-5	67-7	68-4	71-9	72-6	73-9
( <sup>3</sup> ) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	16-20	16-45	17-09	18-36	18-81	19-18
( <sup>4</sup> ) Business failures, number.....		195	228	174	196	200
( <sup>5</sup> ) Business failures, liabilities..... \$		3,213,000	3,157,000	3,504,453	2,776,000	3,752,000
( <sup>6</sup> ) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	89-1	87-5	87-5	103-6	102-2	99-7
( <sup>7</sup> ) ( <sup>8</sup> ) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	22-1	23	20-4	16-2	14-9	15-5
Immigration.....				3,169	3,818	3,201
Railway—						
( <sup>9</sup> ) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	170,338	168,047	166,372	204,676	198,618	202,136
( <sup>10</sup> ) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	12,437,076	11,686,354	11,863,038	15,236,230	15,604,627	15,233,779
( <sup>11</sup> ) Operating expenses..... \$				15,703,530	15,445,004	14,352,738
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		9,517,355	9,511,106	11,439,999	12,305,828	12,254,080
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,779,990	8,592,623	10,253,538	11,231,579	10,907,040
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....				2,206,873,635	2,178,264,070	2,135,535,761
Building permits..... \$		5,289,506	4,237,160	8,470,738	12,115,291	13,495,165
( <sup>12</sup> ) Contracts awarded..... \$	12,154,700	14,186,000	10,112,000	29,793,400	36,895,700	22,707,300
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	8,163	13,339	16,898	55,822	50,511	53,792
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	18,118	29,239	36,030	55,605	74,225	91,461
Ferro alloys..... tons	893	1,132	2,185	2,740	2,540	4,605
Coal..... tons		672,441	734,500	887,859	901,514	888,312
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		109,520,000	38,570,000	117,340,000	107,210,000	47,800,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,171,000	3,585,000	4,731,000	6,155,000	4,638,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		12,463,000	6,230,000	5,269,000	8,405,000	6,155,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		1,096,000	347,000	494,000	1,685,000	1,403,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		184,293,211	165,489,203		194,515,283	170,842,465
Flour production..... bbls.			993,385	1,121,115	1,183,280	1,058,311
( <sup>13</sup> ) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	73,722,000	58,751,000	35,879,000	69,360,000	76,655,000	42,356,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,523,492	1,523,492	1,576,449	1,740,792	1,669,917
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		41,081,000	44,478,000	42,994,000	44,057,000	47,036,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		30,779,000	33,425,000	45,830,000	40,983,000	45,345,000
Newsprint..... tons		175,890	176,660	193,970	202,610	205,840
Automobiles, passenger.....		7,269	5,660	5,583	10,621	14,043
( <sup>14</sup> ) Index of physical volume of business.....		128-7	124-5	129-5	149-1	138-7
Industrial production.....		132-7	116-6	133-9	158-2	145-6
Manufacturing.....		144-2	118-0	135-7	163-6	145-9

(<sup>1</sup>) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(<sup>2</sup>) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(<sup>3</sup>) Bradstreet.

(<sup>4</sup>) Figures for end of previous month.

(<sup>5</sup>) Figures for four weeks ending June 25, 1932, and corresponding previous periods.

(<sup>6</sup>) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending June 18, May 21, and April 23, 1932; June 20, May 23, and April 25, 1931.

(<sup>7</sup>) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

(<sup>8</sup>) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(<sup>9</sup>) Including lines east of Quebec.

(<sup>10</sup>) MacLean's Building Review.

relief work. Retail trade was fairly good, but no improvement in volume was noted by wholesalers. Very little change appeared in the women's domestic section. Slightly fewer orders were received for day workers, but the demand for domestics remained steady.

Requests for farm help in the Province of Saskatchewan showed little change, the slight increase in orders reported by some offices being due to men sent out under the summer farm relief scheme, which had helped the situation considerably in some districts. There was little demand for tradesmen and building labourers, and relief works in many instances still provided the chief source of employment. Railway construction showed some improvement, a large gang of men being taken on at Medstead and a few others at Moose Jaw. All orders for city housekeepers and women domestics were easily filled, but there was still a call for farm housekeepers, for which applicants were difficult to obtain.

Vacancies and placements in the farming industry in Alberta were slightly in excess of the previous period and crop conditions were reported to be ideal, with sufficient moisture for some time throughout the province. Many sheep shearers had been placed during the month, but this line of work was about over. Government wood-cutting camps absorbed some men as replacements. Little activity was noted in mining, although some of the mines were doing the usual summer overhaul. This, however, did not call for increased workers. Manufacturing was quiet. Building construction in Edmonton continued fair, with some of the larger undertakings nearing completion and nothing new in sight. Elsewhere, quietness in this line also prevailed, but the parks and highways provided employment for a few men. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was dull. The women's domestic section reported few registrations during the month, with sufficient help to meet all demands.

Few farm orders were listed at the Employment Offices in the Province of British Columbia, as growers were being personally canvassed by the unemployed. Cherry picking had commenced, thus fruit packing plants had started operations and in these a number of local workers had found employment. The sock-eye fishing season was open along the Naas and Skeena Rivers, but no catches had been brought in, as the price offered by the cannery men was not acceptable to the fishermen. Conditions in logging were most unsatisfactory; an additional number of saw-mills had been closed down and others planing only on orders from larger plants. Mining was quiet, although prospecting for placer gold continued active throughout the Northern

interior, with small quantities of gold being recovered from time to time. Coal mines were also inactive. Slackness still prevailed in the manufacturing industries. Other than relief work on highway and in Government camps and few private dwellings in course of erection, little work was available in the construction line, nor, except at Prince George, were orders received for railway gangs, as crews had been greatly reduced on all roads. At Vancouver, waterfront workers were experiencing one of the quietest seasons on record, but at Prince Rupert, conditions in this group were fairly good. Trade was slow. There was a slight improvement noted in the women's domestic section, but there still remained a large number of women seeking employment.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns on employment from 7,970 firms with 816,124 employees on June 1, as compared with 801,451 on May 1. This increase of 1.8 per cent brought the index to 89.1, as compared with 87.5 in the preceding month and 103.6 on the same date last year. On June 1, in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:—1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7.

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, the increase being greatest in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing, logging, mining, and construction registered heightened activity, while transportation was seasonally slacker, and iron and steel plants also released employees. In Quebec, construction and transportation recorded important increases in personnel, and there were also gains in the logging, service and trade groups, while manufacturing as a whole was slacker. In Ontario, construction, logging, mining and transportation registered the greatest expansion, but manufacturing and services showed contractions; in manufacturing, increases in the lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper groups were offset by losses in iron and steel, textile and electrical apparatus factories. In the Prairie Provinces, construction (especially railroad construction), transportation, services and manufacturing reported improvement, but logging, coal mining and retail trade released employees. In British Columbia, construction and transportation recorded advances; within the manufacturing group, increases in food, lumber and pulp and paper were largely offset by declines in non-ferrous metal works, so that the group as a whole showed very little change. Mining and trade released employees.



The trend of employment was favourable in four of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made: Montreal, Quebec, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities and Vancouver showed considerable gains, but declines were noted in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg. In Montreal, transportation and trade reported the greatest increases, but manufacturing was slackier, and there were also losses in construction. In Quebec, the gains took place chiefly in construction and trade. In Toronto, manufacturing, construction and trade released employees. In Ottawa, construction recorded lowered activity, while manufacturing was rather busier. In Hamilton, most of the decrease took place in manufacturing, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, but construction was more active. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, increased activity was registered by automobile factories, while other industries showed only slight changes. In Winnipeg, most of the reduction was recorded in trade and construction, but manufacturing and transportation were rather busier. Manufacturing and shipping reported minor gains in Vancouver.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows an advance in manufacturing; there were increases in the lumber, pulp and paper, fish-preserving, vegetable food, building material, automobile, electric current and mineral product industries, but the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, textile and clothing, tobacco and some other groups showed curtailment. Logging, services, wholesale trade, transportation, construction and maintenance registered improvement, that in the last-named group being most noteworthy. On the other hand, retail trade and coal mining were seasonally slackier.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of June, 1932.

**TRADE UNION REPORTS** Little variation from the preceding month in the volume of activity available to local trade union members was indicated at the close of May, according to the reports received from 1,800 labour organizations including a membership of 175,411 persons. Of these, 38,692, or a percentage of 22.1, were without employment on the last day of the month, in contrast with 23.0 per cent in April. The general employment trend throughout the majority of trades and industries was favourable, all provinces with the exception of Alberta showing some recovery, chiefly seasonal in character. The improvement recorded however was not out-

standing in any one province, while in Alberta fractional recessions occurred. Every province reflected less active conditions than in May last year, when unemployment, for Canada as a whole, stood at 16.2 per cent. In this comparison Ontario and Manitoba unions reported the most substantial drop in the volume of work afforded, and in Quebec and British Columbia also, employment was largely restricted, while the curtailment of activity recorded in the remaining provinces was on a smaller scale.

A review in greater detail with tabular statements on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of May, 1932, appears elsewhere in this issue.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS** During the month of May, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 32,869 references of persons to employment, and effected a total of 31,039 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 12,510, of which 8,858 were of men and 3,652 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 18,529. Employers notified the Service of 32,209 opportunities for employment, 23,959 being for men and 8,250 for women. Applicants for work totalled 54,745, of which 42,408 were men and 12,337 were women. Losses were recorded in the total business transacted when a comparison was made with the preceding month, but in comparison with May last year, while there was a nominal decline in vacancies, applications and placements showed gains, the records for April, 1932, showing 34,961 vacancies offered, 57,830 applications made, and 33,744 placements effected, while in May, 1931, there were recorded 32,280 vacancies, 53,350 applications for work, and 30,728 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of May, 1932, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED** According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada, during May, 1932, was \$5,289,506, as compared with \$4,237,160 in the preceding month and with \$12,115,291 in May, 1931.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that for June, 1932, the estimated value of new construction prospects in Canada totalled \$12,154,700. Of this amount \$7,521,400 worth related to new buildings and additions. The contracts for buildings ran ahead of the totals

for either February, March or April. Engineering led the other groups for June, having 38.1 per cent of all contracts, valued at \$4,633,300. Business building took care of 33.3 per cent, or \$4,043,000. Residential accounted for 25.3, or \$3,065,000, while Industrial had 3.3 per cent, or \$402,400. In Ontario, during June, awards were made to the value of \$4,321,300, which was 35.6 per cent of the value for all Canada. Quebec had 34.3 per cent, valued at \$4,168,000. The Prairie Provinces share to the extent of \$1,859,100, which was 15.3 per cent while the Maritimes had \$1,332,800 worth, or 10.9 per cent, and British Columbia 3.9 per cent, or \$473,500.

### Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION** Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 748.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics states that the business operations were uneven in May, a bright feature being the resumption of the importation of raw materials in large volume. Raw cotton was imported to the amount of 12,463,000 pounds compared with 6,230,000 pounds in April. As the normal gain for the season is slight special significance attaches to the sharp gain in a factor of barometric importance in determining the trend of operations in the cotton textile industry. Imports of raw wool and wool yarn, mainly used in the manufacture of woollen cloth, also showed a strong tendency toward revival. The receipt from external countries was 1,096,000 pounds compared with 347,000 in April, the gain being almost the same after the elimination of the seasonal factor. Not only was a marked gain shown in May over the preceding month, but imports of raw material were much greater than in the same month of 1931.

The heavy volume of imports of crude petroleum in May is suggestive of the favourable level of operations in the oil industry. Receipts from external sources were 109,518,000 gallons compared with 38,565,000 in April, a gain of 78.5 per cent after seasonal adjustment. Imports in May, 1931, were 107,209,000 gallons. The purchase of raw materials is an excellent barometer of the intentions of the manufactures in regard to future operations, and the greater imports of the raw cotton, wool and petroleum indicate that preparations are being made in the textile and oil industries for a higher level of activity.

The automobile industry was one of a group of industries which showed a gain in output over the preceding month, but were still

operating at a modest level. Production was 8,221 units in May compared with 6,810 in April, a gain of 18 per cent after seasonal adjustment. New business obtained by the construction industry was at a higher level in May than in the preceding month even after seasonal adjustment. The gain in construction contract awards, after adjustment for price changes and seasonal tendencies, was 13 per cent, while building permits showed a gain of 16 per cent. Comparison with May, 1931, however, emphasizes the low level of operations in the construction industry during the season.

The manufacture of sugar was 58,751,000 pounds in May compared with 35,879,000 pounds in April. Flour milling was less active in the last month for which statistics are available. The gain in inspected slaughterings of hogs after seasonal adjustment was more than 12 per cent, 254,836 head being slaughtered compared with 229,124 head in April. Cattle and sheep slaughterings after adjustment for seasonal tendencies, were less in May than in April.

The lumber and newsprint industries operated at depressed levels in May. The exports of planks and boards at 62,968,000 feet showed a decline after seasonal adjustment from the preceding month. The output of newsprint was 175,887 tons compared with 176,660 in April, the decline after seasonal adjustment being 3.2 per cent.

The primary iron and steel industry was less active than in April. Production of pig iron was 13,339 long tons compared with 16,898 while the output of steel ingots was 29,239 tons compared with 36,030 in the preceding month. The receipt of a considerable rail order from the Canadian National railways will mean a gain in operations at Sydney.

The index of manufacturing production was 144.2 compared with 118.0 in April, the gain in the imports of raw material being the main influence in raising the index.

While gold shipments were in excess of \$5,000,000, the total did not reach the level of the preceding month. Shipments of silver were 1,429,000 ounces compared with 972,000 ounces in April. Base metal shipments showed a decline in May after seasonal adjustment. Exports of the better grades of asbestos, were 3,608 tons compared with 2,258. Production of coal was 672,441 tons, the decline from April, after seasonal adjustment, being about 8 per cent.

The net result was that the index of mineral production was 141.5 compared with 153.0 in April, silver and asbestos being the only factors out of the seven recording an advance.

The gain in car loadings was less than normal for the season, the freight movement



being 182,728 cars compared with 180,177. Export of wheat was 15,543,000 bushels, compared with 7,513,000 in April, but the level was greatly below that of the same month of 1931.

**Coal.**—The Canadian production of coal during May amounted to 672,441 tons, a decrease of 44.1 per cent from the average for the month during the past five years of 1,202,348 tons. Bituminous coal output in May totalled 573,147 tons, sub-bituminous coal 29,515 tons, and lignite coal, 69,779 tons. Nova Scotia mines produced 314,317 tons as compared with 469,827 tons in May, 1931. Alberta's output during May was 194,247 tons or 29.8 per cent below the total for the corresponding month of 1931. This decline was due mainly to strikes in the Crowsnest bituminous field, involving 1,255 men with a loss in working time during May of 29,505 man-days. In this field, two strikes, one at Blairmore and the other at Bellevue, commenced on the 23rd and 24th of February respectively, and are still in progress. Strikes also occurred at two mines at Coleman, commencing about March 18 and terminating on May 26. British Columbia's production of 130,821 tons was only slightly below the May, 1931, output. A 43.2 per cent increase was shown in the tonnage of coal mined in New Brunswick; the month's output was 16,600 tons as against 11,590 tons a year ago. Saskatchewan mines produced 16,456 tons, a 26.1 per cent falling-off from the total for the corresponding month of 1931.

Coal importations into Canada totalled 1,039,887 tons in May, a decline of 27.5 per cent from the May, 1927-1931, average of 1,433,349 tons. Receipts of anthracite coal in May were recorded at 321,769 tons, consisting of 170,967 tons from Great Britain, and 150,802 tons from the United States. Bituminous coal imports were made up of 664,478 tons from the United States and 53,605 tons from Great Britain. Imports of lignite coal in May amounted to 35 tons. Exports of Canadian coal declined 65.8 per cent to 18,269 tons as compared with the five year average for May of 53,425 tons.

Coal made available for consumption in Canada totalled 1,694,059 tons, or 34.4 per cent below the 1927-1931 average for the month of 2,582,272 tons. The month's supply was drawn from the following sources: the United States, 48.1 per cent; Canadian mines, 38.6 per cent; and Great Britain, 13.3 per cent.

A summary of Canadian trade in May, 1932, prepared by the Department of National Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$44,361,312, as com-

pared with \$29,794,296 in the preceding month and with \$73,457,404 in May, 1931. The chief imports in May, 1932, were: Iron and its products, \$7,169,183; non-metallic minerals and products, \$9,476,026; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$6,911,330.

The merchandise exported from Canada during May, 1932, amounted to \$40,594,404 as compared with \$26,975,756 in the preceding month and with \$59,833,245 in May, 1931. The chief exports in May, 1932, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$14,754,558; Wood, wood products and paper, \$11,223,365; Non-ferrous metals and their products, \$4,077,958.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes showed a substantial increase over that recorded for the previous month, a corresponding increase having appeared in the number of disputes recorded, and the number of workers involved was almost twice as great, due largely to the occurrence during the month of a dispute involving some 1,300 fishermen operating on certain rivers in British Columbia. In comparison with the figures for June, 1931, while a larger number of disputes was recorded for June this year, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred were greater still, being over twice that recorded for the same month last year. There were in existence during the month seventeen disputes, involving 3,011 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 38,147 working days, as compared with thirteen disputes, involving 1,521 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 31,905 working days during May, 1932. In June, 1931, there were on record fourteen disputes, involving 1,068 workers, resulting in a time loss of 17,724 working days. At the end of the month there were on record eleven disputes involving approximately 2,300 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the union.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$6.79 for June, as compared with \$6.90 for May; \$8.16 for June, 1931; \$11.10 for June, 1930; \$10.92 for June, 1929; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.49 for June, 1914. The decrease was due to lower prices for milk, butter, cheese, bread, mutton, pork, bacon, lard and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget

averaged \$16.20 at the beginning of June as compared with \$16.45 for May; \$18.36 for June, 1931; \$21.44 for June, 1930; \$21.18 for June, 1929; \$20.58 for June, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel averaged slightly lower, due to declines in the prices of anthracite coal and of wood in some localities. Decreases in rent occurred in several cities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 continued to decline, being 66.6 for June, as compared with 67.7 for May; 71.9 for June, 1931; 87.7 for June, 1930; 93.4 for June, 1929; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.4 for June, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups were lower and two were higher. The Iron and its Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group advanced slightly, the former due to higher

prices for rolling mill products and hardware, and the latter due mainly to higher prices for plaster and sulphur. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of lower prices for grains, flour and vegetable oils; the Animals and their Products group, because of decreases in the prices of calves, lambs, leather, salmon, cured meats and butter, which more than offset higher prices for eggs, steers and hogs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for raw jute, raw cotton and raw wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, owing to declines in certain lines of lumber; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of declines in the prices of copper, lead, zinc and tin; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to decreases in the prices of paint materials, tanning and dyeing materials and certain drugs, which more than offset higher prices for certain organic chemicals.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

TWO applications under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour on July 2 from the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway in connection with a dispute arising as a result of a

10 per cent wage reduction proposed by the company, the employees concerned in the one case being 61 passenger car operators, and in the other case, 29 shop employees. The applications were before the Department for consideration at the time of going to press.

## Report of Board in Dispute Between the Various Coal Operators in the Drumheller District and Employees, Members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in April to deal with a dispute between various coal operators in the Drumheller district and certain of their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, reported to the Minister of Labour early in July. The dispute arose in connection with negotiations looking to a new working agreement, approximately 1,400 employees being directly affected. The personnel of the board was as follows:—Mr. A. MacLeod Sinclair, K.C., of Calgary, Alberta, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. W. C. Robertson, K.C., and A. J. Morrison, both of Calgary, nominees of the operators and employees, respectively. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Morrison. Mr. Robertson submitted a minority report. The text of these reports follows.

### Report of Board

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and in the matter of a dispute between Alberta Block Coal Co., Newcastle Coal Co. Ltd., Thomas Coal Co. Ltd., Western Gem Coal Co. Ltd., Midland Coal Mining Co. Ltd., Rosedale Coal Co. Ltd., Star Coal Mines Ltd., and Jewel Collieries, Ltd., hereinafter called the Employers, and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, hereinafter called the Employees.*

The Board held meetings in Calgary and in the Drumheller District. The meetings in Calgary dealt with organization, and subsequently heard arguments on behalf of both parties to the dispute.

At the meetings in Drumheller evidence was adduced on behalf of both parties. The Board inspected the underground workings of two



mines, Western Gem Coal Co. Ltd., and Jewel Collieries, Limited; and they also inspected the surface conditions of the mines operated by all parties to the dispute, paying particular attention to the screens.

I have been fortunate in having as my colleagues on this Board Mr. W. C. Robertson, K.C., who has had actual experience as an operator, and Mr. Angus J. Morrison, who has had experience as a practical miner, and a union official.

The case for each party was prepared and presented with meticulous care, which leads me to the conclusion that if any matter relevant to the issues involved has not been proven, it was not due to any oversight.

At the opening of the enquiry, the Board made it clear that the parties were not to be controlled by the strict rules of evidence, but that the Board would admit and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it might think fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not, and the investigation was conducted on this basis.

So far as I can gather from the application for the establishment of the Board and the evidence adduced, the items in dispute appear to be as follows:—

*The Employees Claim:*

1. That the Agreement be made for a period not exceeding 2 years.
2. That all Contract rates be increased 10 per cent over present rates.
3. That day wage rates be increased as follows: Boys up to 18 years of age—outside—to \$3.50. Boys up to 18 years of age—inside—to \$5. All other day wages by 10 per cent.
4. The minimum wage be increased to \$6.13.
5. That all coal be paid for on a run-of-mine basis, at the rate of 2,000 pounds to a ton.
6. Seniority rights.
7. Six-hour day.

*The Operators Claim:*

1. Reduction of \$1 per day from the present Day Wage rates.
2. Reduction of 20 per cent from all Contract rates.
3. Amendment of existing clauses as to,
  - (a) Timber rates.
  - (b) Bone clause.

No evidence was adduced which could support the claims of the employees, except as to the condition of the screens, seniority rights and duration of Agreement, to which I shall advert later. In my opinion all the other claims of the employees should be dismissed.

I cannot agree with the claims of the employers for the reduction of \$1 per day on the present Day Wage rates. Neither can I agree

to the claim for a reduction of 20 per cent on all Contract rates. I think that the Timber Rates and the Bone clause should remain as they are at present.

Much was said during the hearing as to the value to the industry generally, and consequently to the employees of a general reduction in the scale of wages, but, although I pressed the representatives of the employers for some concrete evidence as to increased production resulting from reduction of wages, none was provided. The whole claim on this point was based on hope and conjecture. It is true that an effort was made on behalf of the employers to show that, if wages were reduced, increased production followed.

I have not been able to satisfy myself that the question of production during the period under review was controlled to any extent by reduction of wages, because so many extraneous circumstances intervened that it is impossible to say what the cause thereof was.

I shall now deal with the two points in the employees' claims which I consider to be worthy of consideration. These are the question of screens and seniority rights.

I do not think that the claim of the employees to be paid on a run-of-mine basis is well founded, but I do think if a screened coal basis is to obtain there should be uniformity. The result of our inspection was that all the screens examined were in good condition, except that at the Thomas Coal Mine, which, in my opinion, is much too long and imperfectly constructed. I have no doubt that the coal contained in Exhibit 83 would not have gone through a properly constructed screen. In my opinion, screens in the district involved in this dispute should be uniform. I do not think, however, that the employers should be asked at this stage to jettison the existing screens and substitute new ones. To my mind the fair thing to do would be to allow the existing screens to continue, subject to the following:—

In the case of mines which have 1½" screens, the screens should be 12' long.

In the case of mines with 1¼" screens, the screens should be 16' long.

The only other question raised by the employees which should be considered is the one of seniority rights.

I have gathered from the evidence and argument that there is not much dispute on the principle of seniority, the only difficulty being in the application of the principle. That being so, my view is that seniority rights should exist, but that the basis upon which these rights should be placed should only begin from the 1st of October of this year. By that I mean

to say that when the crews are hired at the opening of the winter season, all seniority rights should be based upon the employment as from that date.

I shall now give my view as to the manner in which the dispute should be settled.

The general clauses of the Agreement which has just expired should be retained, except as hereinafter altered. The alterations I suggest are as follows:—

1. The minimum wage clause should read "\$5.40" instead of \$5.57.

2. The preference of employment clause should be deleted, and a provision inserted whereby a preference of employment should be given on a seniority basis, starting from the 1st of October, 1932.

3. The wage for "Miners taken to do Company work" should be \$5.40.

4. Contract rates should remain as they are in the expired Agreement, except that tonnage rates on entries in mines in which the coal is sheared, should be 90 cents a ton. This, however, does not apply to the Jewel Collieries, Limited, Mine, as to which I shall refer later.

5. The present differential rate of 4 cents per ton over the Drumheller rates, which exists in the Wayne Field, should be continued at the Jewel Mine until the 1st of April, 1933, when the matter should be discussed between the representatives of Jewel Collieries, Limited, and the representatives of the employees, with a view to an adjustment, having regard to the conditions of the seams then existing.

6. Where 1½" screens are used at present, the screens should be limited to 12' in length, and should have crossbars securely fastened, not more than 3' apart, without "ripples".

7. Where 1¼" screens are used at present, the same should be continued in the existing conditions, except that such screens should not be more than 16' in length.

8. All screens should have sufficient pitch to ensure the free running of the coal, to such a degree that the screens will clear themselves, making due allowance for climatic conditions.

9. I see no reason for changing the present Timber Rates, except that at the Star Mine the Timber Rates should be increased to conform to the rates paid at the Rosedale Mine, and the Tonnage Rate paid for pick men at the Star Mine should be reduced to conform to the rate paid by the Rosedale Mine.

10. The Day Wage Rates should be reduced and paid for on the same basis as the Day Wage Rates presently paid in the Crow's Nest Pass, namely, the Day Wage Rates presently being paid by the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company, and The International Coal and Coke Company.

11. No change should be made in Boys' wages.

12. The wages of Machine men should not be changed, except that the Machine man and his helper should clean the place, placing all cuttings in the gob, thereby leaving the place clean and in condition for the miner to start his regular work.

13. There is a diversity of practice in regard to charging for lights. All Company men should be supplied with free lights, but Contract men should pay for the lights the sum of Five Cents per shift actually worked.

14. Any Agreement arrived at should be made for a period of three years from the 1st of April, 1932, subject to termination on the 31st of March, 1934, by either party giving sixty days' notice of cancellation.

All other rates and local conditions, except those hereinbefore referred to, shall be on the same basis as provided for in the Agreement which expired on April 1st, 1932.

(Sgd.) A. MACLEOD SINCLAIR,  
Chairman.

Approved and concurred in by:

(Sgd.) A. J. MORRISON,  
Employees' Representative.

### Minority Report

I have just had the privilege of perusing the report prepared by A. Macleod Sinclair, Esq., K.C., Chairman of the Board, concurred in by Mr. Angus J. Morrison, the third member of the Board, and regret exceedingly that I am unable to express my own concurrence therein.

As to the claims of the employees, set out in full by the Chairman in his report and which I need not repeat, I would agree with the Chairman if he had seen fit to dismiss them all. He has, however, given some special consideration to Claim I, that the Agreement be made for a period not exceeding two years, and Claim 6, seniority rights. The question of the duration of the Agreement I will deal with later, but the matter of seniority rights can conveniently be dealt with now. In the Drumheller Valley men move from mine to mine during the season, and to my mind it is impossible that any rule providing for seniority rights can possibly be worked out to the satisfaction of either party. It is plain from the evidence that up to the present every reasonable effort is made by the employers to place old employees, and the continuation of this practice is in my judgment as far as the employers can or should be expected to go. In addition it might be urged that a seniority rule would infringe



the general clause of the time-honoured Agreement reading so far as relevant as follows:—

*Management of Mine*

The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the Company, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right.

The Chairman next deals with screens, and would apparently prescribe not only the length but the pitch. The object of a screen is to take out all coal which will pass through the openings provided therein, and accordingly the screen should be of such a pitch and of such a length as to be efficient. The various mines have experimented and found the length and pitch which suit their product. All admit, however, that a screen should have a sufficient pitch to ensure the reasonable free running of the coal going over it, and the Chairman in his report makes this point, using the expression "making due allowance for climatic conditions." I am probably safe in saying that nine-tenths of the coal mined is produced in cold weather, and I am of opinion that the evidence which the Board heard establishes that in cold weather the screens have ample pitch for that purpose. If the pitch is made great enough so that coal will run freely in the summer months, in winter it will run so freely as not to screen properly and also to cause considerable breakage when the coal strikes the weigh pan. In my opinion, therefore, the screens should be left as they are, and this notwithstanding my feeling that if a uniformity of opening could be arrived at in the Drumheller Valley mines generally, it would be a decided improvement. It should be noted, however, that the Board on its inspection of certain screens, found that the screen at the Thomas mine at Nacmine was faulty and the bars should be anchored at suitable distances so as to prevent a springing apart and the passing through of coal, payment for which the miner is entitled.

Considerable evidence which was heard by the Board was directed to the substantiating of a claim made by the employers that the contract rates for room and entry coal respectively carried too great a differential. These rates as paid at the present time vary, and it may be useful to mention them, the rates in each case being, the first for room coal and the next for entry coal:—

Jewel—82 cents—\$1.03, a differential of 21 cents.

Nacmine—78 cents—94 cents, a differential of 16 cents.

Other mines to the dispute—78 cents—99 cents, a differential of 21 cents.

After giving my best consideration to the evidence which was produced by both sides, I find myself unable to agree with either the employers or the employees. It was shown incontrovertibly by the employers that contract men working in entries had higher average earnings than contract men working in rooms. The employees submitted various explanations for this, one of which is to my mind entitled to weight, namely, that there was an inclination on the part of the employers to pick the best men for entries. I am impressed by the force of this argument, and I think that the differential should not, as asked by at least some of the employers' witnesses, be eliminated entirely; and accordingly, subject to the general reduction which I intend later to recommend, I would suggest that the room rate be placed at 78 cents and the entry rate at 88 cents. In entries should be included all cross cuts not over 10 feet wide and all room necks. The above rates should be independent of whether or not the places are sheared. Where shearing is done, the miner at that place should contribute to the cost thereof at the now going rate of 50 cents per place. This would mean, as will be observed, a reduction in both rooms and entries from the rates paid in the Jewel Mine. In explanation of this reduction it should be stated that the Jewel was in 1928 forced, among other penalties, to pay a higher rate than the regular rate in Drumheller in order to get away from paying for run-of-mine coal which had hitherto been the basis in the Wayne mines. There would seem to be no justification or excuse for continuing this high rate in the Jewel Mine.

Another contentious subject was the matter of timbering. The rates for timbering in the mines parties to the dispute vary greatly, and unless one remembers the history of these rates and of the mines in which they are in force, it would be difficult to understand how this variation came about, and even then impossible to justify the difference. I will deal only with the prices paid for what are called "round sets" since these are most commonly used. The Midland, Rosedale, Alberta Block Coal Company, Newcastle and Jewel mines each pay for these sets at the rate of 93 cents per set. It is true that the Jewel Mine had at one time a rate which with the reductions from time to time put in force would now be 62 cents, but at the time it obtained a change from run-of-mine to screen coal basis, this timber rate was increased and now stands at 93 cents as above mentioned. The Star

Mine pays 46½ cents in rooms and 76½ cents in entries. As far as I can ascertain, evidence was not given as to the timbering rates in the Western Gem and Thomas mines. It was explained to the Board in evidence given before it that at the time Midland agreed to pay the higher timber rate above set out, this mine was taking out what is called the full seam, which entailed a length in excess of 8 feet for legs in the round sets. Subsequently this high rate was imposed on the other mines. Later Midland abandoned the lower bench, as it is called, of the full seam, and commenced taking out, as they do at the present time, only the upper bench, so that the length of the legs has been decreased to a length of from 4 to 6 feet in both rooms and entries. In the upper seam mines in the Drumheller Valley which were previously worked, the rate as shown in the evidence for round sets was 62 cents, and the same rate previously applied in the lower seam mines at Wayne. The employers contend that the timbers now being used in the lower seam mines—all the mines parties to this dispute are now working in the lower seam—are practically the same as those formerly used in the upper seam, and that the timbering rate for round sets should be reduced to that amount, namely, 62 cents. On the other hand, evidence was given by the employees to the effect that the timbers were considerably larger, at least one witness going so far as to state that one man could not put up a set of timbers unaided. After giving the evidence of both parties the consideration to which I think it is entitled, I conclude that there is little difference between the timbers used in the respective seams mentioned, and accordingly recommend that the rate for round sets be reduced to 62 cents, subject, however, to the reduction hereinafter to be recommended.

The Star Mine in respect of timbering rates should in my opinion be handled somewhat differently. In that mine there has been in existence for a long time a 46½c. rate for round sets and needles in rooms and 76½c. for round sets in entries and room necks. The room rate is admittedly a low one but it was balanced by a high pick mining rate, the exact amount of which was not, as I remember, given in evidence. In any event, while witnesses were called by the employees from this mine no objection was taken by them to either the timbering rates or the pick mining rate. It is not in evidence, but inquiry has convinced me that the timbers in this mine in both rooms and entries are not more than 4 feet high, so it would seem that the room rate is not so far out of the way even without taking

into account the rate for pick mining. To apply to the Star Mine the increase recommended in the majority report in respect of timbering would, I believe, greatly increase the cost of production and make operation of that mine still more difficult. I would accordingly leave the timber rates at the Star as they now are but would not apply to these rates the percentage reduction hereinafter referred to. On the other hand, if the management of that mine prefers, it should have the option, to be exercised promptly, to take the general rate of 62c. less the percentage reduction recommended to be enforced in other mines parties to the dispute.

### *Bone*

Bone in greater or less thickness occurs from time to time in all coal seams, and it seems to me from the evidence, that this bone is a hazard or inconvenience that a miner must, to a certain extent, accept. At the present time the miner encountering bone in the coal seam is paid therefor at the rate of 12½c. per inch per lineal yard. For this payment he is expected to either gob or load out in cars this bone without further remuneration. The fact is, however, and it was made amply clear by the evidence adduced before the Board, that much of this bone, after being paid for as above-mentioned in the seam, is loaded out by miners in the coal, passes over the screen, goes into the weigh pan and is paid for as coal on contract rates by the operator. It is then at the expense of the operator picked out of the coal as it passes over the picking table and put to waste. In the case of one mine particularly mentioned in evidence, it was estimated that of all the coal loaded out by the miners and paid for, 8% was made up of bone. In many domestic mines this situation has been partly met by providing that the miner should not be paid for bone in the seam except such as is in excess of 4 inches in thickness. The insertion of this clause in the Agreement has always been contended for by the employers and as strenuously opposed by the employees. In my opinion such a clause should be inserted in the Agreement and I so recommend.

### *General Reduction*

The employees asked that all contract rates be increased 10%. The employers asked that the same rates be reduced 20%. The employees asked that the day wage rates be increased to certain amounts in case of boys, and in case of other day wages, by 10%. The employers asked that the present day wage rates be reduced by \$1.00 per day. It should



be noted, however, that the operators abandoned any claim for reduction in boys' rates, and the majority award has refused to entertain the employees' claim for an increase on either contract or day rates. This same award recommends a reduction in the tonnage rate in entries in mines in which the coal is sheared to 90c. a ton, and with respect to day rates, reduces these to the rates presently being paid by the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company and the International Coal and Coke Company Ltd. This would reduce the day rate of the company miner—a rate which has always been looked on as a basic rate—from \$5.57 as now paid, to \$5.40; a corresponding reduction is made in the minimum wage clause and in the clause covering the pay for miners taken to do company work, but the award stipulates that the wages of machine men, one of the highest paid classifications in the mine, should not be changed. The reduction so recommended is so small as to be of very little value to the mines involved.

The employers based their request for the reductions above mentioned on, among other, the following grounds:

(a) That the selling value of all commodities including coal had greatly decreased, and they pointed in particular to the present low value of wheat, the staple product of the prairie provinces.

(b) That the contract and datal rates now in effect had been made in the year 1925 and that since that time the cost of living had decreased almost, if not altogether, 20%, or, if the low rent paid in Drumheller is taken into consideration, more than 20%.

(c) That wages in trades and occupations generally have all suffered substantial reductions within the last few months.

(d) That by reason of the competition of other mines in which the wage scale was lower than in the mines parties to this dispute, the production of the latter mentioned mines had been much curtailed, due to inroads made on the limited market for coal produced in the prairie provinces by low cost coal coming from the above mentioned low wage scale mines.

(e) That the rates and wages presently payable in the Nova Scotia coal field under an Agreement made between the operators and United Mine Workers of America are considerably lower than the rates and wages asked for by the employers.

(f) That practically all the mines parties to the dispute have lost money during the season just ended, and, failing a reduction in the cost of producing coal, they will be ultimately faced with insolvency.

Considerable evidence, both *viva voce* and by way of exhibits, was tendered to the Board in support of all the above points. This evidence seems to have been almost, if not entirely, ignored in the majority award. In support of ground (d) the employers referred to mines in Edmonton, Camrose, Carbon, Dinant, Round Hill, and to the Souris or Estevan field in southeastern Saskatchewan, in all of which the datal and contract rates are much lower than those asked for by the employers. Under ground (f) the employers submitted to the Board confidential statements showing the result of operations for the 1931-1932 season and in some cases for the 1930-1931 season as well. Taking all these statements together, I do not see how anyone can doubt but that under present conditions the mines in question are living on their capital. That is a state of things which, to my mind, cannot be allowed to continue in the interest of either the employer or the employee. The object of this Board is surely to try and recommend a scheme of datal and contract rates by which the industry can be kept alive and the employees given such work as can be made available. If these mines are to continue eating into their capital or, perhaps more strictly speaking, the amounts which should be put by them to reserve for depreciation and depletion, it will only be a short time before there are no mines and therefore no work.

These statements were by arrangement made available to Mr. Livett, who represented the employees before the Board, and he was at liberty to submit them to a Chartered Accountant selected by him and then to cross examine the respective employers thereon. For some reason Mr. Livett did not exercise this right. It is, therefore, only fair to assume that the statements as submitted have given a true picture of the industry from a financial point of view.

The employers further represented to the Board that if the reduction asked for by them was granted, they could reduce the price of coal to the consumer and in the result not only hold the market they already have and which they feared they would otherwise further lose, but win back to a certain extent the market which had been taken from them by the low priced coals, and by so doing increase the number of days worked. In support of this they submitted statements from a number of mines of the earnings for the years 1924, 1926 and 1927 of all contract and company men who had been employed at the respective mines during all three of the years mentioned. The year 1925, it was stated, was omitted, since the first part of that year was under the high rates. These statements showed a decided increase in

earnings of these men in 1926 and 1927 over their earnings in 1924. The object of the statement was to convince the Board that when the 1925 reduction in datal and contract rates was put into effect, the earnings of the men went up, and that, notwithstanding the reduction in rate of wages, the lowered price of coal must have increased the market for the product of the mines in question, resulting in a greater production and therefore a greater number of days worked. Government reports verify the above claim of increased production. To put it shortly, the point sought to be made was that the employees, after taking the reduction, were better off financially than they had been when working under the higher rate. My colleagues who signed the majority award dismiss these statements with little more than a glance. It may be that the total increase shown was not due entirely to the lowered cost of production, and consequent lower cost to the consumer, but the facts are that a reduction in wages followed by a lower price of coal did result in increased earnings for the employees, and this, I am satisfied, was largely due, as the employers contend, to the increased market that they were able to command by reason of the lowered price of their product.

Evidence tendered to the Board also showed that the mines parties to the dispute have in the last couple of years suffered a very serious diminution of market and that they hoped, with a lowered price to meet present changed conditions, they could to a large extent regain the market which they had lost and were still losing. It is hardly fair to suggest, as the majority award does, that the employers were not able to give any concrete evidence as to increased production resulting from reduction of wages. The evidence was there and, at least to me, it is of considerable value.

From the foregoing I have come to the conclusion that the evidence submitted by the employers and to which I am prepared to give real weight, justifies the reductions of 20 per cent in contract rates and \$1.00 per day on datal rates asked for by them. The evidence of the employees in this connection was mainly directed to showing that their yearly earnings derived from work in the mines in question was not sufficient to provide them with a reasonable living for a year. This evidence appeared to be given on, to me, the mistaken assumption that an industry such as the domestic coal industry, which, when operating at the peak, provided approximately only 130 working days per year and which latterly provided considerably less, could be expected to provide for its employees such yearly earnings as would enable them to live comfortably for 365 days.

An exhibit filed by the employers showed that on a rough average 75 per cent of the coal produced by the mines in question was gotten out in the six months from September to February, inclusive, and 25 per cent in the six months from March to August, inclusive. I suspect that if this exhibit had been compiled so as to cover the seven months from September to March, inclusive, the percentage gotten out in these seven months would have been much higher than 75 per cent. It seems to me that employees of mines engaged in producing domestic coal must realize that their occupation is a seasonal one and that when they are asked to turn in their tools and are paid off in the month of March and informed that there will be no further work for them around the mine until about the middle of the following September, they must during those off months find other employment.

It may be advisable to mention that four mines submitted the average earnings of their various classes of employees per shift worked per month. These statements showed that all contract miners at these respective mines earned on an average respectively per shift worked the following sums, namely

\$9.13	\$7.69	\$6.66	\$6.31
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so that from the standpoint of a day's pay for a day's work, these employees were not ill treated and, in view of the evidence submitted to the Board by both parties, could stand something of a reduction.

In my opinion, therefore, the contract rates should, subject to what has already been said in this report, be reduced by 15 per cent and that all datal wages other than those paid to boys should be reduced by 80 cents per day. I do not think that the employees should be asked to take the total reduction suggested by the employers. We are passing through a period of severe depression and for the present at least the industry should bear something of the burden, even though that should entail a diminution of capital.

May I here point out that the effect of the majority award is to leave the highly paid contract men with practically no diminution of earnings while at the same time to reduce to some extent the lower paid datal men. The result is to increase a disparity in the earnings of datal and contract men which is already, I think, great enough.

#### *Lights*

I agree with the majority award that all company men should be supplied with free lights, and that in mines where electric lights are used, contract men should pay for these



at the rate of 5 cents per shift actually worked. Where, however, open or carbide lights are used, I see no reason to change the present arrangement which is that the miner supplies his own lamp, which is a cheap, flimsy, easily damaged affair, and purchases from the mine, or any other source he chooses, his carbide.

#### *Duration of Agreement*

I do not think that under conditions as they are, any agreement should be made for a period longer than until the 31st of March, 1933. By that time conditions may have changed so that the recommendations which I am making, if carried into effect, might be very unfair to one or other party to the dispute. Perhaps the better arrangement would be to adopt with some change the recommendation of the majority award and to suggest,

as I do, that the agreement be made to terminate on the 31st day of March, 1934, but nevertheless subject to termination on the 31st day of March, 1933, by either party giving to the other 60 days' notice of cancellation.

All other rates and local conditions except those hereinbefore referred to should be continued on the same basis as provided for in the agreement which expired on the 31st day of March, 1932.

I desire to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of both the fairness and ability with which Mr. Gouge on behalf of the employers and Mr. Livett on behalf of the employees presented the evidence substantiating their respective cases.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 30th day of June, 1932.

(Sgd.) W. C. ROBERTSON.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Decisions

**E**IGHT new decisions were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1932, page 393, and in previous issues; and the fourth report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October, 1927 to September 30, 1930, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1930.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

#### **Case No. 381.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western lines) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.**

This case, which concerned the claim of an engineer for wages for 30 minutes' work performed as hostler in 1930, was presented to the Board in August last year, when it was referred back to the parties for further negotiations. A satisfactory settlement was reached and the case was therefore closed.

#### **Case No. 390.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western lines) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A trainman, having finished his duties as trainman, was required to act as pilot on an engine running without a train, for a distance of 44 miles, and a dispute arose as to the proper payment for the latter duty. The employees contended that when a trainman is used as a conductor on an engine from the "tie-up" point to the terminal, he is in a new service, and should be paid under Article 1, clause (n) of the schedule, which reads:—

"Trainmen acting as pilots or trainmen acting as conductors on engines running light will receive conductor's pay at through freight rates and under through freight conditions."

The company contended that the principle involved was the same as was applied by the Board in Case No. 116 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1923, page 1222). In this case it was decided that "pay to trainmen acting as pilots, or trainmen acting as conductors on engines running light, may be combined with other service to the same extent that pay for trainmen paid under through freight conditions may be combined with other service."

The Board found that the conditions, in principle, were the same in the present case as in Case No. 116.

#### **Case No. 391.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western lines) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

The question of payment for "deadheading" (that is, travelling by train to take up

duties or return to the home terminal) arose in connection with a trainman who had to travel from his home terminal to take up duties on a new assignment. The employees contended that when trainmen are required to "deadhead" to a distant terminal in order to man a train which had been bulletined (as in the present case) to run out of their home terminal, payment should be made as for a "train operation" movement, as provided in Article 1, clause (t) of the schedule. On the other side, the company maintained that trainmen were not entitled to compensation when "deadheading" to the point where their duty begins, when, as in this case, they have exercised their preference for such duty.

The Board found that the trainman in question had bid for the duty he was required to perform, and to which he was assigned, and denied the claim of the employees.

**Case No. 392.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western lines) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

This case also concerned a dispute as to the payment of trainmen for "deadheading." A spare man was called out of the home terminal for duty, and was displaced at an outlying point after one trip, with no responsibility on his part for the condition, but as the result of a change in the assignment of the train on which he was used and of the exercise of seniority by another man. The employees contended that this man was entitled to pay for the "deadheading", under Article 1, clauses (r) and (t), and that the company was not entitled to "deadhead" a trainman, on his own time, from an intermediate point to a terminal.

The Board considered that the conditions involved in this case were exceptional, and were such that the claim should be dealt with in the spirit of the agreement between the railway and its trainmen, rather than on what might be regarded as the technical application of a general rule. Under the circumstances it appeared to the Board that the spare trainman in the case should be regarded as being in the same position as a man who has been sent from a terminal by the Company to fill a temporary vacancy.

The claim of the employees in this particular case was maintained.

**Case No. 393.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western lines) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

The gross actual mileage of a trainman on a wayfreight was short of the mileage that had been guaranteed by the company as the basis of pay, and the company assigned him

to work as a spare conductor in order to make up the difference between the gross and the guaranteed mileage. The employees contended that under Article 11 of the Schedule the trainman in the case was entitled to the full amount of the guarantee of 2,800 miles, and in addition, to the amount of his mileage as a spare conductor. The Company claimed that the usual practice, in regard to the guarantee, was to include the mileage in freight and passenger service in making up to guaranteed mileage.

The contention of the employees was sustained by the Board.

**Case No. 394.—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

This case related to the dismissal of a conductor on account of his failure to protect the company's revenue properly while on duty. The employees contended that a reasonable doubt existed as to this man's guilt, and pointed to his good record for many years. The company claimed that the evidence taken at the investigation clearly indicated that the man dismissed had failed to report revenue. After hearing the representations of both parties the Board declined to sustain the contention of the employees.

**Case No. 395.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A dispute arose as to the method of paying a train crew in short runs during the summer months. The evidence showed that this crew was paid on the "eight hours within ten hours" basis. The employees' statement indicated that the crew were off duty for an hour and twenty minutes during the ten hours of their day, and the Board considered that they were not entitled to extra time in addition to the minimum day "until the crew, or any member thereof, has been on duty, or held for duty, more than eight hours within ten hours from the time the crew came on duty, or until after ten hours has elapsed from the time of coming on duty, regardless of mileage made."

The claim of the employees was denied by the Board.

**Case No. 396.—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

An employee worked as a baggage man from 1910, and the company allowed him seniority as from that date. The employees contended that this man had been considered as an em-



ployee of the express company performing joint service, and that there was no rule in the schedule to protect his seniority prior to 1925, when his name first appeared on the trainmen's seniority list. The Board held that

no protest against the company's action had been made by the employees within the limit prescribed in the trainmen's schedule for making such protests.

The claim of the employees was denied.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

**R** EPORTS have been received of four cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. An account of previous cases was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1932, page 283, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from the date of the inception of the Board to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application, or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. Up to the present time in only one case has it been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

#### Case No. 82.—Operating Department (Atlantic Region)

When the car heating plant at Saint John, N.B., was put into operation each fall during the past eleven years, the company made a practice of assigning the position of stationary firemen to three men who had worked as car-cleaners during the summer months, and who were so classified. During the winter months they were classified as stationary firemen. The company stated that no objection had been taken to this arrangement by the

federated trades, and that the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees had not, previous to last fall, objected to the classification of the men as stationary firemen during the winter months. The employees, on the other hand, maintained that the heating plant was under the jurisdiction of the Car Department, and that, in keeping with the spirit and intent of the schedule, preference in regard to these positions should be given to employees in the mechanical department holding seniority rights as such.

This case had been heard at the February meeting of the Board, when it was referred back to the parties to the dispute for further negotiation, with instructions that, in the event of their failure to reach a satisfactory settlement, they should supply the Board with further information. No agreement was reached by the parties, and the additional evidence submitted was reviewed by the Board. The claim of the employees was sustained.

#### Case No. 84.—Operating Department (Atlantic Region)

This case concerned the claim of certain employees classified as extra labourers for the common labourers' rate of 42 cents per hour, instead of the rate of 30 cents per hour which they were receiving. After hearing, the case was referred back to the parties to the dispute, and subsequently a satisfactory agreement was reached, the matter at issue being thus disposed of.

#### Case No. 89.—Operating Department (Central Region)

The chief clerk in a freight office had entered the service of the former Grand Trunk Railway in 1909, and had been continuously employed by that company until 1917, when he resigned to take a position on the Canadian Pacific Railway. A year later, in 1918, he re-entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway. A dispute arose between the company and the employees as to the standing of this employee in regard to seniority. The company dated his standing as from 1909, in

accordance with an agreement made with the employee at the time he rejoined the service, which agreement was later confirmed by the General Superintendent. The company pointed out that the existing schedule had not yet become effective at the time that they had agreed to allow unbroken seniority to the employee in question. The employees, on the other hand, claimed that the case should be governed by Article 3, Rule (b) of the schedule, which provides that an employee's seniority shall count from the date of his last entering the service in a position covered by the schedule.

The Board sustained the contention of the employees.

#### Case No. 90.—Operating Department (Central Region)

The question of seniority was raised by the employees in connection with the appointment to the position of Bridge and Building Master's Clerk of a clerk who had previously held "excepted" positions, that is, positions not covered by the agreement. The clerk in question entered the service in 1921, occupying a "schedule" position for six months, after which, from 1922, he held excepted positions continuously until he was promoted to the position of chief clerk in the superintendent's office. In February, 1932, he applied for, and obtained, the position of Roadmaster's and Bridge and Building Master's Clerk. The employees contended that the C.N.R. Eastern Lines Schedule which was in effect in 1922 contained

no provision which permitted him to take an excepted position while retaining his seniority, and that Article 7, Rule (f), expressly provided that the seniority of the employees thereunder should count from the date of last entry into a position covered by the schedule.

The company claimed that as the employee had worked the required six months under the Clerk's Schedule, thereby establishing himself under that schedule, he was entitled to assert himself in connection with the new appointment with his full seniority as from 1921. Article 3, Clause (b), was cited in support of this claim, as follows: "Employees promoted from staffs covered by this schedule to positions on other staffs will retain their seniority rights and rank, and continue to accumulate seniority, provided that same are asserted within thirty days after release from such excepted employment. . . ."

The company pointed out further that several employees on the Northern Ontario District were holding excepted positions as of December, 1931, and, under the provisions of the above-mentioned clause, the names of such employees were added to the seniority list of the divisions on which they formerly held seniority under the Clerks' Schedule. Accordingly, action had been taken in January, 1932, to have the names of such employees properly shown on their respective seniority lists, and the present case was but one of several so dealt with.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1932

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for June, 1932, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*June, 1932 . .	17	3,011	38,147
*May, 1932 . .	13	1,521	31,905
June, 1931 . . .	14	1,068	17,724

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes re-

ported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

A substantial increase appears in the number of disputes recorded, with a corresponding increase in the time loss incurred, while the number of workers involved was almost twice as great as during the previous month and during the same month last year, due largely to the occurrence late in June, 1932, of a strike involving approximately 1,300 salmon fishermen operating on the Skeena and Naas Rivers in British Columbia.

Seven disputes, involving approximately 1,000 workers, were carried over from May. Two disputes involving men's clothing factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., commencing during May, 1932, were reported too late to be included in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Being unterminated at the end of May, however, these appear in the record for



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1932

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to June, 1932			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Blairmore, Alta..	300	7,500	Commenced Feb. 23, 1932; against dismissal of worker; terminated.
Coal miners, Bellevue, Alta...	330	8,250	Commenced Feb. 24, 1932; in sympathy with miners on strike at Blairmore Feb. 23, 1932; terminated.
Coal miners, Joggins, N.S.....	59	354	Commenced May 23, 1932; against reduction in wage rates; terminated June 8, 1932; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—			
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—			
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	100	2,500	Commenced May 1, 1932; against reduction in piece rates; terminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	200	3,000	Commenced May 18, 1932; against changes in conditions involving certain wage reductions; terminated June 20, 1932; compromise.
Printing and Publishing—			
Lithographers, Toronto, Ont..	8	200	Commenced April 15, 1932; against reduction in wages; terminated.
SERVICE—			
Recreational—			
Motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man.....	3	78	Alleged lockout; commenced Feb. 27, 1932; re union working conditions; terminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during June, 1932			
LOGGING—			
Pulpwood cutters, South Porcupine, Ont.....	37	600	Commenced June 4, 1932; for increase in piece rates; terminated June 26, 1932; in favour of employer.
Loggers, Nipigon District, Ont.	225	4,000	Commenced June 10, 1932; for increase in wages, reduction in board and improved working conditions; terminated.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—			
Salmon fishermen, Port Essington District, B.C.....	1,300	5,200	Commenced June 25, 1932; for increase in rate for fish; terminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
Rubber Products—			
Rubber factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	273	4,000	Commenced June 1, 1932; against change in system alleged to have lowered earnings; terminated June 23, 1932; compromise.
Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products—			
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	30	150	Commenced June 7, 1932; for restoration of wages previously reduced by agreement; terminated June 13, 1932; in favour of workers.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—			
Women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	12	275	Commenced June 3, 1932; against dismissal of worker; terminated.
Women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	17	315	Alleged lockout; commenced June 7, 1932; re reduction in staff; terminated.
Other Wood Products—			
Box factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	37	400	Commenced June 2, 1932; against reduction in wages; terminated June 16, 1932; in favour of workers.
Box factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	37	325	Commenced June 21, 1932; alleged discrimination against certain workers; terminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Plumbers, Saskatoon, Sask....	43	1,000	Commenced June 1, 1932; against reduction in wages and for shorter hours; terminated.

June. Similarly a dispute involving coal miners at Joggins, N.S., from May 23 to June 8, briefly referred to in June issue, is now included. Ten disputes commenced during June. Of the seventeen disputes in progress during the month six were recorded as terminated, one being in favour of the employer involved, two in favour of the workers concerned, two resulting in compromises, and the result of one being recorded as indefinite. At the end of June, therefore, there were eleven disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts in progress, namely: coal miners, Blairmore, Alta., coal miners, Bellevue, Alta., men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., lithographers, Toronto, Ont., motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., loggers, Nipigon district, Ont., fishermen, Port Essington district, B.C., two disputes involving women's clothing factory workers, Toronto Ont., box factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., and plumbers, Saskatoon, Sask.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta., September 29, 1931, one employer; composers, Regina, Sask., November 21, 1931, one employer; and composers, Saskatoon, Sask., December 14, 1931, one employer. The dispute involving motion picture projectionists employed by a company operating a number of theatres in Montreal, P.Q., commencing August 27, 1931, and carried in the above list since January, 1932, is recorded as having lapsed during June and has consequently been removed from the list.

A dispute involving three motion picture projectionists in two theatres in Sudbury and Sturgeon Falls, Ont., in August, 1931, has been recently reported. It appears that negotiations for the renewal of the agreement were not successful and the union employees were dismissed, being replaced. The dismissed employees secured work elsewhere. There being fewer than six employees involved, the dispute is classed among the minor strikes and lockouts.

In addition to the two disputes involving employees in men's clothing factories in Montreal shown in the table, information has been received recently as to a dispute in another factory. The union reports that on

May 2, 1932, a reduction in piece rates of twenty-five per cent having been refused, the employer closed the factory. The employer states that no dispute occurred, but that a sub-contractor moved to other premises to secure better quarters.

A number of disputes are reported from time to time involving men on unemployment relief work, receiving subsistence for which some work is performed or may be required. As no relation of employer and employee is involved, these are not included in the record.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, BLAIRMORE AND BELLEVUE, ALTA.**—These disputes, commencing in February, 1932, were unterminated at the end of June, negotiations for a settlement on June 22 having failed, it is reported, because the miners refused to agree to the indefinite lay-off of certain men, on account of their activity in connection with the calling of these strikes contrary to the agreements in effect.

**COAL MINERS, JOGGINS, N.S.**—This dispute, involving one mine, reported to the Department in June too late to be included in the statistical tables, caused a cessation of work on May 23. The reports received indicate that the dispute was due to wage reductions, effective almost immediately, posted by the employers without negotiations with the miners. The employees applied to the Department for information as to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. As the statute requires that thirty days' notice of a proposed change be given, and that no cessation of work should occur before proceedings under the Act had been taken, the employer withdrew the notice, replacing it on June 8 with one giving thirty days' notice. The miners offered to resume work and negotiations for a settlement were entered into. As the company had no orders for coal, work was not resumed. The dispute is, however, regarded as terminated on June 8, 1932.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Two disputes were in progress during the month. The employees ceased work in one establishment on May 1 in protest against a reduction in certain piece rates. The employer had previously observed union conditions, but owing to competition from non-union shops had proposed a reduction in certain piece rates which the union refused to approve. Some of the employees returned to work, and work was sent out to non-union contract shops, but the dispute remained unterminated.

In another establishment a dispute occurred over changes in work resulting from the



installation of new machinery, involving the dismissal of certain employees and the payment of lower wage rates on the operations affected. The employer had been operating under union conditions. Apparently certain employees were laid off on May 18, 1932, and the others ceased work on May 20. Work was resumed on June 20, 1932, the changes in conditions being accepted, but the employer agreed to put the displaced employees on the spare list and employ them when vacancies occurred, and to send no work to outside shops that could be done inside.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, SOUTH PORCUPINE, ONT.**

—Employees of a sub-contractor for pulp logs ceased work on June 4, 1932, demanding an increase in the rate per cord. The employer reported that the men were engaged at \$2 per cord, but demanded an increase and were given \$2.50, after which they ceased work, demanding \$3. Work was resumed on June 27, 1932, at \$2.50 per cord.

**LOGGERS, NIPIGON DISTRICT, ONT.**—Information has reached the Department as to a strike of loggers, but particulars have not yet been received. It appears that the strike began in one camp on June 10, 1932, and spread to others, involving approximately 225 men, who demanded increases in wages, reductions in the rates for board, and improvements in working conditions. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**SALMON FISHERMEN, PORT ESSINGTON, B.C.**

—Fishermen on the Skeena and Naas Rivers refused to accept the rate of 27½ cents per fish for sockeye salmon offered by the cannery, demanding 40 cents per fish, between 1,300 and 1,600 men being reported as involved in the dispute. Negotiations between the cannery's association and the United Fishermen of British Columbia were in progress, but no settlement had been reached at the end of June.

**RUBBER FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**

—A number of employees in the shoe department of a rubber factory ceased work on June 1, 1932, in protest against changes in working conditions and rates of pay introduced in connection with an efficiency system, which was claimed to have speeded up work, reducing employment and wages. The number of strikers was reported as 273, but about 300 directly involved, being unable to continue working. The new system was reported to be satisfactory in other departments. The strikers became organized in a local of the Rubber Workers' International Union, and negotiations with the management were carried on from time to time. The resident representative of the Department was requested to assist in bringing about a settle-

ment. About the middle of June the management announced that as no settlement had been reached the strikers would be replaced. Later a settlement was reached between the parties providing that the strikers would be taken back and given full time work, the sliding scale of wages to be suspended for two weeks while the new system was re-checked and unfair features corrected. Work was resumed on June 22.

**FUR FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 1, 1932, demanding the restoration of the wage scale which had been reduced by agreement owing to slackness in trade. On June 14, 1932, work was resumed, the demands of the workers being granted, except that in certain cases the restoration was postponed.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS**

**(DRESSMAKERS), TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees ceased work on June 3, 1932, in one establishment, owing to the dismissal of one worker. One striker was arrested in connection with picketing but was released. At the end of June no termination had been reported.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS**

**(CLOAKS & SUITS), TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 7, 1932, owing to a reduction in staff. The union alleged that the employer intended to engage other staff at reduced wages, but the employer stated that there was little work. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

**BOX FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

—Employees in an establishment producing boxes and excelsior ceased work on June 2, 1932, in protest against a reduction in wages of ten per cent, none, however, to be reduced below 12½ cents per hour. As a result of the mediation of the Mayor of the city and the resident representative of the Department, a settlement was reached restoring the wages to previous levels and work was resumed on June 16. On June 21, however, the employees ceased work again, claiming that there was discrimination in regard to re-engaging the strikers. On June 30 the management agreed to re-instate all the strikers without discrimination, and work was to be resumed in a few days. The mediation of the mayor and the departmental representative had again been requested by the strikers, but the settlement was delayed by the other workers in the department were in refusal of the management to negotiate while the strikers were connected with an organization affiliated with the Worker's Unity League which had picketed the plant, police protection being required.

**PLUMBERS, SASKATOON, SASK.**—Employees of all master plumbers ceased work on the expiration of the agreement, May 31, 1932, a new

contract not having been negotiated. The employers had proposed a reduction in wages from \$1.30 per hour to \$1.00. At the end of

the month no settlement had been reported. Early in July an agreement was signed providing for a rate of \$1.05 per hour.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1932, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1931. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in May was 31 and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 44 disputes in progress for the month, involving 13,900 workers and resulting in a time loss of 96,000 working days for the month. Of the 31 disputes beginning in the month, 15 were over proposed reductions in wages, 9 over other wage questions, one over working hours, 4 over the employment of particular classes or persons and 2 over other questions. Settlements were reached in 24 disputes, of which 4 were in favour of workers, 15 in favour of employers and 5 ended in compromises. In two other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

A dispute over proposed reductions in wages, involving in all about 5,000 coal miners near Kirkcaldy, Scotland, was in progress between April 29 and May 14, when work was resumed pending negotiations.

### Newfoundland

A strike of about 1,200 iron ore miners at Bell Island, began July 1 against a reduction in wages. Work was resumed July 5, when it was decided to postpone the wage reduction until August.

### Czechoslovakia

The number of disputes reported for the year 1931 was 227, involving 469 establishments and directly affecting 45,970 workers, with a time loss of 509,636 working days during the year. Corresponding figures for the year 1930 are 159 disputes, 251 establishments, 28,073 workers directly involved and a time loss of 391,560 working days.

### Denmark

The number of disputes reported for the year 1930 was 37, involving 5,349 workers, with a time loss of 144,000 working days for the year.

### Norway

The number of disputes reported for the year 1930 was 94 involving 4,652 workers, with a time loss of 240,454 working days for the year.

### Japan

The number of disputes in the year 1930 was 900, involving 79,791 workers, as compared with 571 disputes involving 77,281 workers in 1929.

### Australia

During the fourth quarter of 1931, there were 35 disputes involving 56 establishments and directly affecting 8,787 workers, with a time loss of 55,916 working days for the period.

### United States

The number of disputes which began during the year 1931 was 894, involving 279,299 workers, with a time loss of 6,386,183 working days for the year. The industries in which the greater number of workers were involved in disputes were coal mining, textiles, clothing and building trades. Of the 894 disputes beginning in the year, 490 were over wages questions and 116 over union recognition. Settlements were reached in 880 disputes, of which 410 were in favour of employers, 241 in favour of workers, 186 ended in compromises, 21 were jurisdictional or protest disputes and in the other 22 disputes the results were undertermined.

The number of disputes beginning in April, 1932, was 67 and 47 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 22,114. The time loss for April was 617,010 working days.

The strike involving 30,000 building trades workers in New York City from May 2 to May 18, as reported in the June LABOUR GAZETTE, did not terminate until June 16. A dispute as to the settlement ensuing, the resumption of work was delayed and the wage reductions were modified to be 15 per cent for mechanics and 17 per cent for helpers.



## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ALBERTA

### Amendment of Order Governing Factories

THE Minimum Wage Board of Alberta have amended Order No. 1, governing female employees in the manufacturing industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1925, page 777) by altering the provisions in regard to apprentices in factory occupations. Formerly the term of apprenticeship was divided into three periods of three months each, the minimum wage being \$6 for the first period, \$8 for the second, and \$10 for the third period. The periods to which these rates apply are now extended to four months each, the total term of apprenticeship being extended from nine months to one year. Some changes also appear in the list of industries covered by the order.

#### ORDER No. 1, CLAUSE 3 AMENDED

Order No. 1 of the Minimum Wage Board is amended by striking out Clause 3 thereof and substituting therefor the following:—

All female apprentices employed in photographic studios or any business, trade, calling, or occupation in which any of the articles or commodities mentioned in the following list are

manufactured, prepared or adapted for use or sale:

Awnings, bedding, mattresses, men's neckwear, overalls, shirts, tents, umbrellas, waterproof clothing, window shades, caps, carpets, cigars, elastic goods, furniture, gloves, hats (other than millinery), hosiery, ladies' and children's wear, leather goods, regalia, rugs, boots and shoes, dipped chocolates, draperies, furniture covering, men's ready-to-wear clothing, paper boxes, garment alterations, jewellery manufacturing, knitting factories or any allied industry, shall be paid wages at a rate not less than—

Six dollars per week for the first, second, third, and fourth months, provided that in garment manufacturing, where work is paid for on a piece-work basis, the rate of wages to learners during the first six weeks of employment shall be that amount earned at the said piece-work rates prevailing from time to time during the said period of six weeks, and that following the said period of six weeks, the rate of not less than \$6 per week.

Eight dollars per week for the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth months.

Ten dollars per week for the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth months, after which period she shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$12.50 per week.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

### Temporary Wage Reduction in Fruit and Vegetable Industry

THE Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia has issued the following emergency Order, dated June 14, 1932, providing for a deduction of 10 per cent in the minimum wage for experienced female employees in the fruit and vegetable industry, as fixed by the Order made in 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1926, page 948). The minimum wage fixed by that Order for experienced female employees was \$14.40 for a week of 48 hours. The new Order is as follows:—

#### ORDER No. 17A (EMERGENCY) RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INDUSTRY. EFFECTIVE JUNE 15TH, 1932, TO NOVEMBER 15TH, 1932.

(Adam Bell, Chairman, Helen Gregory MacGill, and Thomas Mathews.)

Whereas on the 3rd day of September, 1926, an obligatory Order was issued by the Minimum Wage Board relating to the fruit and vegetable industry under the provisions of the "Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 173 of the "Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924," by paragraphs 2 and 3 of which Order a minimum wage in respect of the said industry was fixed for experienced female employees therein:

And whereas the said Order became effective in sixty days from the said date thereof, and has since been continuously in force:

And whereas the Board, in the exercise of the discretion vested in it by the said Act, and

without reconvening or calling any conference, has reopened the question respecting the minimum wage so fixed by the said Order, and has considered the question:

Now the Board doth Order, in amendment of the said Order of the 3rd day of September, 1926, that for a period of five months from the 15th day of June, 1932, to the 15th day of November, 1932, the minimum wage fixed by the said Order for experienced female employees in the fruit and vegetable industry (including the respective rates per hour or per piece fixed in respect thereof) shall be reduced by the deduction therefrom of ten per centum of the amount thereof, such reduction to apply only in respect of employees who work forty-eight hours or more during a week of seven days; and that except to the extent and for the period of five months herein provided the said Order of the 3rd day of September, 1926, shall continue in full force and effect as if this Order had not been made.

General Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, recently expressed approval of a proposed national scheme for the relief of unemployment under which a distinct fund would be maintained, to be used in times of stress for creating work for the unemployed. The scheme, as devised by Mr. L. Graduer, would involve a general tax on all incomes, ranging upwards from 3d. a week, and the creation of unemployment committees in various areas to control expenditures from the national fund.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ONTARIO IN 1931

THE eleventh annual report of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board reviews the administration of the Act during the year 1931. Dealing with industrial conditions in women's occupations coming within the scope of minimum wage legislation the report makes the following comment: "The Minimum Wage Board has been operating during 1931 in the shadow of the depression. The women who work have suffered severely. Yet the picture is not so black as it might have been. One reason is the well known fact that the women's trades are more regular in employment than the men's trades. Another reason lies in the underpinning given by the orders of this Board. From the first the minimum rates were set at modest levels, and were not raised during periods of temporary expansion. Consequently there has been no general demand that they be lowered during the present depression."

The statistics in the report show that the number of female factory employees in Ontario during the past six years is as follows: 43,242 in 1926; 45,416 in 1927; 50,118 in 1928; 53,461 in 1929; 50,069 in 1930; and 47,086 in 1931. Taking the returns for the past three years, the employment figures indicate that in 1929 there were 7,723 girls under 18 years employed; in 1930 there were 5,122, and in 1931 the total was reduced to 3,511. The decrease in employment for all female workers from 1929 to 1931 was 11.9 per cent, while for young girls it was 54.5 per cent. After pointing out that the proportion of young girls to all female workers employed was 14.5 per cent in 1929, 10 per cent in 1930, and 7.4 in 1931, the report observes: "There is comfort here for it shows that the older and higher paid workers have not been let out and replaced by younger and cheaper workers. Moreover, fewer of the younger girls are away from home and the suffering is less than if an equal number of independent working women had been let out." It is stated that there was no noticeable change as respects the employment of married women, there having been no general movement either to replace them with single women or the reverse.

In regard to the question of the continuance of the present minimum wage scale the report states as follows:—"The Board feels that any considerable and permanent reduction of the cost of living of working women would involve a scaling down of the minimum wage rates. It is testing the figures in its budget monthly. Thus it has been found that the reductions

in the necessary expenses of a woman worker are not like the big drops in raw materials, or even in wholesale prices. Careful tests have shown little change in the price of board, which is the biggest item. Nor are car fare, laundry and other items in sundries less. Clothing is somewhat lower in price. As the winter passes the Board is watching the situation closely, prepared to take such action as may be shown to be wise in view of the purpose of the law and the interests of the workers as well as the employers."

The minimum wage rates are established as a result of surveys of the cost of living in the various sections of the province. The cost of living budget of an average working woman in Toronto is first estimated as a basis for these calculations, the budgets of the workers in other localities being adjusted in proportion to a recognized variation in the cost of living as between large and small cities, towns, villages and country districts. The budget for Toronto as revised to October 1931, allows \$364 per year, or \$7 per week for board and lodgings; \$115.05 for clothing; \$171 for sundries (including laundry, doctor, dentist, car-fare, amusements, church, etc.) making a total of \$650 for the year. The weekly budget for Toronto is therefore as follows: board and lodging, \$7; clothing, \$2.21; sundries, \$3.29, making a total of \$12.50 per week. The figure thus arrived at is taken as the minimum wage required to provide a female worker at Toronto with the necessities of living.

In enforcing the provisions of the Act, the Board employs three chief methods. The first is to require the compulsory posting of cards containing the wage orders of the Board, and it is the duty of factory inspectors to see that these are properly displayed. The Board has a second effective method through the checking up of complaints. During the year, 411 complaints were dealt with and adjusted satisfactorily. Then there is the close analysis of wage returns from employers. Any apparent lack of conformity to the orders is taken up with the firm concerned. In 1931, there were 460 firms interrogated out of a total collection of 6,219 wage sheets.

While the Board collects arrears of wages due to women workers as a part of its administrative duties, it does not regard this phase of its activity as any indication of the success of its work. Its aim "is to support the minimum standards so thoroughly that there shall be no arrears to collect. Until that perfect condition is attained it continues to collect



arrears, both as a wholesome discipline for offending firms, and in order to recoup its clients for earnings which they have not received." In recent years the total sums thus

disbursed have been less than formerly which is taken as evidence that the orders are being more completely obeyed. During the year, 61 firms made payments of arrears to 80 em-

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES  
IN ONTARIO, 1931

Industry	Number of Firms	Female Employees		Average Weekly Wages		Average hours per week	Minimum wage (experienced adults)
		Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18		
				\$	\$		\$
Laundries, dyeworks, etc. (Toronto).....	79	1,561	135	13 65	10 65	46.8	12 50
“ “ (other cities over 30,000).....	57	653	35	14 17	9 22	48.0	12 00
“ “ (rest of province).....	74	515	57	12 65	9 50	48.3	11 00
Retail stores (Toronto).....	286	1,352	140	15 66	11 79	49.1	12 50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	221	2,511	108	14 30	10 29	49.5	12 00
“ (places from 5,000 to 30,000).....	259	2,051	92	12 63	9 88	49.8	*
“ (rest of province).....	169	491	33	11 53	9 61	51.2	*
Departmental stores having over 150 employees (Toronto).....	2	3,565	285	16 23	9 40	48.0	12 50
Textile factories (Toronto).....	47	2,711	176	15 36	10 07	45.3	12 50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	25	3,385	218	15 84	11 93	48.1	11 50
“ (places 5,000 to 30,000).....	64	4,402	646	13 86	10 51	50.7	11 00
“ (rest of province).....	59	2,174	342	13 10	9 76	51.2	10 00
Needle trades (Toronto).....	461	8,243	265	15 21	10 01	43.4	12 50
“ (other cities 30,000 or over).....	87	736	19	14 31	9 62	45.9	11 50
“ (5,000 to 30,000).....	56	1,577	74	13 59	9 64	45.0	11 00
“ (rest of province).....	22	229	16	.....	.....	45.5	10 00
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (Toronto).....	73	729	70	14 57	10 56	45.0	12 50
“ “ (other cities over 30,000).....	26	208	12	14 59	9 94	44.07	11 50
“ “ (places 5,000 to 30,000).....	14	138	7	16 15	8 46	45.2	11 00
“ “ (rest of province).....	14	142	9	12 03	7 34	44.6	10 00
Boot, shoe and leather trades (Toronto).....	34	518	60	15 22	8 91	44.8	12 50
“ “ (other cities over 30,000).....	7	156	6	15 99	10 50	47.9	11 50
“ “ (places 5,000 to 30,000).....	30	549	74	14 70	10 99	48.7	11 00
“ “ (rest of province).....	22	520	115	12 90	9 12	48.9	10 00
Electrical trades (Toronto).....	28	864	50	14 11	12 06	46.8	12 50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	9	501	38	17 04	11 84	49.3	11 50
“ (places 5,000 to 30,000).....	9	317	19	13 44	10 03	46.7	11 00
“ (rest of province).....	5	89	2	11 89	10 84	47.2	10 00
Food trades (Toronto).....	114	2,570	272	14 15	10 00	46.3	12 50
“ (other cities 30,000 or over).....	62	772	69	13 80	10 82	47.6	11 50
“ (places 5,000 to 30,000).....	56	554	84	12 85	10 35	47.5	11 00
“ (rest of province).....	35	299	41	13 04	10 30	53.3	10 00
Tobacco trades (Toronto).....	5	243	17	15 01	11 26	41.5	12 50
“ (other cities 30,000 or over).....	6	285	25	11 79	9 92	43.3	11 50
“ (places 5,000 to 30,000).....	2	112	14	11 51	7 71	46.5	11 00
“ (rest of province).....	3	245	21	10 16	8 14	49.3	10 00
Rubber trades (Toronto).....	5	402	8	15 90	11 19	44.9	12 50
“ (other cities 30,000 or over).....	1	64	.....	13 51	.....	40.0	11 50
“ (places 5,000 to 30,000).....	11	978	120	11 50	10 07	44.2	11 00
“ (rest of province).....	3	75	1	12 92	10 14	47.0	10 00
Jewelry trades (Toronto).....	18	156	10	14 54	12 24	43.2	12 50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	6	12	2	14 75	7 00	46.0	11 50
“ (places 5,000 to 30,000).....	8	109	6	13 45	9 10	46.5	11 00
Paper trades (Toronto).....	191	2,355	150	15 78	11 10	45.6	12 50
“ (other cities 30,000 or over).....	68	1,138	59	14 16	9 99	47.4	11 50
“ (places 5,000 to 30,000).....	71	650	30	13 17	8 49	47.5	11 00
“ (rest of province).....	73	296	27	14 13	11 39	48.6	10 00
Hotels, restaurants (Toronto).....	246	2,985	54	15 31	14 04	50.2	12 50
“ (other cities 30,000 or over).....	145	826	26	14 73	13 21	50.8	12 00
“ (cities 10,000 to 30,000).....	172	901	38	13 70	12 00	50.0	11 00
“ (places 4,000 to 10,000).....	142	490	16	12 73	11 75	51.4	10 00
Custom millinery (Toronto).....	49	373	23	17 64	9 68	47.7	12 50
“ (other cities 30,000 or over).....	39	107	3	16 56	10 16	48.7	12 00
“ (places 4,000 to 30,000).....	55	111	2	15 86	3 00	48.9	10 00-11 00
Hair dressing and beauty parlours (Toronto).....	82	304	12	18 12	9 50	47.0	12 50
“ “ (other cities over 30,000).....	51	122	4	16 60	12 00	48.8	12 00
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (Toronto).....	143	1,292	83	14 63	10 83	45.08	12 50
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (other cities over 30,000).....	67	755	36	13 88	9 58	46.3	11 50
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (places 5,000 to 30,000).....	95	1,045	105	12 41	10 60	45.9	11 00
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (rest of province).....	78	981	113	11 99	10 27	48.4	10 00

\*In places between 10,000 and 30,000 population, minimum wage is \$11 per week; between 4,000 and 10,000, \$10; between 1,000 and 4,000, \$9; all below 1,000 and rural parts, \$8.

ployees. The total amount collected was \$1,-623.63 of which the largest to any worker was \$110, the average being \$20.29.

The Board has authority to issue permits allowing lower wages to handicapped employees, or to suspend or vary an order in in cases of emergency. The proportion of these permits is so small as not to affect the general standards of wages while allowing for a desirable flexibility in administration. During the year, 168 firms were issued such permits, the number in force at the close of the year being 161, of which 120 were for handicapped workers.

A summary of the year's activity indicates that on the whole the rates of wages throughout the province were lower than in the preceding year. Of 42 sections of industry and trades covered by the Act the rates increased in 12 and decreased in 30, though in no case has the difference been large. The number of factories employing women remains unchanged at 2,211, with an average female working force of 21.3.

In the accompanying table are summarized the chief statistics from 6,219 establishments employing 67,049 women and girls in the various industries covered by minimum wage legislation.

### Workmen's Compensation in Quebec

Regulations No. 5 and No. 6 of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission were approved by Orders in Council dated June 22 and June 30. Other regulations of the Commission were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1932, page 173 and March, 1932, page 299, and previous issues.

#### REGULATION No. 5

Acting in virtue of the powers conferred upon it by article 77 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931 (21 Geo. V, Chap. 100) the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission enacts that the saw-mill industry is not subject to the act except when seven or more workmen are employed generally in such industry and such during at least three months per year.

The industry thus excluded from the operation of the act may however, upon application of the employer made to the Secretary of the

Commission, pursuant to article 78, be added to schedule 1.

The assessment which may be imposed must never be less than the sum of \$50.

#### REGULATION No. 6

Acting in virtue of the powers conferred upon it by article 77 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931 (21 Geo. V, Chap. 100), the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission enacts that the transportation industry, of every kind and class whatsoever, and all the industries mentioned in class 24 of schedule 1, save the operation of theatres and places for exhibitions by moving picture machines, licensed under the law of the province, are subject to the act only when they employ four or more workmen.

The industries thus excluded from the operation of the act may however, upon application of the employer made to the Secretary of the Commission, pursuant to article 78, be added to schedule 1.

### Workmen's Compensation in Alberta

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta recently issued Regulation No. 20, under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund). Earlier regulations were given in the last issue (page 671), in the issues for May (page 540) and April (page 425), and in earlier issues.

#### REGULATION No. 20

Where the owner of a vehicle is also the driver of the same, and is paid on a cubic-yard-mile, or hourly, or daily basis, for services of himself and his vehicle when working for an employer operating an industry as defined in the schedules, then such owner-driver is deemed to be a "workman" within the meaning of The Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund); and (1) for the purpose of assessment the sum of three dollars and seventy-five cents (\$3.75) per day shall be deemed the daily wage for such workman; and (2) the same rate shall also be

used to ascertain the average earnings on which compensation will be payable to such workman if injured.

The mortality experience of the International Typographical Union for 1931 showed a slight increase over the previous year in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and cancer and a marked increase in mortality from diabetes. The number of deaths from nephritis, which is often held to mask deaths from lead poisoning, has decreased during recent years, and during the past three years no deaths have occurred from lead poisoning. This notable improvement in a former serious hazard of the printing industry is the result of better sanitation and ventilation of printing plants throughout the country (*Monthly Labour Review*, Washington, June, 1932).



## MINERAL INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1931

THE annual report of the British Columbia Bureau of Mines for the calendar year 1931 shows that the gross value of the mineral production of the province in that year was \$34,883,181, a decrease of \$20,508,812, or 37 per cent, as compared with 1930, the heavy decline being attributed to the much lower metal prices and lowered outputs. The report describes mining and prospecting activities in the province, mineral production being reviewed by districts and divisions. Included also are the reports of the resident mining engineers and the reports of the inspectors of mines.

The mineral production of British Columbia is divided into four classes—metal-mining, coal-mining, structural materials, and miscellaneous metals and minerals. Of these, the first class is by far the most important, with a production for 1931 valued at \$22,827,565 (including placer gold). This is followed by coal with an output valued at \$7,684,155, and structural materials and miscellaneous metals and minerals, totalling together \$4,371,561. Declines in the value of production during the year in the principal components of the mineral industry, as compared with 1930, were as follows: gold, \$164,925; silver, \$2,059,756; base metals (copper, lead, and zinc), \$16,015,384; coal, \$1,751,495; structural materials, \$539,268. Miscellaneous metals and minerals, on the other hand, showed an increase of \$22,016 in value.

*Labour and Employment.*—The mining industry gave employment in 1931 to a total of 12,171 workers, as compared with 14,032 in 1930. Of the total of 12,171, there were 4,082 employed in and about coal mines; 2,297 employed in lode mining; 688 in placer mining; 581 in concentrators; 3,157 in smelters; 460 in quarries; 526 in structural material plants; and 380 in miscellaneous mineral work.

The statistics for coal mining indicate that of the total of 4,082 employed, 2,957 were working underground. During 1931, eighteen coal companies operated 20 collieries with 40 mines. In the supervision of the 2,957 underground employees there were fifteen managers, two safety engineers, twenty-three overmen, 131 firebosses and shot-lighters—a total of 171—one official for every 17 persons employed underground.

The collieries were practically free from labour disputes during the year, the only loss of time being through lack of trade. Taking the average of all the mines in Vancouver Island District, about 25 per cent of the working-days were lost through lack of trade.

In the Nicola-Princeton District the different collieries worked from 65 to 90 per cent of the working-days, averaging for the district about 72 per cent of the working-days. In the East Kootenay district the mines worked from 40 per cent at the lowest to 75 per cent at the highest of the working-days during the year, and worked for an average for the whole district about 45 per cent of the time.

Commenting on the decline in coal production during the year of 9.5 per cent, the report observes that the rate of decrease which has been in progress since 1928 is slowing up and that it would seem that British Columbia collieries are not continuing to lose business to imported fuels so fast as formerly. In this respect the report states as follows: "Many factors are now aiding coal, the full effect of which have not yet materialized. The Dominion Government subventions and bonuses, the campaign by the British Columbia Government, the British Columbia Coal Committee and the operators, to show that British Columbia coal is the safest and most efficient fuel, are all assisting and the public is beginning to realize that if there is anything in the 'Buy Home Products' campaign, then British Columbia coal should get a hearty reception. The discount on Canadian money is helping the sale of more British Columbia coal in the United States, as it largely offsets the duty."

*Accidents.*—During the year there were five fatal accidents in coal mining as compared with 54 for 1930 when a toll of 45 lives was taken by one mine disaster. Three of the five fatalities in 1931 were caused by mine cars and haulage and two by falls of roof and coal. The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 1.22, as compared with 11.62 in 1930. In 1929, the ratio was 2.38; in 1928, 2.64; in 1927, 2.10; in 1926, 1.88; in 1925, 1.10; in 1924, 1.66; in 1923, 7.32; in 1922, 4.66; the average for the ten-year period being 3.70.

The number of fatal accidents per 1,000,000 tons produced during 1931 was 2.81; during 1930 the fatalities per 1,000,000 tons mined was 28.61; in 1929, 5.33; in 1928, 5.54; in 1927, 4.48; in 1926, 4.3; in 1925, 2.45; in 1924, 4.52; in 1923, 1.76; in 1922, 12.01; the average for the ten-year period being 8.67 per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined.

There were six fatal accidents in and about the metalliferous mines in 1931, being thirteen less than the figures for 1930. By causes these fatalities were classified as follows: falls of ground, 3; falling in chutes and shafts, 2; and

fall of ore, one. The ratio of fatal accidents was 2.61, compared with 5.31 in 1930. The ratio for the last ten-year period was 2.60. The tonnage mined per fatal accident was 924,580, compared with 358,097 tons per fatal accident in 1930. The tonnage mined per fatal accident for the last ten-year period was 451,036 tons.

*Safety Work, Inspection, etc.*—The report of the chief inspector of mines gives production statistics for the various mines and indicates the trend of hydro-electric development and fuel oil competition. The quantity of explosives used in mining operations and the number of shots fired are presented in tabular form. Another section shows the distribution of safety lamps and illuminant used. Details are also given regarding mine ventilation, mine air sampling and precautions against coal dust and explosions. During the year there were six prosecutions for infractions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act and special rules, all of which resulted in convictions.

*Rescue Stations and First Aid.*—The Department has now four mine-rescue stations in different parts of the Province and centrally located in the mining districts—namely, at Nanaimo, Cumberland, Princeton, and Fernie. During the year many requests were received from medical men for oxygen and the inhalators for use in emergencies, and immediate service was rendered in every case. In the larger coal-mining districts of Crow's-nest, Cumberland, and Nanaimo experienced teams maintain a regular schedule of training throughout the year and so keep ready for any emergency calls. The preliminary training course consists of twelve two-hour lessons in the actual use of the oxygen apparatus and Burrell all-service gas-masks in an irrespirable atmosphere and instruction on the approved method of dealing with mine fires and recovery-work. The training itself is strenuous work, and all candidates have to undergo a special physical examination before starting training and must be under 45 years of age. In all the main mining districts of the Province first-aid and Mine Safety Associations carried on valuable work throughout the year by carrying on classes of instruction and by the trained members rendering first aid in actual accidents in mines. During the year demonstrations and competitions in first aid, safety methods, and mine-rescue work were held at Britannia, Cumberland, Nanaimo, Bamberton, Kimberley, Princeton, and Fernie, and while the majority of those taking part

were coal and metalliferous miners, there were a number of well-trained men from quarries and logging camps, and in most competitions there were also a number of women and a large number of young people from school age upwards. The total number taking part in the above demonstrations in the mining districts during the year was over 800. The work is actively supported by the management and officials of the different industries and members of the Inspection Branch of the Department of Mines, which also manifests its support in the shape of financial grants to raise this work to the greatest possible efficiency.

All the larger operating companies of metalliferous mines carried on or inaugurated accident-prevention work during the year. In the case of the larger mines a safety-first engineer devotes all his time to the promotion of safety methods of performing the work both underground and above. Meetings are held and every effort made to interest the employees to take an individual share in this work as it is realized that a very large percentage of accidents is due to some act of commission or omission on the part of the injured party. The year just finished showed the lowest accident ratio for many years and there can be little doubt, states the report, that this was due largely to safety-first consciousness.

### Industrial Accidents in Ontario in June

During the month of June there were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 3,614 accidents, as against 3,285 during May, and 4,860 during June a year ago. The fatal accidents numbered 25, as compared with 18 in May, and 32 in June last year. The total benefits awarded amounted to \$444,674.81 of which \$377,856.25 was for compensation and \$66,818.56 for medical aid. This brings the total benefits awarded during the half year ending June 30 to \$2,668,718.13, as compared with \$3,131,715.58 during the corresponding period of 1931.

During the first six months of 1932 the accidents reported numbered 21,877, a decrease of 4,056 from the number for the corresponding period of 1931. The fatal accidents for the six months' period were: 1932, 130; 1931, 167. The average daily benefits awarded for the half year were \$17,792, and the average number of cheques issued daily, 738.



## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Quebec Government Offers Safety Trophy for Competition

The Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of the Province of Quebec, has donated a handsome bronze "Safety Trophy" for competition among provincial industrial plants. The trophy indicates the Department's approval of inter-plant safety competition as an important factor in accident reduction. Mr. Arthur Gaboury, general manager of the Province of Quebec Safety League, urges every firm, large or small to enter the competition. "The action of the Minister," he says, "should do much to foster a keenness in inter-plant competition. From the experience of those already enrolled in the contest, it has been clearly shown that accidents are on the decrease, and that the employees themselves are taking a deep interest in the movement."

### Safety Work in Nova Scotia

Mr. Gordon S. Harvey, in his retiring address as president of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, referred to the difficulty of carrying on safety work in the smaller industries. "The problem of accident prevention in this province," he said, "is exceptionally difficult owing to the wide diversification of industry and the number of comparatively small operations scattered from one end of the province to the other. There are about 2,500 firms assessed under the Compensation Act, and many of these carry on in a very limited way and a considerable number are engaged in seasonal occupations. Properly organized safety work, as we usually interpret it, is practically impossible in connection with these smaller operations. We, however, should not feel discouraged if our efforts in connection with these do not show an improvement in conditions comparable with the larger industries."

Mr. M. L. Fraser, the Field Officer of the same organization, also referred to the special difficulties of accident prevention work in Nova Scotia, as being for the most part a province of small industries. Referring to the general work of the association, he said:—

"The method of organization for industrial safety in Nova Scotia is equal, and probably superior in some respects, to the methods employed in other provinces. In most provinces the work is carried on by the provincial factories inspectors, without being augmented by

employers' safety associations. In Nova Scotia we have all the employers under the scope of the Compensation Act organized in one association, which is not the case in any other province. Activities are thus centralized and overlapping prevented, and administrative work and expense simplified and minimized. Our association affords the medium for educating the employers and enlisting their friendly co-operation. The provincial factories inspector offers the medium for compulsion if and when that seems necessary in connection with any of the industries covered by the Factories Act. The Compensation Board also has certain penalizing powers which can be invoked if and when required. Under such conditions then we have the combination of legislative authority and voluntary effort."

### Mining Accidents in Ontario in 1931

Mining accidents in Ontario during 1931 are reviewed in a recent report (Bulletin No. 81) recently published by the provincial Department of Mines. During the year 1931 at the mines, metallurgical works, quarries, clay, sand and gravel pits regulated by the Mining Act, there were 1,849 accidents to employees reported to the Department of Mines up to January 15, 1932. Thirty-seven fatalities, arising out of 36 separate accidents, were recorded. These returns represent a decrease of 374 in the total number of casualties and a decrease of 19 in the number of men killed over the preceding year.

The report shows a fatality rate of 2.03 per thousand men employed, which is 0.98 per thousand lower than the average for the past twenty-five years. In 1931 there were 18,267 persons employed in the industry. An analysis of fatalities at mines by causes indicated that 31 per cent were caused by falls of ground; 17.2 per cent were shaft accidents; 6.9 per cent were due to explosives; 3.5 per cent to run of ore or rock, and 13.8 per cent were classed as miscellaneous. Surface accidents represented 27.6 per cent of the total.

There were 100 non-fatal accidents per thousand men employed, which shows a decrease of 17 per thousand men from the rate in 1930. The percentage of non-fatal accidents followed by infection decreased from 6.2 per cent in 1930 to 5.3 per cent in 1931. The records show that infection followed in 96 cases out of a total of 1,813 non-fatal accidents. The chief cause of non-fatal accidents at mines was fall of rock or ore which was responsible for 246 accidents; followed by

194 accidents resulting from falls of persons. At metallurgical works, the largest number of accidents (48) was caused by falling objects. At quarries, the handling of material accounted for 34 accidents, and was the main cause. At gravel, sand and clay pits, falls of persons and the operation of machinery each were charged with 6 accidents of the total of 26 for this group. There were 17 accidents due to explosives and these resulted in 3 men being killed and 16 injured. Accidents due to the use of electricity numbered 13, with no fatalities, which was a marked improvement over the previous year. The report points out that during the past year methods were adopted at the mines to reduce the hazards attendant upon operating disconnecting switches. It was found that, owing to the presence of dust and humidity, a higher rupturing capacity for the enclosed type of switch was required at mines than at most other industrial plants. A more rugged switch with greater rupturing capacity was supplied for new installations and in many places replaced the switches in use. Switches in service were also equipped with means of preventing the door of the switch from flying open. Where possible many of the switches were installed at a greater height and operated by means of a stick.

The report tabulates the accident hazard of each class in the mining industry according to the Workmen's Compensation Board rating. This rating (provisional) for all industries in 1932 was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1932, page 411. An account is also given of activities at the new wire rope testing laboratories.

### High Accident Rates in British Mines

In Great Britain, out of the eight industrial diseases standing at the head of the compensation claims, five are found to be the monopoly of coal miners, i.e., miners' nystagmus, beat knee, beat hand (which lead the list in this order), and beat elbow and synovitis of the wrist (which stand fifth and sixth).

Miners similarly claim a high percentage of accidents; the miners comprise only 12.5 per cent of the total workers at risk, but they account for 42 per cent of the accident claims; while every year 23 per cent of the coal miners have cases for compensation, for factory workers the percentage is only 3.8. A group of compensation cases which has come to the fore in recent years includes epitheliomatous ulceration. Its importance is due largely to the cases occurring among cotton spinners, originating from their use of mineral

oil. The most recent disease to which the provisions of the Act have been opened is silicosis, of which the widespread nature and extent can only be fully known as the provisions of the Act are more understood.

### Reduction in Number of Fatal Accidents due to Explosives

A marked reduction in the number of fatalities caused by the use of explosives is noted in the annual report of the Explosives Division, Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1931. During the year there were 9 such fatalities in mines and quarries and 23 in the conduct of operations elsewhere. This represents a reduction particularly in respect to mines and quarries for which the average figure for the five preceding years was 20.6. The average number of fatalities in other operations was 26.4, excluding from consideration the abnormal loss of life occasioned by the Brockville disaster of 1930. The number of persons who sustained injuries in mines was 67, slightly above the average figure of 60, but the number injured in other classes of work showed a considerable increase, from an average of 100 to 167. It is probable, the report states, that the efforts made to collect information of accidents, other than those which are included in returns to Dominion or Provincial Government departments, are meeting with greater success.

A statistical summary of accidents is presented, these being classified according to their probable cause. Nine accidents, of which 6 were fatal occurred in the manufacture of explosives, while 184, of which 32 were fatal, were listed in the group classified as "use and miscellaneous." In this group, the greater number resulted from operations connected with shot-firing. The report emphasizes the number of accidents due to playing with detonators and other explosives, and states:—

"Four lives were lost and 46 persons, nearly all children or young lads, were injured as a result of playing with explosives. This annual loss, both in life and in the maiming of the young, does not yet show that abatement which it is hoped may be secured by constant educational effort and the publicity given to the distressing consequences of such accidents."

### Metal Mining Accidents in United States

According to a report recently received from the United States Department of Commerce (Bureau of Mines) the metal mining industry was characterized by fewer accidents in pro-



portion to the number of men than in any year since 1913. Reports from operating companies in all States showed 118,735 men employed in 1929 and a total of 34,618,120 man-shifts worked, an average of 292 work days per man. Accidents during the year caused 350 deaths and 23,092 injuries involving disability exceeding the remainder of the day on which the accident occurred. Considering all mines as a single class, the chief cause of fatal accidents was, as usual, fall of rock from the roof or wall. The same cause was also responsible for the greatest number of non-fatal accidents. The length of disability of the employees who were injured by accidents at the mines cannot be ascertained, but it is estimated that the 350 deaths and 23,092 non-fatal lost-time injuries represent a period of disability or loss of time equal to 2,903,000 man-days. This figure represents an average of 124 days per accident and a loss of 8 days for each 100 man-shifts worked by all employees at all mines.

#### Quarry Accidents in United States

Quarry accidents in the United States during 1929 are analysed in a recent bulletin published by the United States Department of Commerce (Bureau of Mines). The report observes that on only three occasions in the history of stone quarrying in the United States has the mortality rate from accidents been so low as in 1929, when it was 1.65 for every 1,000 employees. The non-fatal injury rate for 1929, covering all cases of disability extending beyond the day on which the accident occurred, was 128.14. The returns for 1929 showed that the average number of men employed in and around the quarries and at crushers, cement mills, lime kilns, and rock-

dressing plants was 85,561, or 4,106 less than the number reported for the previous year. The average workman was employed 268 days, as compared with 272 days in 1928. The aggregate volume of labour for all employees was equal to 22, 967,579 man-days, a decline of 6 per cent from the year before.

Accidents during the year resulted in 78 fatalities and 6,173 injuries to men working in and about the quarries and 48 fatalities and 3,637 injuries to men employed at the outside plants. Fatal accidents inside the quarries were occasioned largely by falls, or slides of rock or overburden, and by explosives, haulage, falls of persons, machinery, and boiler or air-tank explosions. Non-fatal injuries among the workers in the pits were due mainly to handling rock at the face, flying objects, falls or slides of rock or overburden, haulage, and machinery.

#### Effects of Harmful Working Conditions

At the annual conference of the State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, held at Washington, D.C., in June, working conditions in industry were noted as being an important factor in the increasing death rate from degenerative diseases. Harmful conditions, it was stated, double the risks taken by industrial, as compared with clerical, professional and commercial workers. "The industrial worker at the age of 20," it was stated, "has a life expectancy of 42 years. The 22-year-old worker engaged in the non-hazardous occupations has a life expectancy of 49 years, a difference of seven years." Important factors in causing this shorter life expectancy are dusts, excessive fatigue, bad posture, extreme changes of temperatures and sometimes specific occupational poisonings.

### MINE SAFETY REGULATIONS IN QUEBEC

NEW regulations respecting the sanitary conditions and safety in mines were approved by the Provincial Government of Quebec on June 1, on the recommendation of the Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Mines of the Province. The Minister pointed out that the number of underground mining operations was increasing and that measures were necessary to reduce the number of fatal and other serious accidents.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WORKMEN IN UNDERGROUND WORKINGS

**Fire Protection.**—(1) No inflammable refuse shall be allowed to accumulate underground, but shall be removed from the workings at least once a week and brought to the surface and there disposed of in a suitable manner; (2) All tim-

ber not in use in a mine shall, as soon as practicable, be taken from the mine and shall not be piled up and permitted to decay therein; (3) Oil and grease kept underground shall be contained in suitable metal receptacles and the amount so kept shall not exceed the requirements for seven days; (4) No carbide shall be taken underground except in suitable individual containers, and only in sufficient quantity for the day's use; (5) Legible signs showing the way to emergency exits shall be posted in prominent places underground and all workmen shall be instructed as to the location of auxiliary exits; (6) All fans except auxiliary fans shall be above ground and shall be reversible and all fans and structures containing the same shall be fireproof.

**Handling Water.**—(7) Every working mine shall be provided with suitable and efficient machinery and appliances for keeping the mine free from water, the accumulation or flowing of

which might endanger the lives of workmen in such mine or in any adjoining mine; (8) Where there is or may be an accumulation of water any working approaching the same shall have boreholes kept in advance, and such additional precautionary measures shall be taken as may be deemed necessary to obviate the danger of a sudden breaking through of the water; (9) Every dam or bulkhead and its location shall be clearly shown on the mine plan, and no such dam or bulkhead shall be erected without the permission of the Inspector being first obtained. This rule shall not apply in the case of a small structure less than three feet in height used solely for diverting the ordinary level drainage and which does not impound any appreciable volume of water.

**Air supply.**—(10) The ventilation in every mine shall be such that the air in all its workings that are in use or are to be used by workmen shall be free from dangerous amounts of noxious impurities and shall contain sufficient oxygen to insure the health of anyone employed in any such mine. In any mine workings where such conditions cannot be obtained by natural ventilation, means for mechanical ventilation shall be provided and kept in operation until such workings have been abandoned or until satisfactory natural ventilation shall have been brought about therein; (11) Underground workings, which have been in disuse for some time shall be examined before being used again, in order to ascertain whether foul air or other dangerous gases have accumulated there, and there shall be allowed therein, only such workmen as may be necessary to make this examination until such places are in fit state to work or travel in; (12) No internal combustion engine shall be installed or operated underground in any mine.

**Sanitation.**—(13) The underground workings of every mine shall be provided with sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences in accordance with the following regulations.—(a) Where the number of persons employed on any shift does not exceed one hundred, there shall be one sanitary convenience for every twenty-five persons or portion thereof; (b) Where the number of persons so employed exceeds one hundred, there shall be one additional sanitary convenience for every fifty persons or portion thereof over the first hundred; (14) These sanitary conveniences must be kept in a cleanly manner; must be adequately supplied with chloride of lime, sawdust, fine ash or other suitable absorbent; must be removed and cleaned regularly; and must be conveniently placed with reference to the number of men employed on the different levels.

**Hoisting and shafts.**—(15) In a shaft or winze, in the course of sinking, the bucket, skip or cage shall not be lowered directly to the bottom if there are men working there, but shall be held at least fifteen feet above the bottom and shall remain there until the signal to lower same has been given by the men on the bottom; (16) No bucket shall be allowed to leave the top or bottom of any shaft until the workman in charge thereof has steadied it or caused it to be steadied; (17) The doors in safety cages shall be so fitted that they cannot be accidentally opened and shall be closed when hoisting or lowering men; (18) Hoisting from underground workings with horse and pulley-block is forbidden; (19) No hoist used for the raising or lowering of persons, or used in shaft sinking shall be equipped with a brake operated by

means of the hoistman's foot unless such brake is an auxiliary electrical device; (20) All electric hoists fitted with mechanically operated brakes shall be so installed that (a) the mechanically operated brakes will be applied automatically the moment the power supply fails; (b) in case of a heavy overload, such as would be caused by the shaft conveyance leaving the rails or becoming jammed in the shaft, a circuit breaker will cut off the power and thus allow the mechanically operated brakes to come into play; (c) a suitable overwind device, which can be set to engage shaft conveyance at any point in the head-frame, will cut off the current, in case of an overwind past this point, and thus allow the mechanically operated brakes to come into play. In default of a device of this nature the hoist shall be equipped with some other form of satisfactory and dependable overwind device; (d) the brakes shall on failure of the power supply, be put into play by mechanical means, preferably gravity, and shall in no case be operated by an auxiliary electrical current; (e) the brake and clutch operating gear shall be so interlocked that it shall not be possible to release the brake while the clutch of the corresponding drum is disengaged; (21) When men are lowered, the drum of the hoist must be clutched to the engine; (22) A non-reversible steam or air hoist must be equipped with a suitable throttle controlled exhaust; (23) In every shaft exceeding six hundred feet in depth adequate provision shall be made whereby the hoistman is warned of the arrival of the bucket, cage or skip at a point in the shaft, the distance of which from the top landing place is not less than the equivalent of three revolutions of the drum of the hoisting engine; (24) No hoisting rope which has previously been in use in any place beyond the control of the operator shall be put on anew except with the written permission of the Inspector of Mines; (25) No hoisting rope shall be used which is not accompanied by a certificate from the manufacturer giving the following information: name and address of manufacturer, coil or reel number, date of manufacture, diameter and circumference of the rope in inches, weight per foot in pounds, number of strands, class of core, number of wires in strand, diameter of wires in decimals of an inch, breaking stress of steel of which wire is made in tons per square inch, estimated or actual breaking load of rope, length of rope; This certificate or a copy of this certificate, shall be kept on hand at the mine and shall be exhibited to the Inspector when required; (26) The factor of safety of all hoisting ropes when newly installed in shafts less than two thousand feet in depth shall in no case be less than six, and in shafts over two thousand feet in depth shall not be less than five. The factor of safety shall be calculated by dividing the breaking load of the rope as given in the manufacturer's certificate by the sum of the maximum load to be hoisted plus the total weight of the rope in the shaft when fully let out; (a) No hoisting rope shall be used for the raising or lowering of men when its factor of safety based on its existing strength and dead load shall have fallen below 4.5; (b) No hoisting rope shall be used for the raising or lowering of men when the number of broken wires in one lay of the said rope exceeds six, or when marked corrosion appears; (27) Every hoisting rope shall be treated with a suitable rope compound as often as necessary and at least once a month; (28) In no case shall a rope which has been spliced be used for hoisting purposes; (29)



Upon the drum of the hoisting engine, there shall be not less than three rounds of rope when the bucket, cage or skip is at the lowest point in the shaft or winze from which hoisting is effected. The end of the rope shall be properly fastened to the shaft or the spider of the drum; (30) Whenever a counterweight is used in a vertical shaft, it shall operate in a separate and safety enclosed compartment. The cable from the counterweight shall be attached to the drum of the hoist and not to the cage or skip; (31) When hoisting has been suspended for repairs and when hoisting has been suspended for any other purpose for a period of more than two hours, no person shall be raised or lowered until the bucket, cage or skip has made one complete trip up and down the working portion of the shaft; (32) A notice showing clearly the number of persons allowed to ride on, and the weight of materials allowed to be loaded on the cage or skip shall be posted at the collar of the

shaft. No person shall offer obstruction to the enforcement of such notice.

**Haulage.**—(33) No person shall ride upon or against any loaded car in any underground workings. In mechanical haulage this shall not apply to train crews; (34) On every level driven after these regulations are in force, on which mechanical haulage is employed, a clearance of at least eighteen inches shall be maintained between the sides of the level and the cars, or there shall be a clearance of twenty-four inches on one side.

**Protection in Working Places.**—(35) The operator shall provide and maintain an adequate supply of properly dressed scaling bars and gads and other equipment necessary for scaling; (36) The operator shall when necessary provide life-lines for the workmen and it shall be the duty of the workmen to continually wear such life-lines when working in dangerous places; (37) The use of wire ropes for climbing purposes is prohibited.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Bell Telephone Company's Employees' Stock Plan

The report of the Employees' Stock Plan of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada for 1931 shows that at the end of the year, of the 12,832 employees who were eligible to subscribe to shares of the company, 10,200 were subscribing for a total of 43,878 shares. (Some account of this plan, as it affected employees of the Bell Telephone Company in the United States, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1925, page 368). During the present depression, the price of the company's shares has fallen below \$115, which was the figure at which stock is offered to employees under the terms of the plan. In a recent statement dealing with the problem thus created for the subscribers, Mr. C. F. Sise, president of the company, said that the employees were free to decide for themselves either to continue or to discontinue the purchase of further instalments. "The Employees' Stock Plan," Mr. Sise stated, "is primarily a thrift plan by which employees are encouraged to save money by monthly deductions from pay, with the right to withdraw at any time with 6 per cent interest on the amount paid in. Should the employee allow these deposits to accumulate for the thirty-five month period necessary to purchase stock with the proceeds, interest at 7 per cent is credited if the deposits are not withdrawn and Bell Telephone Stock is delivered.

"Every employee has the right to withdraw his deposits at any time, in the same manner

as if they had been placed in a savings bank. It is to the advantage of the employee to continue to allow deductions from pay until the time arrives for the final deduction to complete purchase of the shares subscribed for. If in the final month of deduction the market quotation for Bell Telephone stock is below \$113 a share, which is the difference between \$115 and the loss of 1 per cent interest, for thirty-five months, plus broker's commission, it is obviously to the employee's advantage to cancel his subscription, receive a refund cheque from the company, and apply the proceeds to the purchase of shares through his bank or a stock broker who is a member of the Montreal or Toronto stock exchanges, on which the stock is listed. The dividends on stock purchased through a bank or a broker, cannot, of course be applied to the purchase of additional stock by assignment of dividends.

"No employee is under any obligation to purchase stock either by deductions from wages or investment of dividends. The present standing and future prospects of any employee will not be affected in the least degree by his decision as to the purchase of stock.

"Any employee withdrawing his accumulated savings under the plan at this or any time, may, under the conditions of the plan, apply forthwith for a new subscription for stock."

### Montreal Tramways Mutual Benefit Association

The annual report of the Montreal Tramways Mutual Benefit Association fund indicates that a total of \$36,490 was paid out to employees of the Montreal Tramways Company who were disabled through sickness

or injury during the year ending April 30, 1932. This total represents an increase of approximately \$1,000 as compared with 1931. The year closed with a membership of 4,521.

The gross revenue for the year amounted to \$352,505, which was an increase of \$12,333 over the previous year. This total revenue was derived from the following sources: fees and dues from members, \$151,028; allowances from the company, \$166,195; interest on investments, \$32,330; interest on bank deposits, \$993; premiums on United States funds, \$1,247, and suspense credit, \$710. During the same period expenditures totalled \$254,378—an increase of \$20,962—the main factors being: sickness and injury, \$36,489; old age pensions, \$86,508; total permanent disability pensions, \$32,784; medical attendance, \$14,400; medicine, \$2,108; withdrawals, \$173; premium group insurance, \$60,656, and management expenses, \$21,258. The net revenue for the year was \$98,126, as compared with \$106,756 in 1931. Investments made by the association yielded an average interest of 5.60 per cent, while, in addition, \$75,000 was placed on call loan at 6 per cent.

Membership in the association cost each employee on joining an entrance fee of one dollar and thereafter a contribution of \$3 per month. In return, each member is eligible for the following benefits: sickness and accident benefits at the rate of \$10 per month for six months covering disability due to sickness and to injury received while off duty; a pension of \$2 per day to members of 60 years of age and over, after 25 years of continuous service; a pension of \$1.50 a day when totally and permanently disabled; a life insurance policy of \$1,000; free medical attendance and free medicine.

The number of members now receiving old age pensions is 126, as compared with 108 in 1931. The total amount paid out in these pensions for the year was \$86,508, an increase of 25.3 per cent over 1931. The number of members receiving total permanent disability pensions is 63, an increase of 8.6 per cent. They received \$32,784 during the period covered by the report.

### Unemployment Insurance for Electrical Industry in United States

The National Electrical Manufacturers' Association (United States), at a recent meeting approved the establishment of an unemployment benefit program based upon the Gerald Swope plan (reference to the Swope plan was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 516, and October, 1931, page 1054).

The scheme adopted by the association is applicable to 200,000 workers and is conditioned on the acceptance of it by a minimum of 60 per cent of these employees. It will include all employees who have served twelve consecutive months on either salary or wage basis, and whose full time compensation does

not exceed \$2,500 a year. Under normal conditions, and after an initial unemployment of two weeks, participating employees receive 50 per cent of their normal average earnings, not exceeding \$20 a week, for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any twelve consecutive months. Provisions for part time are incorporated in the scheme. Except when earnings are below 50 per cent of normal, participating employees contribute 1 per cent of actual wages over a five-year period, and the company makes equal contributions. Contributions must be made for six months before employees are entitled to benefits.

### Progress of Co-partnership in United States

The Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University recently published three pamphlets giving the results of special studies of company "plans" for the benefit of their workers, as follows:—

(1) *The Use of Credit Unions in Company Programs for Employee Savings and Investment.* Many progressive companies, it was found, have established emergency plans for loans to employees who have been laid off. "While such plans have aided greatly in carrying men through the depression thus far, there is much necessity for developing more permanent machinery to fill the continuing need both during depression and in more normal times."

(2) *Statistical Analysis of Twenty Employee Stock-Purchase-Plans, 1925-1932.* A report on this subject was published in 1926, the new report indicating the effects of the depression

on the employee stock-ownership plans. Of twenty such plans in representative industries five are now definitely discontinued; in five others no recent offering of stock for employee purchase has been made. In the case of two companies, steps have been taken to distribute stock under altered arrangements. Two companies have not paid dividends for two or more years, one stopped paying in 1931, and four others have passed dividends in 1932. The net effect of changing market prices on the present gain or loss to the employee purchasing stock at various times is so much affected by bonuses, interest charges or credits, dividends, and stock rights that no summary is possible.

(3) *Company Plans for Employee Savings and Investment.* This memorandum is concerned mainly with the organization of credit



unions among employees. "The credit union," it is stated, "serves a double purpose. It furnishes a means for savings at a good dividend rate and with a high degree of availability, and affords a source for borrowing at reason-

able charges. It is thus a means for the solution of two important employee problems, those of thrift and of credit. The loan phase of credit union operation is quite as important, if not more important, than that of thrift."

### New Features in Agreement in Textile Industry at Philadelphia

An account of an agreement recently concluded in the textile trade, at Philadelphia, which contains some new features, is given in *Facts for Workers*, the monthly review published by the Labour Bureau, Incorporated (New York) in its issue for May. Following a dispute between the Upholstery Weavers' and Workers' Union and a group of employers who manufacture fabrics for the upholstery trade, both parties asked the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania to make a survey of the industry, and to submit recommendations with a view to the reform of industrial relations. The University accepted the proposal, and after six months made a report which suggested a new form of contract; this was finally accepted by both parties. In order to secure quantity production a sliding scale of wages was adopted, whereby wages were increased 15 per cent above base rates wherever orders were for 30 yards or less; for orders of between 30 and 100 yards the existing scale of wages was maintained; while for orders over 100 yards there was a reduction of 15 per cent in the wage rates. The sliding scale is explained by the fact that on short runs, where there is less competition, the manufacturers can afford to pay higher wages and charge higher prices and the weavers need higher pay because of the lack of full employment. On long runs, on the other hand, manufacturers must be in a position to produce more cheaply, while weavers can afford to work at lower rates because lower rates will be compensated for by steadier employment. "This system," it is stated, "may fail, but at least it is an inter-

esting experiment, and, we believe, one which has never before been attempted in any of the textile trades."

The practice regarding "one loom to a man" was also modified, the union agreeing to permit a weaver to operate two looms under certain conditions, no weaver, however, to be discharged because of the two-loom system. All must be retained on the payrolls with opportunities to share equally in all available work, in accordance with a sharing system that has been established. A wage scale has been set whereby a weaver should be able to earn about 10 per cent more on two looms than he could on one, so that the weavers will directly receive at least some of the benefits of the resulting economies. Incidentally the sliding scale system outlined above pertains only to single-loom operators.

Another important feature of the new agreement is the establishment of collective bargaining machinery. For the first time in the history of this industry, there will be an impartial chairman who will render final decision wherever a grievance cannot be settled by the shop committee and the immediate representative of management. The new agreements also provide for a contributory system of unemployment insurance, each employer contributing 2 per cent of his weekly payroll and each weaver 1 per cent of his wages. Hours of labour are reduced from 48 to 44 per week during June, July and August, or to 40 hours where competitive conditions permit. Night work is also to be strictly limited, if not abolished.

### INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

The twenty-first convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was held at Philadelphia during the first two weeks in May. President Schlesinger, (since deceased) in his opening address, reviewed the activities of the Union from 1902, making special reference to conditions prevailing in the industry during the last two years and a half. The president expressed the view that "the only rational measure against the critical economic situation and its terrible results is

not wage cutting, but a drastic reduction of the hours of labour in every industry. The work-week and the daily hours of labour must be shortened to a point that would give a chance to every person, able to work, to have a job. And the work hours must be reduced with wages remaining the same, because in order to bring back prosperity, everybody must work and earn enough to buy back the things produced. Reducing wages because hours are reduced will not solve the problem,

and so long as the purchasing power of the workers is reduced, I am afraid we shall not emerge from the present crisis."

The report of the secretary-treasurer, covering the period, November 1, 1929, to March 31, 1932, showed total receipts, including balance brought forward, of \$1,364,020.64, disbursements of \$1,351,299.89, leaving a balance of \$12,720.15.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:—

Instructing the general executive board to carry on organization campaigns in various parts of the jurisdiction;

Abolishing referendum on election of general officers;

Protesting against deportation and persecution of aliens;

Calling for recognition of Soviet Russia;

Favouring a 36-hour, 5-day week;

Instructing the general executive board to include provisions for unemployment insurance in agreements with employers;

Favouring old age pension legislation;

Authorizing the continuance of the educational department;

Adopting a ten-dollar tax on the entire membership in order to meet, in part, pressing debts of the International;

Requiring all members of the International Union to contribute not less than five per

cent of their earnings to the strike fund of the New York Cloakmakers from the first day of the strike to the day of its conclusion;

Instructing the general executive board to uphold to the utmost of its power and resources the actions of the joint board of New York in supporting its cloakmakers;

Favouring local funds for relief of unemployed members;

Urging the adoption of State and Federal legislation for unemployment insurance, and instructing delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention to introduce a resolution to that effect;

Re-affirming a former decision in favour of a labour party and independent political action;

Recommending assistance to locals in working out plans for group insurance.

Notwithstanding the request of President Benjamin Schlesinger to be relieved of his duties, owing to ill-health, he was re-elected as president; the secretary-treasurer, David Dubinsky, was also re-elected.

[Note.—Mr. Schlesinger died on June 6, 1932, at Colorado Springs, Col., where he had gone shortly after the convention to regain his health. He is succeeded in office by Mr. Dubinsky.]

## Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions

The Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions was held at London, Ontario, June 27-28, with delegates present from the larger centres of the jurisdiction. Mayor Hayman extended a welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city, and in his remarks, he stressed the point that though many changes may have to be made in the economic system, they should be brought about in an orderly manner. President Apsey of the local typographical union also welcomed the delegates.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, strongly advocated contributory unemployment insurance as a help in stabilizing the workers income. He was in favour of a reduction of hours commensurate with the advance of machinery.

During the meeting a declaration was made that not one union printer in Canada or the United States had yet applied for city relief. That was a record, delegates claimed, enjoyed by few other organizations of its kind. The typographical unions had taken steps to care for their unemployed.

One of the interesting features of the convention was the awarding of prizes to the apprentices who had submitted the best specimens of their work during the past year. These competitions, it was pointed out, are designed to assist beginners and help in turning out competent printers.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following. (1) Endorsing the principle of contributory unemployment insurance; (2) Urging the placing of employees of the Government Printing Bureau under the Civil Service Act in respect to the right to a superannuation allowance; (3) Advocating the establishment of an organized local labour press under the authority of a competent body connected with the trade unions.

Officers elected were: President, William Lodge, Ottawa; First vice-president, G. W. Schmitt, Kitchener; Second vice-president, Hugh S. Bentley, Hamilton; Secretary-treasurer, Ernest J. Teague, Montreal.

Toronto was selected as the 1933 convention city.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Mr. H. B. Butler Appointed Director of International Labour Office

At a meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization on July 2, Mr. Harold Beresford Butler, C.B., was elected as Director of the International Labour Office, in succession to the late Albert Thomas, whose death occurred at Paris in May (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 477). The votes cast in favour of Mr. Butler included that of the Government Representative from Canada, Dr. W. A. Riddell, and that of Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, one of the members of the Labour Group on the Governing Body, who was represented at the meeting by Mr. James Simpson.

Mr. Butler had occupied the position of Deputy Director since the inception of the work and brings to his new position the advantage of thirteen years' close connection with the Organization, and an intimate acquaintance with labour legislation in all parts of the world and with the leading figures in the field of labour and industry and of social affairs in all the principal countries, including Canada.

During his term of office as Deputy Director, Mr. Butler visited Canada and the United States on three occasions for the purpose of studying labour questions on this continent. The impressions he received during these visits were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1300; September, 1927, page 985.

The new Director was born in England in 1883. He had a distinguished academic career, and was a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. Entering the British Civil Service in 1907, he served successively in the Local Government Board and the Home Office, and in 1910 acted as secretary to the British delegation at the International Conference on Aerial Navigation. He became secretary to the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office in 1916, and in the following year was Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, becoming Principal Assistant Secretary in 1919. He served as Assistant General Secretary of the Labour Commission at the Peace Conference in 1919, and as Secretary General of the First International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919.

### "I.L.O." Exhibit at Toronto Exhibition

The International Labour Organization has arranged with the Department of Labour of Ontario for the placing of a special exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition to be held

at Toronto towards the end of the present summer. The exhibit will include panels illustrating the scope of the work of the Organization and of its legislative and scientific undertakings, with an electrical display showing the progress of ratifications of Draft Conventions and Recommendations concerned with children's work, etc. The publications of the Office will also be on exhibition. Similar displays have been made at European expositions, and have served to diffuse knowledge of the systematic study that has been given by the Organization to the problems of the day, and of the measures already taken, with the co-operation of the member States, towards establishing standards for labour conditions throughout the world.

### The I.L.O. Year Book, 1931

The International Labour Office has published an international survey of social policy and progress for 1931. This publication, which appeared for the first time last year under the title of the *Annual Review*, is an off-shoot of the Report presented annually to the International Labour Conference by the Director of the Office. In 1931 the report itself was lightened of documentary detail, in order the better to focus attention on the broad aspects of a few paramount problems and serve as a pivot for discussion in the Conference. The detailed material which had previously formed the background of the Report was published separately, in a form more convenient for rapid reference. For its second year of issue, this work appears under a new and more distinctive title—the *I. L. O. Year-Book*. It is designed to provide for Governments, employers, workers, educationalists, and all others interested in industrial and labour questions, a compendium of the principal events and developments during 1931 in the realm of economic and social affairs. It presents, in a condensed and orderly fashion, all the main facts relating to the activity of the International Labour Organization and to the wide range of problems with which the Organization is concerned, summarizing the national and international legislation of the year and bringing out the trend of social policy, problem by problem and country by country. There has been no change in the general scheme of the work. Certain chapters have been somewhat compressed, in order to keep the volume within the limits of handiness. On the other hand, it has been found necessary to devote more space to the economic situation and its social repercussions—the chief theme, in present circumstances, of any such

work—and the volume is consequently a little larger this year than last. The International Labour Office in its weekly publication, dealing with the issue of this volume, expressed the hope that it "will prove of real utility to those who wish to know how the various countries of the world are dealing with their common and their special economic and labour problems, and to what extent social progress persists in the face of financial difficulties and trade depression."

Part I of the volume deals with the general activities of the International Labour Organization, its Member States, the Organization at work, the International Labour Conference, the Governing Body, the International Labour Office and relations with the League of Nations and with employers' and workers' organizations; also with international information and with labour legislation adopted to meet the requirements of various Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference.

Part II, entitled "The Social Movement", deals with the economic situation, conditions of work in the various branches of industry, social insurance, wages, unemployment, migration, workers' living conditions and workers' general rights. Reference is made in this part to the change of policy in Canada under which the Dominion Government has assumed seventy-five per cent of the cost of old age

pensions, also to the introduction of the new Workmen's Compensation law of the Province of Quebec.

The chapter on Wages includes index numbers of money wages for Canada in agriculture, mining and other industries; also index numbers of the cost of living in Canada; Chapter 5 includes statistics in relation to unemployment in Canada as well as to other countries; also statistics of overseas migration. In later chapters reference is made to the granting of a Federal subsidy towards vocational education in Canada and to legislation in the Province of Quebec increasing the powers of trade unions.

### Convention Concerning Employment of Women During the Night

The Council of the League of Nations, in conformity with a request received from the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, decided on May 9th to request the Permanent Court of International Justice to give an advisory opinion upon the following question: "Does the Convention concerning the employment of women during the night, adopted in 1919 by the International Labour Conference, apply in the industrial undertakings covered by the said Convention to women who hold positions of supervision or management and are not ordinarily engaged in manual work?"

## Annual Statistics of Fruit Production in Canada, 1931

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published in summary form a final report of the estimated production and value of commercial fruits in 1931, as compared with the finally revised estimate for 1930. Valuations have been based on the prices reported to have been received by growers at shipping points.

The total production of commercial apples in Canada for the year 1931 is estimated finally at 3,731,950 barrels of the value of \$8,863,797, as compared with 3,419,327 barrels, value, \$11,082,796, the finally revised estimate for 1930. The average value per barrel in 1931 is \$2.38 as compared with \$3.24 for 1930. Of the other fruits, the estimated commercial production and value for 1931 are as follows:

Pears, 396,150 bushels; \$447,782; \$1.13 per bushel. Plums and prunes, 253,784 bushels, \$316,428; \$1.24 per bushel. Peaches, 866,233 bushels, \$1,173,654; \$1.32 per bushel. Apricots, 49,900 bushels, \$82,335; \$1.65 per bushel. Cherries, 230,607 bushels, \$546,527; \$2.37 per bushel. Strawberries, 17,027,363 quarts; \$1,691,471; 9½ cents per quart. Raspberries, 5,573,362 quarts; \$822,362; 15 cents per quart. Grapes 50,830,000 pounds; \$813,280; 1½ cents per pound.

The total value of the commercial fruit production of Canada in 1931, according to the estimate is therefore \$14,756,636, as compared with \$18,165,276 in 1930. The total values by provinces are as follows: Nova Scotia \$2,851,881 (\$2,898,394); New Brunswick \$206,050 (\$175,250); Quebec \$911,545 (\$1,001,265); Ontario \$5,894,817 (\$6,493,173); British Columbia \$4,894,143 (\$7,589,668).

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, in a recent bulletin, reminds employers "that the regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board call for the provision of first aid equipment in all cases by the employer under compensation. The employer is supposed to provide First Aid treatment and is to supply medical aid treatment where necessary. Employers generally are now reminded of the necessity for careful attention to medical aid costs. In too many instances it has been found that what is properly First Aid work has been done outside the plant at an expense to the Accident Fund. Employers must find the money to pay for compensation and medical aid, and the question of control is largely within their own hands."



## CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1931

### Number of Wage-earners Not Working on June 1, 1931

THE 1931 Census taken as of date June 1, included a series of questions in the population schedule with the purpose of throwing light on the unemployment situation (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 545). These questions were grouped under two main categories for each person designated as a "wage-earner": (1) whether at work on June 1, 1931, and if not, the cause of unemployment; (2) the total number of weeks unemployed, and the allotment of these weeks to specific causes for the twelve months ended June 1, 1931. The final compilation of the data obtained in this way will present a complete analysis of the situation from a number of points of view, in addition to the primary facts as to the amount and cause of unemployment by occupations affected, racial origins, nationalities, educational status, and the various other facts obtained on the Census schedule. In view of the current importance of the question, however, a compilation of certain of these data has been made in advance of the final analysis just mentioned, and the results have been published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The nature of this preliminary compilation is as follows:—

The compilation was extended only to cities and towns of over 5,000 population, numbering 137 in all. For each of these a summation was made, first of the number of persons, twenty years of age and over, designating themselves as "workers," and secondly, the number of these not at work on June 1. A one-in-ten sample of the workers 19 years and under in thirty of these major cities was taken in order to estimate the number of workers in this age group.

In the tables, "wage-earners" are treated under two main divisions, viz., male and female, and each of these divisions is presented under two age classifications, viz., 20 years of age and over, and under 20 years. The group of major importance from an employment standpoint are males 20 years of age and over, as these constitute more than two-thirds of all wage-earners and support the largest number of dependents.

The wage-earners of both sexes under 20 constitute a serious economic problem, but the data for this group are somewhat indeterminate, because they do not include a

large number who would in normal times be of working age, but who had not yet been employed, hence could not be "unemployed." In view of this it is probable that data on adult workers alone are more reliable as a guide to the unemployment situation than are data for all ages.

In considering the data shown in the following tables, the question arises as to whether unemployment as on June 1, or any other fixed date, is or is not representative of the unemployment of the year. It is regarded as fairly representative of the year in the cases of (1) large aggregates, such as the totals for all cities; (2) large cities where the industries are so diversified that unemployment due to any one industry is not a large fraction of the total unemployment; and (3) smaller cities or towns with stable and diversified industries. On the other hand, June 1 is not representative in cities, especially small cities, the majority of whose workers are engaged in one type of industry, particularly if the industry has a seasonal tendency. In general, for cases of unemployment due to such causes as "temporary lay-off," strike, etc., June 1 or any other fixed date is not representative.

The scope of this bulletin, as above stated, is confined to towns of 5,000 population and over, of which the total population is 4,290,463, comprising 2,124,221 males and 2,166,242 females. The wage-earners, twenty years of age and over in these localities numbered 1,053,409 males and 291,293 females. Of the male wage-earners 229,792 or 21.8 per cent were "not working" on June 1, 1931, and of the female wage-earners 24,995 or 8.5 per cent were similarly affected. A summary by provinces of the situation as of June 1 is given in Table I.

In addition to the adult workers it was estimated by sample (Table II) that there are 192,144 wage-earners under 20 years of age in Canadian towns and cities of over 5,000, of whom 101,897 are male and 90,247 female. Of these, 20,984 males and 11,103 females were "not working" on June 1, 1931.

The Canadian total of wage-earners both sexes and all ages in towns over 5,000 population (Table III) reached 1,537,474, of whom 1,155,304 are male and 382,170 female. The aggregate of wage-earners not working on June 1, 1931, is 286,874; 250,776 of these are male and 36,098 female.

TABLE I.—WAGE-EARNERS, 20 YEARS AND OVER, NOT WORKING JUNE 1, 1931  
All Cities and Towns over 5,000 Population; Summary by Provinces

Province	Population			Wage-Earners			Not Working, June 1, 1931		
	(Cities and Towns over 5,000)			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CANADA.....	4,290,463	2,124,221	2,166,242	1,345,330	1,053,407	291,923	254,787	229,792	24,995
Nova Scotia.....	174,297	86,410	87,887	48,253	38,925	9,328	9,455	8,927	528
New Brunswick.....	87,860	41,934	45,926	25,297	19,190	6,107	3,547	3,184	363
Prince Edward Island.....	12,542	5,913	6,629	2,980	2,168	812	410	354	56
Quebec.....	1,379,184	675,699	703,485	405,458	315,344	90,114	67,990	60,357	7,633
Ontario.....	1,669,776	832,942	866,834	553,151	428,781	124,370	94,315	84,526	9,789
Manitoba.....	263,237	131,916	131,321	88,940	68,531	20,409	20,667	18,361	2,306
Saskatchewan.....	148,504	76,878	72,626	46,502	37,126	9,376	11,058	10,141	917
Alberta.....	185,395	94,843	90,552	60,058	48,705	11,353	14,952	13,693	1,259
British Columbia.....	339,668	178,686	160,982	114,691	94,637	20,054	32,393	30,249	2,144

TABLE II.—WAGE-EARNERS, 19 YEARS AND UNDER, NOT WORKING JUNE 1, 1931  
CITIES AND TOWNS\*

	Population			Wage-Earners			Not Working June 1, 1931		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All over 5,000.....	4,290,463	2,124,221	2,166,242	192,144	101,897	90,247	32,087	20,984	11,103
30 cities (sample).....	3,220,688	1,587,069	1,633,519	121,753	64,256	57,497	20,307	13,233	7,074
Estimated for remaining cities and towns over 5,000 population.....	1,069,775	537,152	532,623	70,391	37,641	32,750	11,780	7,751	4,029

\*For 30 cities the information was obtained by a one-in-ten sample; for the remaining 107 cities and towns an estimate was based on the results of this sampling.

TABLE III.—WAGE-EARNERS, ALL AGES, NOT WORKING JUNE 1, 1931—CANADIAN CITIES AND TOWNS  
OVER 5,000 POPULATION

	Wage-Earners			Not Working June 1, 1931		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages.....	1,537,474	1,155,304	382,170	286,874	250,776	36,098
19 and under.....	192,144	101,897	90,247	32,087	20,984	11,103
20 and over.....	1,345,330	1,053,407	291,923	254,787	229,792	24,995

Tables IV and V.—The details included in summary tables I-II are presented in Tables IV and V. Table IV reviews adult wage-earners 20 years and over by cities, and Table V wage-earners 19 years and under.

TABLE IV.—CANADIAN CITIES AND TOWNS OVER 5,000 POPULATION; WAGE-EARNERS, 20 YEARS AND OVER; NOT WORKING JUNE 1, 1931

City or Town	Population			Wage-Earners			Not Working June 1, 1931		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —									
Amherst.....	7,450	3,605	3,845	1,874	1,456	418	274	247	27
Dartmouth.....	9,100	4,465	4,635	2,417	1,932	485	284	262	22
Glace Bay.....	20,706	10,821	9,885	5,445	4,982	463	725	713	12
Halifax.....	59,275	28,606	30,669	17,780	13,435	4,345	2,902	2,632	270
New Glasgow.....	8,858	4,332	4,526	2,400	1,885	515	348	321	27
New Waterford.....	7,745	4,192	3,553	2,240	2,044	196	1,406	1,397	9
North Sydney.....	6,139	3,014	3,125	1,288	1,069	219	316	309	7
Springhill.....	6,355	3,318	3,037	1,717	1,569	148	173	167	6
Stellarton.....	5,002	2,511	2,491	1,308	1,167	141	80	75	5
Sydney.....	23,089	11,670	11,410	5,950	4,919	1,031	1,431	1,358	73
Sydney Mines.....	7,769	4,007	3,762	1,833	1,659	174	1,179	1,171	8
Truro.....	7,901	3,587	4,314	2,219	1,541	678	261	207	54
Yarmouth.....	7,055	3,293	3,762	1,782	1,267	515	76	68	8
<i>New Brunswick</i> —									
Campbellton.....	6,505	3,170	3,335	1,547	1,257	290	265	252	13
Edmundston.....	6,430	3,167	3,263	1,563	1,285	278	186	172	14
Fredericton.....	8,830	4,116	4,714	2,346	1,714	632	247	201	46
Moncton.....	20,689	9,800	10,889	6,019	4,438	1,581	279	235	44
Saint John.....	47,514	22,674	24,840	13,822	10,496	3,326	2,570	2,324	246



TABLE IV.—CANADIAN CITIES AND TOWNS OVER 5,000 POPULATION; WAGE-EARNERS, 20 YEARS AND OVER; NOT WORKING JUNE 1, 1931—*Con.*

City or Town	Population			Wage-Earners			Not Working June 1, 1931		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
Charlottetown.....	12,361	5,815	6,546	2,980	2,168	812	401	345	56
<i>Quebec—</i>									
Cap de la Madeleine.....	8,748	4,317	4,431	1,818	1,603	215	642	619	23
Chicoutimi.....	11,877	6,013	5,864	2,429	2,113	316	679	646	33
Drummondville.....	6,609	3,271	3,338	2,116	1,565	551	209	184	25
Granby.....	10,587	5,309	5,278	3,114	2,340	774	156	137	19
Grand Mère.....	6,461	3,206	3,255	1,418	1,149	269	323	307	16
Hull.....	29,433	14,734	14,699	7,487	6,262	1,225	1,705	1,618	87
Joliette.....	10,765	5,123	5,642	2,250	1,816	434	349	307	42
Jonquière.....	9,448	4,835	4,613	1,778	1,646	132	520	513	7
Lachine.....	18,630	9,261	9,369	5,474	4,560	914	814	731	83
La Tuque.....	7,871	4,071	3,800	1,790	1,641	149	102	101	1
Lauson.....	7,084	3,497	3,587	1,508	1,288	220	159	148	11
Lévis.....	11,724	5,772	5,952	2,538	2,091	447	310	287	23
Longueuil.....	5,407	2,650	2,757	1,320	1,100	220	186	178	8
Magog.....	6,302	3,090	3,212	1,596	1,228	368	207	178	29
Montreal.....	818,577	405,892	412,685	253,835	197,255	56,580	45,609	40,104	5,505
Outremont.....	28,641	12,557	16,084	7,833	4,900	2,933	452	335	117
Quebec.....	130,594	61,339	69,255	34,864	26,056	8,808	5,927	5,325	601
Rimouski.....	5,589	2,592	2,997	1,037	844	193	153	145	8
Rivière du Loup.....	8,499	4,000	4,499	1,766	1,387	379	180	153	27
Shawinigan Falls.....	15,345	7,679	7,666	3,627	3,164	463	468	446	22
Sherbrooke.....	28,933	13,739	15,194	7,967	5,981	1,986	1,191	1,027	164
Sorel.....	10,320	5,331	4,989	2,632	2,373	259	400	377	23
St. Hyacinthe.....	13,448	6,090	7,358	3,102	2,243	859	286	247	39
St. Jérôme.....	8,967	4,267	4,700	2,088	1,649	439	549	460	89
St. John (Jean).....	11,256	5,790	5,467	3,275	2,609	666	342	318	24
St. Lambert.....	6,075	2,905	3,170	1,855	1,444	411	117	111	6
St. Laurent.....	5,348	2,461	2,887	1,040	900	140	93	84	9
Theford Mines.....	10,701	5,321	5,380	2,294	1,933	311	974	944	30
Three Rivers.....	35,450	17,353	18,097	9,243	7,597	1,646	1,742	1,629	113
Valleyfield.....	11,411	5,678	5,733	3,225	2,562	663	177	136	41
Verdun.....	60,745	30,114	30,631	19,524	16,420	3,104	2,166	1,916	250
Victoriaville.....	6,213	2,996	3,217	1,457	1,127	330	477	388	89
Westmount.....	24,235	10,009	14,226	8,149	4,448	3,701	346	257	89
<i>Ontario—</i>									
Barrie.....	7,776	3,710	4,066	1,804	1,406	398	180	158	22
Belleville.....	13,790	6,666	7,124	4,033	3,123	910	498	447	51
Brampton.....	5,532	2,763	2,769	1,638	1,312	326	106	98	8
Brantford.....	30,107	14,606	15,501	9,507	7,494	2,013	2,052	1,883	169
Brockville.....	9,736	4,576	5,160	2,805	2,166	639	275	226	49
Chatham.....	14,569	7,081	7,488	4,096	3,234	862	751	693	58
Cobourg.....	5,834	2,589	3,245	1,375	1,044	331	175	154	21
Collingwood.....	5,809	2,954	2,855	1,289	1,074	215	422	401	21
Cornwall.....	11,126	5,573	5,553	2,994	2,404	590	411	367	44
Dundas.....	5,026	2,386	2,640	1,429	1,099	330	274	244	30
Eastview.....	6,686	3,386	3,300	1,578	1,334	244	320	290	30
East Windsor.....	14,251	7,580	6,671	3,979	3,680	299	1,381	1,327	54
Forest Hill.....	5,207	2,244	2,963	1,633	890	743	38	28	10
Fort Francis.....	5,470	2,887	2,583	1,507	1,327	180	264	247	17
Fort William.....	26,277	13,909	12,368	8,199	7,145	1,054	2,306	2,217	89
Galt.....	14,006	6,707	7,299	4,605	3,588	1,017	691	623	68
Guelph.....	21,075	10,083	10,992	6,505	4,939	1,566	1,082	961	121
Hamilton.....	155,547	77,352	78,195	51,108	40,952	10,156	10,576	9,769	807
Hawkesbury.....	5,177	2,614	2,565	1,177	1,047	130	162	143	19
Ingersoll.....	5,233	2,521	2,712	1,289	1,052	237	162	149	12
Kenora.....	6,766	3,573	3,193	1,895	1,682	213	457	450	7
Kingston.....	23,439	11,158	12,281	6,561	5,027	1,474	1,007	891	116
Kitchener.....	30,793	15,212	15,581	9,809	7,524	2,285	1,345	1,209	136
Lindsay.....	7,505	3,523	3,982	1,917	1,533	384	271	250	21
London.....	71,148	33,830	37,318	22,184	16,593	5,591	2,594	2,285	309
Midland.....	6,920	3,427	3,493	1,853	1,567	286	380	353	27
Mimico.....	6,800	3,336	3,464	1,873	1,579	294	265	245	20
New Toronto.....	7,146	3,759	3,387	2,132	1,854	278	249	234	15
Niagara Falls.....	19,046	9,590	9,456	5,937	4,907	1,030	1,157	1,131	26
North Bay.....	15,528	8,089	7,439	4,485	3,858	627	584	553	31
Orillia.....	8,183	3,936	4,247	2,161	1,712	449	237	214	23
Oshawa.....	23,439	11,893	11,546	7,300	6,278	1,022	2,600	2,476	124
Ottawa.....	126,872	59,183	67,689	39,713	27,899	11,814	4,796	4,173	623
Owen Sound.....	12,839	6,232	6,607	3,415	2,721	694	514	471	43
Pembroke.....	9,368	4,510	4,858	2,462	1,987	475	586	545	41
Peterboro.....	22,327	10,722	11,605	6,492	5,112	1,380	880	778	102
Port Arthur.....	19,818	10,560	9,258	6,356	5,527	829	1,810	1,755	55
Port Colborne.....	6,503	3,582	2,921	2,199	2,025	174	380	375	5
Preston.....	6,280	3,146	3,134	2,012	1,659	353	197	182	15
Renfrew.....	5,296	2,592	2,704	1,341	1,047	294	188	174	14
St. Catharines.....	24,753	12,102	12,651	7,430	6,060	1,370	1,382	1,310	72
St. Thomas.....	15,430	7,403	8,027	4,410	3,599	811	499	448	51
Sandwich.....	10,715	5,435	5,280	3,037	2,568	469	921	851	70
Sarnia.....	18,191	9,224	8,967	5,251	4,389	862	687	644	43
Sault Ste. Marie.....	23,082	11,906	11,176	6,970	5,900	1,070	1,901	1,818	83
Simcoe.....	5,226	2,506	2,720	1,396	1,043	353	85	79	6
Smiths Falls.....	7,108	3,486	3,652	1,930	1,618	321	213	187	26
Stratford.....	17,742	8,682	9,060	5,145	4,192	953	444	398	46
Sudbury.....	18,518	10,300	8,218	5,012	4,292	620	1,244	1,200	44
Thorold.....	5,092	2,650	2,442	1,433	1,270	163	355	343	12

TABLE IV.—CANADIAN CITIES AND TOWNS OVER 5,000 POPULATION; WAGE-EARNERS, 20 YEARS AND OVER; NOT WORKING JUNE 1, 1931—*Conc.*

City or Town	Population			Wage-Earners			Not Working June 1, 1931		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<i>Ontario—Con.</i>									
Timmins.....	14,200	7,857	6,343	4,381	4,069	312	523	516	7
Toronto.....	631,207	305,427	325,780	219,881	161,441	58,440	36,734	31,374	5,360
Trenton.....	6,276	3,082	3,194	1,525	1,311	214	286	269	17
Walkerville.....	10,105	5,064	5,041	3,342	2,737	605	459	427	32
Waterloo.....	8,095	3,972	4,123	2,403	1,883	520	314	293	21
Welland.....	10,709	5,471	5,238	3,356	2,773	583	682	644	38
Whitby.....	5,046	2,435	2,611	1,034	744	290	135	127	8
Windsor.....	63,108	32,285	30,823	20,147	16,761	3,386	4,977	4,638	339
Woodstock.....	11,395	5,544	5,851	3,572	2,750	822	402	341	61
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
Brandon.....	17,082	8,493	8,589	4,544	3,571	973	940	869	71
Portage la Prairie.....	6,597	3,321	3,276	1,534	1,239	295	481	458	23
St. Boniface.....	16,305	8,058	8,247	4,662	3,707	955	761	676	85
Transcona.....	5,747	3,044	2,703	1,648	1,531	117	154	141	13
Winnipeg.....	218,785	109,742	109,043	76,552	58,483	18,069	18,331	16,217	2,114
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
Moose Jaw.....	21,299	10,965	10,334	7,241	6,052	1,189	1,766	1,612	154
North Battleford.....	5,986	3,215	2,771	1,492	1,251	241	352	338	14
Prince Albert.....	9,905	5,234	4,671	2,867	2,396	471	739	696	43
Regina.....	53,209	26,682	26,527	16,857	12,964	3,893	3,872	3,544	328
Saskatoon.....	43,291	21,975	21,316	13,860	10,997	2,863	3,319	3,011	308
Swift Current.....	5,296	2,840	2,456	1,575	1,363	212	330	313	17
Weyburn.....	5,002	2,701	2,301	1,174	921	253	196	175	21
Yorkton.....	5,027	2,603	2,424	1,436	1,182	254	484	452	32
<i>Alberta—</i>									
Calgary.....	83,761	43,345	40,416	28,696	23,237	5,459	7,428	6,735	693
Edmonton.....	79,197	39,930	39,267	24,528	19,695	4,833	5,793	5,342	451
Lethbridge.....	13,489	7,058	6,431	4,161	3,513	648	1,099	1,039	60
Medicine Hat.....	10,300	5,207	5,093	2,673	2,260	413	632	577	55
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
Kamloops.....	6,167	3,593	2,574	2,204	1,911	293	822	799	23
Nanaimo.....	6,745	3,599	3,143	2,079	1,802	277	554	540	14
Nelson.....	5,992	3,322	2,670	2,081	1,783	298	495	473	22
New Westminster.....	17,524	9,209	8,315	5,208	4,321	887	1,106	1,032	74
North Vancouver.....	8,510	4,268	4,242	2,127	1,810	317	681	656	25
Prince Rupert.....	6,350	3,760	2,590	2,203	1,972	231	608	591	17
Trail.....	7,573	4,506	3,067	3,181	2,972	209	217	207	10
Vancouver.....	246,593	131,473	115,120	83,067	68,012	15,055	25,042	23,324	1,718
Victoria.....	39,082	20,144	18,938	12,541	10,054	2,487	2,868	2,627	241

TABLE V.—WAGE-EARNERS; 19 AND UNDER; NOT WORKING, JUNE 1, 1931—30 CANADIAN CITIES (ESTIMATED)

City or Town	Population			Wage-Earners			Not Working June 1, 1931		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Brantford.....	30,107	14,606	15,501	1,405	718	687	152	91	61
Calgary.....	83,761	43,345	40,416	2,946	1,508	1,438	585	359	226
Charlottetown.....	12,361	5,815	6,546	649	240	409	30	20	10
Edmonton.....	79,197	39,930	39,267	2,259	941	1,318	456	307	149
Fort William.....	26,277	13,909	12,368	771	415	356	217	148	69
Guelph.....	21,075	10,083	10,992	879	459	420	136	117	19
Halifax.....	59,275	28,606	30,669	2,103	1,171	932	300	190	110
Hamilton.....	155,547	77,352	78,195	5,565	2,933	2,632	1,022	714	308
Hull.....	29,433	14,734	14,699	1,183	742	441	361	311	50
Kingston.....	23,439	11,158	12,281	846	547	299	77	48	29
Kitchener.....	30,793	15,212	15,581	1,294	622	672	108	49	59
London.....	71,148	33,830	37,318	2,053	956	1,097	291	221	70
Moncton.....	20,689	9,800	10,889	646	357	289	38	19	19
Montreal.....	818,577	405,892	412,685	36,766	20,969	15,797	5,832	3,917	1,915
Moose Jaw.....	21,299	10,965	10,334	545	367	178	179	129	50
Ottawa.....	126,872	59,183	67,689	3,857	1,968	1,889	497	328	169
Outremont.....	28,641	12,557	16,084	850	324	526	40	30	10
Quebec.....	130,594	61,339	69,255	5,294	2,851	2,443	718	518	200
Regina.....	53,209	26,682	26,527	2,108	1,019	1,089	360	240	120
St. Catharines.....	24,753	12,102	12,651	717	334	383	127	98	29
Saint John.....	47,514	22,674	24,840	1,447	868	579	190	150	40
Saskatoon.....	43,291	21,975	21,316	1,589	821	768	384	224	160
Sherbrooke.....	28,933	13,739	15,194	1,293	505	788	192	111	81
Toronto.....	631,207	305,427	325,780	22,282	11,081	11,201	3,680	2,091	1,589
Vancouver.....	246,593	131,473	115,120	8,242	4,678	3,564	1,666	1,184	482
Verdun.....	60,745	30,114	30,631	2,708	1,479	1,229	400	320	80
Victoria.....	39,082	20,144	18,938	1,523	955	568	255	181	74
Westmount.....	24,235	10,009	14,226	678	259	419	30	30	.....
Windsor.....	63,108	32,285	30,823	1,764	932	832	381	271	110
Winnipeg.....	218,785	109,742	109,043	7,691	3,437	4,254	1,603	837	766
Estimated unemployment for other urban centres 5,000 population.....	1,069,775	537,152	532,623	70,391	37,641	32,750	11,780	7,751	4,029
Canadian cities, towns over 5,000 population.....	4,290,463	2,124,221	2,166,242	192,144	101,897	90,247	32,087	20,984	11,103



## PRELIMINARY REPORTS ON CENSUS OF MERCHANDISING AND SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS, 1931

### Winnipeg

A PRELIMINARY tabulation for the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1931, shows a retail business for the city of Winnipeg (population, 1931—218,785) during the year 1930 of more than \$140,000,000. There were 2,456 retail stores with sales of \$128,563,600 and 1,041 service establishments with gross receipts of \$12,044,000. The 2,456 retail merchandising establishments employed 14,788 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$16,392,900 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$14,192,200.

The general merchandise group (which includes department stores) had the largest volume of business with sales of \$63,216,900. The 79 stores which made up this group employed 7,001 persons and paid them \$8,003,500 for the year.

The largest number of stores was reported for the food group where 1,047 establishments had sales of \$15,293,100. In addition to the sales made by these food stores, bakeries and dairies which report to the Census of Industry had retail sales of \$4,859,774 in 1930. Grocery stores were most numerous in the food group, followed by confectionery and candy stores.

The automotive group is third in size, both in the number of establishments and amount of sales. The 217 establishments in this field had sales of \$11,781,400, of which 24 dealers in motor vehicles reported \$7,910,900. There were 1,225 employees in this group whose salaries totalled \$1,595,800.

There were 215 establishments in the restaurant group employing 1,523 persons, paying \$1,194,000 as salaries and wages and having receipts of \$7,987,400.

The apparel group had sales of \$6,203,400. The 259 stores employed 824 persons who received \$972,700 as salaries and wages. In the lumber and building material group were 81 establishments reporting sales of \$5,177,900, salaries and wages of \$627,100, and 536 employees.

In the service field there were 1,041 establishments in Winnipeg and their receipts for 1930 totalled \$12,044,000. These service establishments employed 3,794 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$3,885,400 as salaries and wages. The largest receipts were reported for

the amusements group, in which the movie houses and theatres had receipts of \$3,055,000 out of a total of \$3,992,300. The 92 establishments in the amusements group employed 1,068 persons in 1930 and paid them \$1,060,600.

The domestic service group came second in the amount of receipts with \$2,512,300, to which the 92 laundries contributed \$1,175,100. the pay-roll for this group was \$1,109,700 and the number of employees 1,093.

Other important service groups are the repair and service shops with \$969,600 receipts, 250 employees and a pay-roll of \$238,800; the personal service group with \$803,400 receipts, 299 employees and a pay-roll of \$272,000. In this group there were 211 barber shops reporting a business of \$564,900. The cartage and storage business in Winnipeg amounted to \$1,225,400 with 55 establishments reporting 449 employees and salaries and wages of \$488,900.

### Ottawa

A preliminary tabulation for the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments shows a retail business for the city of Ottawa (population, 1931—126,872) during the year 1930 of more than \$61,000,000. There were 1,501 retail stores with sales of \$56,875,600 and 579 service establishments with gross receipts of \$4,619,600. The 1,501 retail merchandising establishments employed 7,193 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$7,900,800 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$10,036,000. The general merchandise group (which includes department stores) had the largest volume of business with sales of \$13,786,000 but the greatest number of stores was in the food group for which the sales were \$12,088,100. In addition to the sales made by the 675 food stores, bakeries and dairies which report to the Census of Industry had retail sales of \$4,925,400. The 141 establishments which make up the automotive group reported sales of \$8,223,800 in 1930.

In the service classification there are 579 establishments with gross receipts of \$4,619,600. These establishments employed 1,442 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$1,424,900 as salaries and wages. The amusements group reported receipts of \$1,098,400 of which the theatres gave \$884,000. Barber shops are the most numerous of the service establishments with 120 reporting while shoe repair shops come next with 89 establishments.

## THE RELIEF SETTLEMENT PLAN OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

BY the end of June agreements in connection with the Relief Settlement Plan of the Dominion Government had been signed by the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, and were being negotiated with the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, and Ontario.

Under the terms of these agreements the Dominion Government will contribute as a non-recoverable expenditure, one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of self-sustaining relief to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, by placing such families on the land. It is provided that the remaining two-thirds of the expenditure will be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned, as may be decided between the province and the municipality.

The Provincial Government is responsible for the administration of the Relief Settlement Plan, including the location and inspection of farms, and the selection of suitable families, who must be physically fit and qualified in other respects. No part of the cost of administration or supervision may be deducted from the maximum amount of \$600 to be set aside for subsistence and settlement of each family, nor may any part of the total expenditure

be utilized for the purpose of acquiring or renting land.

Each province participating in the plan agrees to set up an Advisory Committee upon which there shall be included representatives of the Dominion Land Settlement Branch, and the Colonization Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways.

Provision is made for the Dominion contribution to be paid to the provinces progressively as expenditures are made by the province and municipality, and a proportion of the total expenditure is to be withheld to provide subsistence if necessary during the second year.

The plan contemplates the utilization of Crown lands and of farms owned by municipalities or private owners, which may be acquired on favourable terms and without immediate cash payments.

The agreements with the provinces provide that all families who may be assisted under the terms of the agreement shall be residents of Canada, and shall be selected from those who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief. The agreements further provide that the selection shall be made without discrimination by reason of political affiliation, race, or religious views.

## STATE LEGISLATION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN UNITED STATES

THE legislation enacted in 1931 by various States for the relief of unemployment in the United States is outlined in the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington), June, 1932, as follows:—

### Direct Aid

*Illinois.*—Many emergency bills for the relief of unemployment were passed. Among the measures was one appropriating \$20,000,000 for the relief of the needy residents of the State; the Illinois Emergency Commission was formed to handle the fund. The money is to be raised by a tax assessment on property, unless the voters decide at the next State election in November to approve a bond issue for \$20,000,000.

*New Jersey.*—The special session of 1931 created an emergency relief administration and appropriated approximately \$10,000,000. The State director of this administration (appointed by the Governor) is authorized to appoint a county director of relief in each county. Funds for poor relief are to be

granted on a population basis, and local political subdivisions are to be reimbursed for 40 per cent of the cost of dependency relief. Other acts passed authorize local authorities to issue bonds, and provide for the institution of public works to relieve the emergency.

*New York.*—In its special session of 1931 the Legislature created a temporary emergency relief administration and appropriated \$20,000,000. Home relief (defined as food, fuel, shelter, clothing, light, medicine, and medical attendance at home) and work relief are provided.

*Ohio.*—Municipal corporations, townships, or counties were authorized to borrow money and to issue bonds to cover deficiencies in poor relief funds caused by the abnormal unemployment conditions. Proceeds from the sale of the bonds are to be paid into an emergency poor relief fund.

*Oklahoma.*—The Legislature appropriated the sum of \$300,000 for the purpose of providing food, shelter, fuel and clothing for the destitute and suffering citizens of the



State. The same act created an emergency relief board.

*Pennsylvania.*—The legislature appropriated \$10,000,000 to the department of welfare for the various political subdivisions charged with the care of the poor. According to the preamble of the act, "present conditions of unemployment aggravate the normal situation facing public authorities charged with the care of the poor, impose a burden which local government is unable to bear, and demand the exercise of the police power of the Commonwealth for the protection of public health, safety, morals and welfare, and the assumption by the Commonwealth of its governmental duty to care for the poor."

*Rhode Island.*—An unemployment relief commission was created during the special session of 1931. The law authorized cities and towns to borrow money for unemployment relief and to issue notes, and appropriated \$1,500,000 to be used for the purchase of the notes by the State.

#### Provision for Public Works, Etc.

In addition to the direct aid afforded by several States, other States have appropriated

money to help to relieve the unemployment situation by the employment of additional persons and by the construction of public works. In Massachusetts, over \$3,000,000 was appropriated for the employment of additional persons as a measure of relief during the emergency. For such purposes appropriations totalling \$3,711,140 were authorized by the legislature in 1931. In addition, \$8,500,000 was provided for by a bond issue, of which amount the department of public works was authorized to expend \$7,000,000 for the acceleration of work on State highways and \$1,500,000 for the erection of a State building.

Wisconsin authorized direct relief to the poor by the towns, villages, and cities. Several other states (Arkansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Carolina, and West Virginia) made provision for emergency relief caused by disasters and unemployment.

Certain other States provided for the appointment of investigative commissions, namely, California, Maryland, Minnesota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

## ONTARIO'S EXPERIENCE OF RELIEF WORKS AS A REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT, 1930-32

*Address by Professor H. M. Cassidy, Department of Social Science, Toronto University, before the Canadian Political Science Association, May, 1932.*

AT a meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, held at Toronto in May, Professor H. M. Cassidy, of the Department of Social Science, Toronto University, read a paper entitled: "Relief Works as a Remedy for Unemployment, as illustrated by Ontario Experience, 1930-32." At the outset the speaker referred to the change in public policy that was indicated by the Relief Act adopted by Parliament at the recent session. The new Act makes provision for direct relief, whereas the Acts passed at the two previous sessions provided for a system of relief through public works. "Does this indicate that the method of relief works has proved a complete failure?" Professor Cassidy asks, and the latter portion of his address, which follows, is a discussion of this question.

#### Experience with Relief Works

There is no time to-day to undertake a detailed discussion of Ontario's experience with relief works. May I therefore, merely set

down in summary fashion what I think may be said in favour of the experiment, and what may be said against it. The observations that follow are based largely upon first-hand investigation in 15 or 20 of the leading municipalities of the province.

#### Favourable Results

I think that the programs of the past two years have the following points to their credit:—

1. They provided a good deal of employment, chiefly for married men who were, in the majority of cases, desperately in need of it. In 1930-31 total disbursements in relief wages probably amounted to about \$10,000,000 or some 60 per cent of total expenditures. This amount was distributed in small sums among a large number of men, perhaps 50,000 to 100,000.<sup>1</sup> From the incomplete figures available it appears that relief wage disbursements for 1931-32 may amount to \$15,000,000 or more. The total number of men given employment

<sup>1</sup> An accurate figure for the province as a whole is not available, the figure of 43,000 reported by the provincial authorities to the Dominion Unemployment Relief Branch being only an estimate that is undoubtedly far too low.

on relief works throughout the province from September, 1931, to January 31, 1932, was 89,500 according to provincial reports to the Dominion Unemployment Relief Branch, while the number employed on government road projects alone, up to April 1, was more than 40,000. In 12 of the larger municipalities for which accurate figures are available the average earnings per man engaged amounted to \$98.52 during the season 1930-31. While average earnings were generally small they no doubt supplemented the private resources of many families sufficiently to enable them to subsist without applying for direct relief. For others who drew food and fuel from the direct relief offices their earnings provided indispensable ready cash for the payment of rent, gas, water and light bills which were generally not provided for by public charity.

2. No doubt relief works have done something to maintain the morale of the unemployed. Municipal officials state that the men with whom they have had to deal have much preferred wage work to direct relief—which is merely a polite name for poor relief. There is universal testimony that prolonged idleness and subsistence on charity exert deteriorating effects of the most serious nature upon the workers. Careful students of the problem generally agree that relief works have had effects also, but so far as I can judge from the opinions expressed by many persons in close touch with the Ontario programs these have not been particularly noticeable in most of our cities. On the other hand there is much testimony that the opportunity of relief employment has sustained the spirits and self-respect of the better class of workmen among the unemployed. The government road projects in the North, which offered much more regular work than most of the municipal undertakings, appear to have been particularly effective in this respect. Another good characteristic of relief work is that it has to a considerable extent been available for respectable working men who were not completely destitute and who would not apply for or would not be entitled to direct relief, but who were surely deserving of assistance before their reduction to utter destitution.

3. The programs have left in their wake many useful public improvements. By no means all of the works fall in this category, but those that do represent tangible assets which have been created by the unemployed for the service of the community in the future.

4. Relief work schemes have undoubtedly provided a certain stimulus for trade and industry in general which would have been lacking had they not been undertaken. Expend-

itures for materials, such as sewer pipe, have created employment as well as expenditures made directly for labour, although the former item is not directly reflected in figures of relief employment. Many economists feel that it is the part of wisdom for governments to spend generously upon capital enterprises in times of depression and that by so doing they counteract the influences of contraction in private business. There is some evidence that Canadian business activities have not been curtailed quite so much as those in the United States during the last two years. Perhaps our extensive programs of public construction have provided a cushion for our descent into the valley of economic humiliation which has been lacking in the United States, where the Federal Government and most of the States have done little or nothing to set in motion relief works.

### Objections

On the other side of the ledger I think that we are forced to list a number of objections to our works programs—

1. They have been insufficient to provide nearly enough jobs for all the unemployed. For the 37,000 men engaged on relief works in 12 leading municipalities during the season 1930-31 the average amount of employment per man ranged from 11 days in Toronto to 45 days in Port Arthur, while the average for the 12 municipalities was 21 days. During the past year the average amount of work per man engaged on municipal undertakings has probably been even less than in 1930-31. The number of single men registered as unemployed in Southern Ontario last August under the government registration scheme was 57,551, yet the number given jobs on government road project was only about 7,000 or 12 per cent. Both the number and the proportion taken from Northern Ontario, it should be noted, was very much greater. In spite of the fact that the program for 1931-32 has been very much larger than that of the preceding year it has not increased sufficiently to keep pace with the mounting tide of unemployment, so that growing numbers of the unemployed have been forced to rely for subsistence upon direct relief. Public expenditures on direct relief throughout the province were about \$4,000,000 during 1930-31 (September to September), while expenditures of \$11,000,000 to \$12,000,000 are in prospect for 1931-32.<sup>1</sup>

2. In general the Ontario schemes have provided only one class of work—pick and shovel labour. This was particularly true in

<sup>1</sup> Estimates based upon figures for leading municipalities and government subsidies. No official totals for the province are available.



1930-31, for the building projects of this past year have made openings for a limited number of skilled craftsmen. The fact that men of diverse trades were herded together in the relief gangs was good neither for the work nor for them. A good many were not in proper physical condition to do the work of navvies, or were unsuitable for it in other ways. It is obviously impossible for public employment schemes of an emergency nature to provide each unemployed person with a job in his own trade. But it is a serious mistake to assume that the problem of unemployment can be met by providing everyone with the opportunity of doing the lowest common denominator of work, navvying. Even this demands a certain amount of capacity, training, experience and skill. "It is a fallacy," said the Minority Report of the British Poor Law Commission in 1909, "to assume that there is such a thing as work, in the abstract, or of an undifferentiated character. The work that is of any use in the world is always the doing of some specific service." It may be questioned also whether it is reasonable to put men of other trades to work at navvying jobs at times of stress. This means, almost inevitably, that there is less work for common labourers, either at present or in the future, and that distress due to unemployment, which is chronically severe for them, may be made even worse.

3. A good many of our relief work projects have been of dubious value to the community. In some places work for work's sake has been a fetish with municipal officials, as in one Ontario city where men were given the task of levelling off a knoll and filling in a hollow, a job which the municipal engineer stated would never have been undertaken but for the need to create work. In other places many jobs were done that would not have been undertaken normally for three, five or ten years. Thus sanitary sewers and watermains have been installed and roads have been graded on streets where there is only an occasional house. It is difficult to say what proportion of municipal projects fall in this category. Certainly not all, for a great many have been well justified, from the standpoint of ordinary civic needs. But a substantial number may be classified as civic luxuries or non-essentials, to say the least. The prosecution of such works, of course, has created a burden of unproductive debt for the community to bear. In many places anticipation of future needs in the way of sewers, watermains, etc., has gone so far that it is practically impossible to find further works of this nature that can be termed useful.

4. Typically the relief method of construction has been wasteful and inefficient, as com-

pared with ordinary commercial practice. Municipal engineers whom I have questioned have been unanimous on this point, and have submitted estimates of excess costs on various relief jobs undertaken during 1930-31 ranging from 5 per cent to 300 per cent. Specific figures for a few typical undertakings are submitted below:—

City	Job	Cost of relief project	Estimated normal cost	Increased cost
		\$	\$	%
A	Flood prevention...	200,000	100,000	100
B	Sewer.....	260,000	114,000	128
C	Street grading.....	15,000	12,000	25
D	Road improvement.	11,466	6,000	91

Although information is not at hand for making an adequate estimate it seems probable that expenditures on the 1930-31 municipal program must have been at least 40 or 50 per cent higher than normal costs, on the average.

There were several major reasons for the greater expense of these municipal works. For one thing, hand labour was generally employed, even where machinery could have been used to better advantage. Steam-shovels and trenching machines were commonly laid up, to be replaced by pick and shovel brigades. Secondly, the work was done mainly during the winter months, when climatic conditions were unfavourable for efficiency. Still more important, according to the engineers who were interviewed, the relief workers were not nearly so competent as regular men. A further factor was the waste of time and confusion occasioned by the personnel of the gangs changing every few days.

5. Relief work has proven distinctly expensive as a method of relieving the unemployed. About a dollar of expenditure was required in Ontario municipalities in 1930-31 to provide a man with 60 cents in wages, and even more this past year. There would surely be no objection to this, on financial grounds, if the community were getting a dollar's worth of work on necessary enterprises which it would have to carry on anyhow at some time or other in the near future. But, as it has been pointed out, this has not always been the case. In a fair number of instances, it appears, it would have been economical to have distributed the amount paid out in relief wages as direct relief and to have provided for the construction of civic works later, as they were needed, by ordinary methods. In another way, too, the work plan has been relatively expensive to the public authorities. Applicants for work are usually much more numerous than applicants for direct relief, so

that provision has to be made for assistance in a greater number of cases. The view has become common that direct relief is cheaper than relief work, and this is undoubtedly correct in the short run. It may also be true in the long run, under conditions of the sort that have been mentioned.

6. The fact that our relief schemes have been so largely initiated and administered by the municipalities has given rise to a variety of problems. Eligibility rules, wage rates, and amount of employment offered have varied from place to place, so that there has been no uniformity of treatment for the unemployed. The burden of providing assistance through work has been distributed most unequally among the municipalities, a number of those with heavy unemployment and tax rates that are already too high having struggled to do a good deal in this direction, while others, much better able to finance schemes, have made only moderate expenditures.

7. During the present year the problem of financing work plans has become serious for all branches of government, but particularly for the municipalities. Since Canada's departure from the gold standard last autumn the financial markets have been most unfavourable for the flotation of bonds and debentures. At the same time the banks have shown serious concern over governmental overdrafts and in many instances have refused municipalities further accommodation, except on condition that they curtail expenditures. Tax collections have fallen seriously, particularly in those municipalities that have the largest proportion of unemployment. At the very time when there is the greatest need for public assistance to the unemployed the problem of meeting that need through borrowing short or long term funds or through raising money by taxation has become almost insuperable for many municipalities. The Dominion and provincial governments are also finding the financial situation difficult.

### Conclusions

The weight of this argument, it appears, is definitely against relief works as they have been conducted in Ontario during the past two years. Certainly it may be said that Ontario has not found relief work a very successful remedy for unemployment. Had we been aware of English experience we might not have been so optimistic, two years ago, that the problem of unemployment could be solved by digging sewers—or even by building the Trans-Canada highway. Investigators for the English Poor Law Commission reported in 1909 that “municipal relief works have been in operation for twenty years, and must,

we think, be pronounced a complete failure. . . . The evidence we have collected seems conclusive that relief works are economically useless. Either ordinary work is undertaken, in which case it is merely forestalled and, later, throws out of employment the men who are in the more or less regular employ of the councils, or else it is sham work which we believe to be even more deteriorating than direct relief.”

I am not prepared to go so far in condemning relief works. I think that the programs of many Ontario cities have proven of real service in meeting the unemployment situation and have been preferable to direct relief. They have had, at least, a limited usefulness, particularly during the earlier part of the depression. To state this is not to minimize the objections that have been listed above. It is merely to say that relief works were much better than nothing at all or better than a bad alternative. As for the provincial program of the past year, it has not been open to many of the defects of the municipal schemes and I believe that there is a good deal to be said for carrying it on further rather than abandoning it.

No doubt a number of the deficiencies of our works experiment might be avoided were our government to undertake it again, having learned by experience. But I suspect that we shall find the method of relief works disappointing if we turn to it again in a later depression. For the nature of relief works is that they are set under way in a hurry to meet an emergency, without time for careful planning. Most of the difficulties that have been experienced in Ontario flow from this characteristic. The financial problem of our local governments are a reflection, in large part, of their expansive spending on public improvements in preceding fat years, without thought for the lean years that would follow. Their lack of suitable projects for relief purposes arises largely from the same cause. Much of the inefficiency that has characterized the schemes may be attributed to faulty administration incidental to the performance of a rush job in a great emergency, without the development of careful policies of selecting and directing workers.

If relief works are to be really successful during a depression, it appears, they should be planned well in advance, in the years of prosperity. But if this is done, they cease to be relief works. They become rather useful undertakings that are postponed until the period of depression and that may be constructed, by suitable workers, no more inefficiently than works done in good years. There is much evidence that a public construction program of this sort would do a good deal to counteract the fluctuations of private business.



## Union of British Columbia Municipalities and Unemployment

The Union of British Columbia Municipalities, at the annual meeting held at Nelson during the last week in June, unanimously adopted eight resolutions on the subject of unemployment, as follows: (1) declaring that relief is a federal obligation; and (2) that Ottawa should assume full cost in connection with unmarried of both sexes and transients; (3) condemning direct relief and urging public works instead; (4) urging retention of camps for single men; (5) proposing that the Provincial Government should apply for help under the so-called federal "blank cheque"; (6) demanding a clear-cut statement of policy from the Provincial Government; (7) proposing that the Provincial Treasury should finance municipal relief where the banks will not loan; and (8) proposing that the government should take over the business of relief in the case of municipalities absolutely unable to carry it on.

These resolutions were based on a statement of "twelve facts," which had been drafted by a special committee of the Union to consider the unemployment situation in the Province. These "twelve facts" were as follows:— (1) The number of unemployed is steadily increasing; (2) Clothing, boots and shoes are becoming necessary; (3) Owners of property now housing the unemployed, owing to continued non-payment of rent, are being forced to take

eviction proceedings, thereby placing the responsibility of providing shelter upon the municipalities; (4) Electric light is being cut off owing to non-payment; (5) The many organizations working to relieve distress have exhausted the supply of second-hand clothing, shoes, etc., that have been available up to the present; (6) Many municipalities have been carrying on direct relief through credit given them by local storekeepers, but storekeepers now find it impossible to continue giving this credit; (7) Nearly all municipalities find they are exceeding their budgets for direct relief; (8) The banks will no longer extend the usual credits to some municipalities; (9) We are convinced that throughout the province municipal tax rates have reached their limit, and in fact in most cases are heavier than the taxpayer can bear; (10) An ever-growing proportion of lands are reverting to the municipalities; (11) The inevitable result of reducing to any considerable extent the amount of relief now being granted the unemployed will result in great hardships and consequent unrest, leading to riot and possible loss of life and destruction to property; (12) Up to the present the municipalities have been able to a very considerable extent to keep the unfortunate unemployed from resorting to extreme measures and to keep the political unrest from spreading.

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## Unemployment Conference of Mayors of Western Canadian Cities

A conference of the mayors of cities in western Canada was held at Winnipeg early in July to consider unemployment problems. Mayor Webb of Winnipeg presided, those attending being Mayor McCrae of Regina, Mayor Underwood of Saskatoon, Mayor Davison of Calgary, Mayor Knott of Edmonton, Mayor Sharpe of Portage La Prairie, Mayor Robertson of The Pas, Alderman McCrae, representing the Mayor of Vancouver, and Reeve Pritchard of Burnaby, B.C.

The meeting decided to invite Premier Brownlee, of Alberta, to call a conference of premiers of the western provinces and of the heads of urban municipalities, for the purpose of drawing up a uniform relief program. The opinion was expressed that the municipalities were at present required to bear too heavy a burden, and that a new allocation should be

made of the cost of unemployment relief as between the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments. The conference considered that the Dominion Government should bear the entire cost of the relief of single men, and 65 per cent of the cost for married men, the share of the provinces in respect of married men to be 25 per cent, and that of the municipalities 10 per cent of the total cost. At the present time the cost is equally divided between the three governments. It was further suggested that the cost of administration should be equally divided.

A resolution was adopted inviting the Federal Government to appoint a Commission to investigate the unemployment situation with a view to "relieving the already over-burdened cities and municipalities."

## Increase in Unemployment Throughout the World

In its issue for July 4, *Industrial and Labour Information* (Geneva) gives recent statistics of unemployment in various countries. The figures show a general increase over those of last year, the only exceptions being Finland and Poland, where unemployment has decreased by 1 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. Among the countries which show more than 100 per cent increase in the amount of recorded unemployment are Chile, Denmark, France, Latvia, the Netherlands and the Saar Territory. Low percentage increases (less than 20 per cent) are shown in Australia, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, New Zealand and Sweden.

As compared with the similar figures that were published three months ago, increases in unemployment are noted in Czechoslovakia (from 11.3 per cent to 13.3 per cent), Great Britain (from 22 per cent to 22.1 per cent), the Irish Free State (from 31,162 registered at employment exchanges to 35,874), Japan (from 6.7 per cent to 6.8 per cent), Poland (from 14 per cent to 15.3 per cent) and the United States (23.1 per cent to 31 per cent). In Australia unemployment has also increased from 28 per cent to 28.3 per cent, but there the increase is probably due to seasonal factors. In Belgium and Switzerland there is an increase in the number recorded but not in the percentages, due evidently to the fact

that a larger number of people are covered by the voluntary insurance funds in those countries. Moreover, in those cases in which unemployment has declined in the last three months, the decrease has been a comparatively small one, as for instance in Belgium (from 43.2 per cent to 42.7 per cent), Germany (33 per cent to 30.4 per cent) and Switzerland (from 25 per cent to 23 per cent).

It is further pointed out that the period covered (that is the second quarter of 1932) is one in which unemployment usually declines (in the northern hemisphere) as a result of seasonal factors. However, in a number of countries unemployment has not declined at all; on the contrary it has increased, clear evidence that the general situation, apart from seasonal influences, has deteriorated considerably since the beginning of the year. "This is all the more remarkable because in some countries the figures might have been expected to show a decrease for reasons due to the legislation in force. Thus in Great Britain the number of persons registered at the employment exchanges has tended to decline because a number of insured persons have exhausted their right to benefit, and in Austria the number recorded as unemployed excludes those who have exhausted their right to benefit."

### Employer Liable for Automobile Accident Costs

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario directs attention in its monthly memorandum for industry (No. 14) to the liability of an employer for automobile accident costs. Quoting the text of a reply by T. N. Phelan, K.C., chief counsel for the Ontario Motor League, to a letter of an enquiry on the subject, the memorandum points out that this matter is of interest to all employers whose employees use motor vehicles in the course of their business activities:—

"A master is liable for the damage caused by any negligent act on the part of his servant, provided the act was committed in the course of the servant's employment. One of your salesmen using his car to solicit orders for your business is using that car under circumstances that would render you, as master, liable for damage caused by the negligent

operation of the car. At the same time, the servant himself is responsible for these damages. The injured person or the person sustaining the damage has the right and option of suing the master or the servant, or both. Whether the claimant sues one or both, the claimant recovers only the amount of damage to which the claimant is actually entitled. If the amount to which the claimant is entitled is, for the purpose of illustration, say \$5,000, the claimant can recover this amount either from the master or the servant or by a joint judgment against both. The claimant cannot recover the same amount twice. The liability of the master in these cases is termed by insurers a contingent liability, and this liability may be insured against at about one-third of the usual premium charge. We always advise those clients whose employees use motor cars in the course of the claimant's business that they should protect themselves by insurance against this contingent liability."



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MAY 1932

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on June 1, was 7,970, the employees on their payrolls numbering 816,124 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for May was 1,800, having an aggregate mem-

bership of 175,411 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 71 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of June as Reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of June showed a seasonal improvement, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,970 firms throughout Canada, whose payrolls aggregated 816,124 persons, as compared with 801,451 on May 1. This increase of 14,673 persons, or 1·8 per cent, brought the index number to 89·1, as compared with 87·5 in the preceding month and 103·6 on the same date last year. On June 1 in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:—1930, 116·5; 1929, 122·2; 1928, 113·8; 1927, 107·2; 1926, 102·2; 1925, 95·6; 1924, 96·4; 1923, 98·5; 1922, 90·3 and 1921, 87·7. In calculating these index numbers, the base taken is the average for the calendar year 1926.

Large advances were registered in construction, while there were smaller increases in logging (due to river driving operations) and in transportation, manufacturing and services. Coal mining was seasonally slacker, while trade, on the whole, showed little change.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Expansion was indicated in all of the five economic areas, firms in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec employing the greatest number of extra workers.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Gains were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 601 employers with a combined working force of 66,224 persons, as compared with 60,286 on May 1. This increase was very considerably larger than that reported on June 1 last year, although the index then was higher.

Manufacturing (particularly in the lumber, fish-canning, pulp and paper and electric current divisions), logging, mining and construction registered heightened activity, the improvement in the last-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker, and iron and steel plants also released employees.

*Quebec.*—Construction and transportation recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in the logging, trade and service groups. Manufacturing, as a whole, was slacker, owing to losses in the tobacco, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions, while clay, glass and stone, lumber, food and some other factories showed improvement. Employment was in smaller volume than on the same date in 1931. Statements were tabulated from 1,891 firms employing 236,284 workers on June 1, or 4,605 more than in their last monthly report.

*Ontario.*—Employment in Ontario showed an advance; the index, at 89·9, was lower than in June 1, 1931, when slightly larger gains had been noted in the province. The payrolls of the 3,541 co-operating establishments aggregated 336,266 employees, as against 334,936 on May 1. Construction, logging, transportation and mining registered the greatest expansion, but manufacturing and services showed contractions; within the former, considerable increases in the lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper groups were offset by losses in iron and steel, textile and electrical apparatus factories.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Construction (especially railroad construction), transportation, services and manufacturing reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces, but logging, coal mining and retail trade released employees. The 1,149 employers whose statistics were tabulated employed 109,207 persons, as against 107,086 in the preceding month. Greater increases were indicated on June 1, 1931, and the index then was higher.

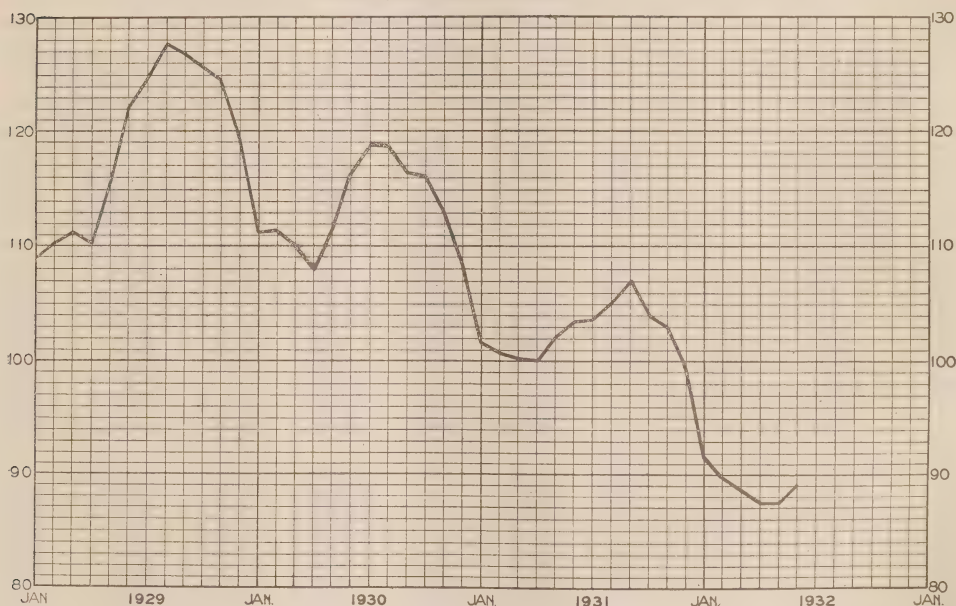
*British Columbia.*—An aggregate payroll of 68,143 workers was employed by the 788 reporting firms, who had 67,464 at the beginning of

Vancouver all showed considerable gains, but declines were noted in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

*Montreal.*—Improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,066 co-operating firms employed 134,895 persons, an increase of 711 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation and trade reported increases, but manufacturing was slacker, particularly in the tobacco, electrical apparatus and textile divisions, and there were also losses in construction. The index, at 91.7, was lower than in June, 1931, although smaller gains had then been indicated.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



May. Employment was in smaller volume than in the early summer of 1931, when the reported gains were on a larger scale. Construction and transportation recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review. Within the manufacturing group, improvement in the food, pulp and paper and lumber divisions was largely offset by losses in non-ferrous metal works. Mining and trade also showed curtailment.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

#### Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was upward in four of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec City Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities and

*Quebec.*—Continued but smaller gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in construction and trade. Statements were tabulated from 141 establishments having 12,793 workers, as against 12,622 in the preceding month. Advances had also been indicated at the beginning of June a year ago, when the index was higher.

*Toronto.*—Returns were furnished by 1,193 employers in Toronto with 115,228 persons on their payrolls, compared with 116,164 on May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was quieter, losses in textile and electrical apparatus factories offsetting gains in printing and publishing, iron and steel and some other industries. Construction and trade also released employees. The index was lower than on June



1, 1931; a rather larger contraction had then been indicated.

*Ottawa.*—Construction showed lowered activity in Ottawa, but manufacturing was rather busier. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of June of last year, when little general change had been recorded. A combined working force of 12,772 employees was indicated by the 154 co-operating firms, who had 13,070 on their staffs in the preceding month.

*Hamilton.*—Further reductions in personnel were noted in Hamilton, where 234 employers reported 26,931 workers on their paylists, as compared with 27,506 at the beginning of May. Most of the decrease took place in manufacturing, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, while construction was more active. Employment was quieter than on the same date a year ago, although a much greater recession was then noted.

*Windsor and Adjacent Border Cities.*—Employment in the Border Cities showed an in-

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921.....	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	80.5	82.8
June 1, 1922.....	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923.....	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924.....	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925.....	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927.....	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	103.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	110.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
April 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
Relative weight of employment by districts as at June 1, 1932.....	100.0	8.1	29.0	41.2	13.4	8.3

crease on June 1, when data were received from 138 firms with 11,673 employees, or 365 more than at the beginning of May. Most of the gain took place in automobile factories, while other groups reported only slight changes. Losses had been registered on June 1, 1931, but employment was then in greater volume.

*Winnipeg.*—An aggregate working force of 34,929 persons was indicated by the 378 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 35,314 employees on May 1. This decline compared unfavourably with the increase noted at the beginning of June of last year, when the index was higher. A large share of the

reduction recorded on the date under review was in trade and construction, while manufacturing and transportation were rather busier.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing and shipping reported gains in Vancouver, but the changes in the other groups were on a small scale. Statements were tabulated from 339 employers with 27,907 workers in their employ as compared with 27,385 on May 1. A somewhat larger increase had been indicated on June 1 a year ago, and the index then was higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922.....	87.0	.....	95.7	.....	.....	.....	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923.....	96.6	.....	99.3	116.7	99.6	.....	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924.....	97.4	.....	94.1	108.2	87.5	.....	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925.....	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	.....	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926.....	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927.....	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	163.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	128.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
April 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at June 1, 1932.....	16.5	1.6	14.1	1.6	3.3	1.4	4.3	3.4



### Manufacturing

Statements were tabulated from 4,901 manufacturers employing 426,110 operatives, as compared with 425,148 in the preceding month. Gains, largely of a seasonal nature, were registered in the lumber, pulp and paper, fish-preserving, vegetable food, building material, automobile, electric current and mineral product industries. On the other hand, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, textile, clothing, tobacco and some other factories were slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than on June 1, 1931, although a considerable contraction in manufacturing employment had then been reported.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—There were further and more pronounced increases in the number employed in this group, particularly in the fish-preserving division in the Maritime Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 250 firms employing 19,017 persons, as compared with 17,366 in the preceding month. This advance was rather more extensive than that reported on June 1, 1931, but the index was then a few points higher.

*Fur and Fur Products.*—There was an upward trend in employment in fur factories, 43 of which enlarged their payrolls from 1,523 persons at the beginning of May, to 1,658 on June 1. A similar gain had been indicated on

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
June 1, 1921.....	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922.....	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923.....	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924.....	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925.....	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926.....	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927.....	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
Relative weight of Employment by industries as at June 1, 1932.....	100.0	52.2	1.3	5.4	3.0	12.3	12.9	2.7	10.2

the same date last summer, but activity was then at a higher level.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in this group showed a falling-off, which was smaller than that indicated in the same month last year, when the index was fractionally higher.

The working forces of the 244 co-operating employers totalled 18,389 persons, as against 18,569 in the preceding month. The largest declines were in Ontario.

*Lumber and Products.*—Continued seasonal expansion took place in lumber mills, and there

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	June 1, 1932	May 1, 1932	June 1, 1931	June 1, 1930	June 1, 1929	June 1, 1928	June 1, 1927
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	52.2	86.0	85.8	99.4	113.6	121.2	112.6	106.9
Animal products—edible.....	2.3	106.3	97.1	112.3	116.9	119.5	116.7	115.4
Fur and products.....	.2	86.0	75.9	102.9	98.9	102.5	91.1	97.3
Leather and products.....	2.3	90.5	91.4	91.2	88.6	91.0	100.4	100.3
Boots and shoes.....	1.6	98.3	99.1	99.2	88.4	92.6	.....	.....
Lumber and products.....	4.1	64.2	60.1	84.0	109.3	120.7	109.7	111.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.1	51.3	45.5	72.1	105.6	119.6	106.5	113.2
Furniture.....	.8	77.4	77.1	101.8	112.0	123.7	117.1	105.6
Other lumber products.....	1.2	93.3	91.6	106.8	118.3	121.6	113.4	108.5
Musical instruments.....	.1	31.3	33.7	53.4	64.5	96.5	92.4	96.9
Plant products—edible.....	3.4	96.9	93.4	102.2	106.7	104.8	100.0	98.5
Pulp and paper products.....	6.5	88.3	87.3	97.5	110.9	111.8	111.3	108.1
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	72.8	72.4	86.9	108.6	108.7	113.5	113.1
Paper products.....	.9	99.1	96.2	100.5	106.7	111.4	112.5	104.4
Printing and publishing.....	2.9	105.3	104.2	110.4	115.4	116.0	108.7	103.1
Rubber products.....	1.3	86.4	85.9	96.8	118.0	143.6	125.7	113.8
Textile products.....	10.2	98.9	100.7	101.3	102.1	108.8	106.3	105.5
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.8	107.0	108.5	102.8	97.3	107.0	110.5	109.6
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	80.4	80.6	81.5	86.1	97.8	102.9	105.1
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.8	108.5	111.8	98.7	86.2	103.9	106.1	104.3
Silk and silk goods.....	.9	374.6	381.1	314.4	268.3	228.4	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.1	108.6	111.2	107.6	106.6	114.0	104.0	102.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	91.9	93.0	100.0	105.1	107.2	101.9	99.8
Other textile products.....	1.0	81.0	83.9	90.5	101.3	109.4	108.7	114.3
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.8	112.4	120.6	115.1	126.3	125.2	120.1	107.7
Tobacco.....	1.0	107.1	120.3	105.7	113.5	112.8	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.8	119.7	120.3	128.9	146.4	145.1	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.0	78.8	91.5	107.0	138.1	186.5	135.8	95.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	114.1	113.6	119.0	120.7	117.6	114.1	106.2
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	83.1	77.0	111.3	130.3	131.3	115.7	108.0
Electric current.....	1.8	117.4	114.1	124.2	139.7	132.3	118.9	106.7
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	100.9	116.5	134.7	153.2	139.0	117.5	105.0
Iron and steel products.....	11.1	69.4	70.5	92.2	115.8	133.2	118.1	105.9
Crude, rolled and forged products.	.9	58.8	65.2	97.3	122.8	143.9	125.3	112.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.1	78.6	81.7	98.1	126.8	133.3	123.9	110.6
Agricultural implements.....	.3	27.4	27.3	36.4	75.4	124.9	102.8	109.9
Land vehicles.....	5.5	73.8	73.7	94.3	114.6	131.5	118.7	103.1
Automobiles and parts.....	1.5	86.3	81.7	99.7	138.3	182.9	170.0	116.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	.3	65.4	65.9	87.5	122.6	135.2	125.4	110.3
Heating appliances.....	.4	76.5	73.2	103.5	113.2	137.9	112.7	101.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	.5	66.0	71.2	125.4	162.8	178.2	138.8	111.0
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.5	74.3	74.9	90.6	115.9	137.2	113.9	105.5
Other iron and steel products.....	1.7	75.3	76.0	92.1	111.0	117.4	108.4	104.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.5	78.4	83.2	116.6	128.0	136.5	120.7	114.0
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	123.3	119.4	127.0	149.1	136.7	116.9	104.5
Miscellaneous.....	.5	97.5	102.8	108.6	113.6	113.2	103.9	106.9
<b>Lodging</b> .....	1.3	37.9	32.5	53.3	90.0	92.7	85.9	86.8
<b>Mining</b> .....	5.4	96.8	97.9	105.3	115.6	115.8	112.3	105.5
Coal.....	2.9	86.5	89.4	92.2	96.4	99.3	100.7	101.8
Metallic ores.....	1.9	133.0	131.1	139.4	148.8	138.4	126.6	110.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)...	.6	74.4	73.1	97.7	135.3	140.9	135.2	111.5
<b>Communications</b> .....	3.0	94.1	94.1	104.7	119.6	120.9	106.9	103.7
Telegraphs.....	.6	98.0	96.6	106.2	119.9	126.8	105.7	102.7
Telephones.....	2.4	93.1	93.5	104.3	119.5	119.3	108.0	104.8
<b>Transportation</b> .....	12.3	85.5	84.3	98.6	108.0	113.9	105.1	103.4
Street railways and cartage.....	2.8	113.1	112.3	121.0	124.1	125.1	112.3	104.0
Steam railways.....	7.5	77.1	77.7	92.2	101.7	109.9	105.1	103.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	2.0	91.4	82.0	101.7	118.3	120.3	116.8	114.8
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	12.9	92.9	83.2	121.8	137.0	140.8	118.3	112.4
Building.....	3.0	62.9	58.5	113.8	140.8	144.3	142.5	125.0
Highway.....	6.3	147.7	130.7	159.7	177.2	154.2	144.1	126.8
Railway.....	3.6	74.0	65.8	97.7	114.8	131.1	118.4	105.4
<b>Services</b> .....	2.7	116.8	114.7	125.9	136.4	131.9	114.7	101.5
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.4	111.1	107.4	125.5	126.8	122.5	118.5	107.2
Professional.....	.3	129.4	121.4	126.6	134.3	132.5	123.6	109.8
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	121.9	116.2	124.0	127.6	126.0	113.7	104.8
<b>Trade</b> .....	10.2	116.1	123.0	130.9	132.2	130.8	116.3	106.5
Retail.....	7.4	122.1	101.0	108.5	117.2	115.4	108.3	101.9
Wholesale.....	2.8	102.4	87.5	103.6	116.5	122.2	113.8	107.2
<b>All Industries</b> .....	100.0	89.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup>The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



were also gains in container factories. Returns were compiled from 760 manufacturers in the lumber group having 33,252 workers on their staffs, compared with 31,224 at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in the upward movement on June 1. Rather greater additions to staffs were made on the same date last year, when the index was considerably higher.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Increases were noted in this group at the beginning of June, when 1,006 persons were added to the forces of the 387 co-operating manufacturers, who had 27,524 employees. Fruit and vegetable canning and sugar and syrup establishments reported most of the improvement, which occurred mainly in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The increase registered on June 1, 1931, was much smaller, but the situation then was rather better than on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—All branches of this group showed improvement, that in printing and publishing establishments being most pronounced. The index number stood at 88.3, compared with 97.5 at the beginning of June of last year, when curtailment had been noted. An aggregate payroll of 53,238 workers was reported by the 565 establishments whose statistics were compiled; these had employed 52,622 in the preceding month.

*Rubber Products.*—Forty-four rubber factories recorded a combined working force of 10,999 persons, or 53 more than in their last return. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of June a year ago, although a decrease had then been indicated.

*Textile Products.*—There was a seasonal reduction in activity in textiles on the date under review chiefly in clothing, knitting and woollen factories in Quebec and Ontario. Data were received from 819 firms employing 83,445 persons, as against 84,939 in the preceding month. This contraction involved a much larger number of workers than that reported on June 1, 1931, when the index was a few points higher than at the time of writing.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Activity in this group showed a falling-off, according to 151 employers whose staffs decreased from 15,472 in the preceding month to 14,423 on the date under review. Tobacco factories in Quebec recorded most of this decline. The index number on June 1, 1931, was higher than on the date under review, the downward movement then indicated having involved a smaller number of workers.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Statements were tabulated from 145 plants in this division with 8,433 persons on their payrolls, practically

the same number as in the preceding month. The index number stood at 114.1, compared with that of 119.0 on the same date in 1931, when a loss had been reported.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further improvement was noted in building material plants, 182 of which employed an aggregate working force of 9,016 persons, or 673 more than on May 1. The index stood at 83.1; this was considerably lower than that recorded on June 1, 1931, although a smaller increase had then taken place. Quebec reported the bulk of the gain, in which all branches of the industry shared.

*Electric Current.*—An advance as compared with May was shown in electric current plants, in which activity was lower than at the beginning of June, 1931. The 92 co-operating companies increased their staffs by 419 workers to 14,499 at the beginning of June. The Maritime Provinces recorded the greatest improvement.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Decreased activity was shown in electrical appliance factories, 88 of which reduced their payrolls by 704 employees to 12,198 on the date under review. A smaller recession had been recorded on June 1, 1931, and employment then was at a higher level. Quebec and Ontario firms registered practically all the reduction reported on the date under review.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—There was a further decline in the iron and steel group, mainly in rolling mills, railway car shops, and general plant machine works, while automobile factories showed improvement. Returns were tabulated from 765 manufacturers employing 90,536 persons, compared with 91,965 on May 1. Contractions were noted in all provinces except British Columbia, those in Ontario being the largest. Much more extensive losses took place on June 1, 1931, but the index was than many points higher.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—This group of industries reported reduced activity, according to 135 firms employing 12,198 persons, compared with 12,938 in the preceding month. The decrease took place almost entirely in British Columbia. Contractions had also been recorded at the beginning of June of a year ago, when employment was in greater volume.

*Mineral Products.*—Continued seasonal advances were noted generally in this group, in which they were practically the same size as those indicated on June 1, 1931, when the index number was, however, a few points higher. An aggregate payroll of 12,044 was reported by the 100 co-operating employers, who had 11,734 workers in the preceding month.

*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.*—Production in the manufacturing establishments listed under this heading showed a decrease, 247 workers having been let out from the forces of the 89 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 4,033 at the beginning of May.

### Logging

Employment in logging camps showed an increase, chiefly due to river-driving operations in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. Returns were received from 222 firms employing 10,376 persons, or 1,477 more than on May 1. Reduced activity had been indicated on June 1, 1931, but the index was then higher.

### Mining

*Coal Mining.*—Employment in the western coal fields showed a falling-off, while there was improvement in the Maritime Provinces. Statements were compiled from a total of 89 operators with 23,415 employees, or 870 fewer than at the beginning of May. The index was lower than on June 1, 1931, when a very slight decline had been recorded.

*Metallic Ores.*—An advance was shown in metallic ore mines, mainly in Quebec and Ontario; 63 employers enlarged their staffs from 15,418 workers on May 1, to 15,632 at the beginning of June. Despite this gain, the index was a few points lower than on June 1, 1931, when improvement was also indicated.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).*—According to data received from 79 firms in this group, they employed 4,938 persons, or 176 more than the preceding month. Employment was not so active as on the same date of last year, although losses had then been reported by the co-operating firms.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—A further increase was registered in local transportation on June 1, when 171 companies added 151 employees to their staffs, bringing them to 23,214 on the date under review. This gain was not so large as that noted at the beginning of June, 1931, when the index was a few points higher. The improvement shown was chiefly in Ontario.

*Steam Railways.*—A contraction was indicated in steam railway operation, in which the 98 co-operating employers reduced their staffs from 62,003 in the preceding month to 61,558 on June 1. The Maritime Provinces reported reductions, but there were increases in the Prairie Provinces. Employment was at a lower level than on June 1 of last year, when expansion had been recorded.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There were pronounced seasonal losses in employment in the Maritime Provinces, but the trend was decidedly upward in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Statistics were received from 88 firms with 15,943 employees, as compared with 14,261 in the preceding month. Smaller gains were noted on June 1, 1931, the index then, however, was higher.

### Communications

Continued improvement was indicated on telegraphs, but telephones were rather slacker, so that there was no general change in the communications group. The 73 companies and branches reporting had 24,343 persons on their staffs at the beginning of May. Employment was at a lower level than on June 1, 1931, when a general increase had been indicated.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—An aggregate staff of 24,776 was reported by the 668 contractors furnishing statistics, who had 23,040 workers on May 1. Activity increased in all provinces except British Columbia, but the largest gains were in Quebec. Building was not so brisk as on the same date a year ago, when much greater expansion had been reported.

*Highway.*—The 353 highway and road contractors furnishing returns had 51,735 persons in their employ, or 6,048 more than at the beginning of May. This improvement (shared in by all provinces except Ontario), was not so extensive as that noted on June 1, 1931, and the level of employment then was higher.

*Railway.*—Continued advances were registered by the track departments of the railways, in which the volume of employment was less than at the beginning of June of last year. The working forces of the 36 co-operating employers totalled 29,124 persons, as against 25,869 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy increases were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, although general improvement was indicated.

### Services

Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, while only small changes took place in other branches of this group. Statements were compiled from 289 firms employing 22,000 workers, as compared with 21,629 on May 1. The index, at 116.8, though lower on the date under review than on June 1 in the years 1928-1931, was higher than in the early summer of previous years of the record.



### Trade

Improvement was indicated in wholesale trade, but retail establishments were slacker; 840 establishments reported 82,960 employees, or 95 fewer than in their last return. A gain had been noted on June 1, 1931, when the index was higher. Except for 1931, 1930 and 1929, however, employment as reported by trading establishments was higher on the date under review than on June 1 in any other year on record. It should be noted, however, that the staffs of many stores have been maintained

at approximately normal level by reducing the hours worked by the individual employee.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of May, 1932

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The unemployment level among local trade unions at the close of May varied but slightly from that of the preceding month, as shown by the reports received from a total of 1,800 labour organizations with 175,411 members. Of these, 38,692 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 22.1, in contrast with 23.0 per cent of inactivity in April. A general upward employment tendency was noted in the majority of trades and industries as compared with April, chiefly due to seasonal influences, and affecting particularly the building and construction trades which in every province indicated some opening-up of activity. Alberta unions alone reported a less favourable employment volume than in April, the decline being but fractional, while in all other provinces some improvement was noted. The gains, however, were not outstanding in any one province, ranging from 2.9 per cent in Saskatchewan to 0.4 per cent in Nova Scotia and Ontario. All provinces contributed a share to the total increase of unemployment among trade unions from May last year when 16.2 per cent of idleness was registered in the country as a whole. In this comparison Ontario and Manitoba unions reported the most noteworthy employment recessions during the month reviewed, and in Quebec and British

Columbia also substantial curtailment of activity was noted, the reductions in the remaining provinces being of more moderate proportions.

The returns on unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are compiled separately each month. Of these, Halifax and Regina unions reported considerable improvement in conditions as compared with April; lesser gains in activity were reported from Montreal, while in Edmonton and Vancouver the tendency was toward greater employment, though the change was slight. On the other hand, some falling off from April in available work was shown by Saint John unions, and in Toronto and Winnipeg nominal declines occurred. Severe losses in employment were recorded among Halifax and Toronto unions as compared with May a year ago and in Vancouver, Winnipeg and Montreal noteworthy curtailment was evident. Declines in activity, though on a smaller scale, were reflected also by Saint John, Edmonton and Regina unions.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1926, to date. The curve in May showed a slight drop in level from April, indicative of a somewhat better employment trend, attaining at the close of the month a point substantially above that indicated in May last year, when unemployment was in lesser volume than in the month reviewed.

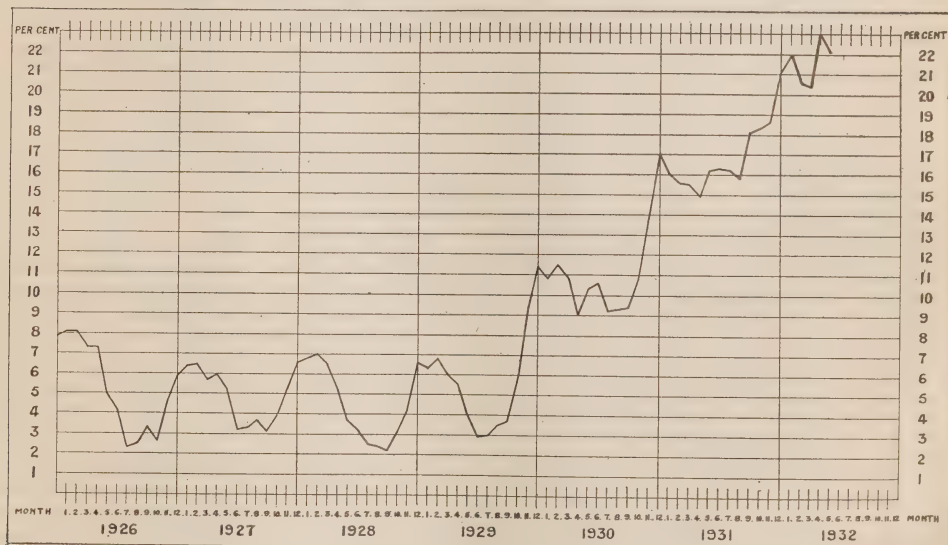
The manufacturing industries, with 476 organizations involving a membership of 47,602 persons in May reported 24.2 per cent of their members idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 25.5 in April and 17.9 in May last year. Improvement among papermakers, garment, and woodworkers was the determining factor in the slightly better situation shown in the comparison with April, the contractions evident among iron and steel, textile, hat and cap, and glass workers, metal polishers and gen-

eral labourers not being sufficient to offset the improvement. Among printing tradesmen and fur workers the level of activity remained unchanged in both months. A considerable lessening of the unemployment volume from May last year was indicated by garment workers, although short time work was quite prevalent, and among papermakers, and meat cutters and butchers decidedly better conditions were shown. A slightly upward employment movement was also indicated by leather workers. On the contrary, when compared with May a year ago, activity for iron and steel, textile, fur, glass, and hat and cap workers and general labourers was substantially

May last year, and in Nova Scotia the employment balance was unfavourable though the change was slight. British Columbia miners, on the other hand, reported a nominal improvement in the situation. Short time continued to be in evidence to a marked degree in both the eastern and western coal fields, a number of miners being affected through trade disputes.

Building and construction activities were somewhat stimulated during May, chiefly as a result of seasonal influences, the 248 unions from which returns were tabulated with 23,604 members, indicating 57.2 per cent of idleness, contrasted with 62.7 per cent in April. Un-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



curtailed, and among printing tradesmen and wood workers employment was on a somewhat lower level.

Little change from either the previous month or May a year ago was noted in the mining industry during May, according to the figures tabulated from a total of 48 unions with a membership aggregate of 16,943 persons. Of these 2,423 were reported idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 14.3, in contrast with 13.3 per cent of unemployment in April and 12.8 per cent in May, 1931. In Alberta and British Columbia the situation remained substantially the same in both the month reviewed and in April, the coal mines of Nova Scotia accounting practically entirely for the slight adverse change from April. In the Alberta mines a considerable increase in slackness was shown from

employment was, however, considerably in excess of that recorded in May, 1931, when 37.7 per cent of the membership involved were without work. Painters, decorators and paperhangers reported noteworthy recovery during May from the slackness of the previous month, and among hod-carriers and building labourers also a much better employment volume was noted. Important seasonal increases in activity were also in evidence among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and tile cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. On the other hand, employment for bridge and structural iron workers and electrical workers subsided slightly. Large increases in slackness from May last year were reported by granite and stonecutters, bridge and structural iron work-



ers, plumbers and steamfitters, carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and electrical workers, and among hod-carriers and building labourers employment was slightly reduced. Tile layers, lathers and roofers, however, were afforded a considerably greater volume of activity than in May a year ago.

The situation in the transportation industries was slightly better during May than in the previous month, the employment percentage standing at 12.5 as contrasted with 13.2 per cent of inactivity in April. The percentage for May was based on the reports

received from a total of 782 unions covering a membership of 63,031 persons, 7,871 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 79 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, were alone responsible for this favourable employment trend noted in May, navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs showing some reductions in activity, while among street and electric railway employees almost stationary conditions prevailed. Steam railway employees, navigation workers, teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees all participated in the retrogressive employment movement from May of last year, when 9.2 per cent of the members reported in the transportation industries as a whole were idle, the declines in steam railway operation, as in the previous comparison, involving the greatest number of members.

The 4 unions of retail clerks making returns in May, with 1,169 members, reported 2.3 per cent of unemployment on the last day of the month, in contrast with 2.9 per cent of idleness in April and 4.9 per cent in May a year ago.

Activity for civic employees was somewhat curtailed in May from the previous month, the 71 associations reporting, with an aggregate membership of 8,417 persons, indicating 9.5 per cent of their members idle, as against 5.6 per cent in April. Marked increases in unemployment were reported also from May a year ago, when 2.1 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

The employment volume afforded workers in the miscellaneous group of trades showed but a nominal change during May from the previous month, the 125 labour organizations from which returns were received, with 5,357 members, indicating an unemployment percentage of 20.5, compared with 20.8 per cent in April. The situation for hotel and restaurant employees improved by 4 per cent from April, and among unclassified workers the gain in employment recorded was about 2 per cent. Among barbers, and stationary engineers and firemen the tendency was toward greater activity, though the changes were but nominal. Less favourable conditions, however, prevailed for theatre and stage employees. Unemployment in the miscellaneous group of trades was at a higher level than in May, 1931, when 16.8 per cent of the membership reported was without work, stationary engineers and firemen, and theatre and stage employees accounting largely for the change, though activity for barbers was also slightly curtailed. Unclassified workers were much

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.2	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.5	17.6	16.8
May 1919.....	4.7	3.4	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.9	1.4	4.9	3.6
May 1920.....	4	5	4.0	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	3.4
May 1921.....	12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5
May 1922.....	12.1	3.1	16.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.7
May 1923.....	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5
May 1924.....	1.6	3.2	13.7	1.8	6.1	1.6	4.7	3.6	7.3
May 1925.....	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	3.4	7.0
May 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
May 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
May 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	5.7
May 1929.....	3.9	5	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	17.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.6	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.7	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	11.4	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.5	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.9	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.1	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.1	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	12.3	0	19.6	19.0	22.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.6	20.4
April 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Months		Fishing																															
		Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations		
1919	May	4.1	...	2.8	3.3	2.4	-0	1.2	-5	-0	-7	-3	-7	-0	1.9	7.3	2.5	6.0	-0	...	8.7	1.9	8.0	1.8	-4	-0	...	2.3	1.1	...	-0	2.6	3.4
1920	May	24.9	42.2	12.6	22.6	8.5	-3.6	4.4	3.2	5.6	43.6	2.0	2.6	...	5.4	3.9	5	1.5	29.7	24.3	30.5	8.2	8.1	9.9	-9	4.8	...	0.1	6.1	...	5.1	7.7	15.5
1921	May	37.7	27.1	11.0	15.0	3.2	-2.7	1.0	3.5	10.4	41.5	5.0	64.5	...	10.6	5.9	10.5	24.4	...	1.6	14.5	8.2	8.1	9.9	-9	4.8	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	7.7	15.5
1922	May	5.0	5.2	5.4	9.2	3.9	2.2	1.0	3.5	25.9	9.2	4.7	9.8	6.8	0.1	1.4	3.8	6.0	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1923	May	19.0	10.1	1.3	4.2	3.1	5.2	7.4	3.8	6.7	38.7	10.6	45.0	2.8	6.4	6.0	4.7	22.5	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1924	May	1.3	4.8	10.1	9.6	6.1	2.8	7.4	3.8	6.7	38.7	10.6	45.0	2.8	6.4	6.0	4.7	22.5	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1925	May	1.3	4.8	10.1	9.6	6.1	2.8	7.4	3.8	6.7	38.7	10.6	45.0	2.8	6.4	6.0	4.7	22.5	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1926	May	1.3	4.8	10.1	9.6	6.1	2.8	7.4	3.8	6.7	38.7	10.6	45.0	2.8	6.4	6.0	4.7	22.5	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1927	May	5.9	0	5.9	0	5.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	5.4	27.6	2.4	31.7	8.2	1.2	4.8	1.0	30.6	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1928	May	1.1	9.5	7.8	4.4	11.9	1.5	1.9	3.9	1.9	15.0	0.16	1.13	8.8	0.8	2.6	6.1	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1929	May	0.5	3.8	4.8	3.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	3.9	1.9	15.0	0.16	1.13	8.8	0.8	2.6	6.1	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1930	January	18.4	12.2	6.6	8.8	11.6	8.0	15.8	6.6	13.2	2.7	18.8	8.3	3.3	2.0	6.7	20.1	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1930	February	2.3	13.6	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	5.5	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1930	March	1.8	11.6	11.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1930	April	1.8	11.6	11.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1930	May	1.8	11.6	11.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1930	June	1.8	11.6	11.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1930	July	1.8	11.6	11.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	5.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1930	August	0.2	2.8	8.7	7.3	3.7	5.2	2.6	4.1	19.5	6.0	7.9	13.4	16.7	12.1	8.0	10.5	5.8	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1930	September	1.2	15.8	6.5	8.0	6.7	5.7	7.1	11.8	7.3	7.3	5.3	3.8	17.2	6.1	16.1	14.2	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1930	October	1.5	17.2	5.3	8.7	3.8	8.1	11.9	6.8	16.5	5.8	38.3	6.1	20.0	13.2	6.5	14.4	4.3	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1930	November	2.3	8.6	1.9	19.7	6.6	8.3	11.9	6.8	16.5	5.8	38.3	6.1	20.0	13.2	6.5	14.4	4.3	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1930	December	3.6	20.2	2.2	14.8	7.0	11.1	13.7	7.2	21.1	3.7	34.1	13.9	6.2	15.0	7.7	22.8	8.2	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1931	January	11.5	41.2	7.6	17.7	6.4	14.2	12.5	7.0	20.1	3.8	9.1	10.3	4.5	8.4	7.9	22.2	3.9	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1931	February	11.0	30.6	8.3	12.0	13.1	13.3	12.5	7.0	20.1	3.8	9.1	10.3	4.5	8.4	7.9	22.2	3.9	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1931	March	19.2	22.4	6.2	10.6	12.8	10.7	13.7	7.1	13.0	11.6	6.9	11.1	2.7	7.6	12.7	7.9	9.2	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1931	April	4.0	31.6	12.4	9.2	10.3	10.7	13.7	7.1	13.0	11.6	6.9	11.1	2.7	7.6	12.7	7.9	9.2	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1931	May	2.4	37.3	13.8	11.1	11.0	13.7	9.9	6.8	28.9	4.4	31.1	1.8	4.5	12.4	7.3	8.8	4.2	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1931	June	1.1	31.8	12.7	10.7	10.7	13.7	9.9	6.8	28.9	4.4	31.1	1.8	4.5	12.4	7.3	8.8	4.2	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1931	July	1.5	27.9	13.1	13.8	4.7	14.2	26.3	7.8	33.7	4.7	8.7	52.5	7.4	12.0	10.7	6.9	20.6	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1931	August	1.5	33.8	17.5	16.1	4.5	15.2	10.5	5.4	13.1	12.0	6.1	33.4	37.7	9.4	12.0	10.7	6.9	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1931	September	7.7	37.7	17.5	14.0	7.2	15.2	10.5	5.4	13.1	12.0	6.1	33.4	37.7	9.4	12.0	10.7	6.9	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1931	October	6.0	24.6	6.2	29.0	6.0	15.7	10.9	9.8	6.0	15.7	10.9	9.8	6.0	15.7	10.9	9.8	6.0	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1931	November	15.6	34.1	6.2	21.0	10.6	12.8	13.1	11.7	49.3	1.7	13.6	8.7	0.7	7.8	8.9	25.1	130.8	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1931	December	30.0	36.1	9.5	19.9	10.6	12.8	13.1	11.7	49.3	1.7	13.6	8.7	0.7	7.8	8.9	25.1	130.8	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1932	January	20.2	40.2	10.0	33.8	13.4	12.1	16.5	10.7	7.3	55.5	6.1	39.7	35.2	8.2	15.6	43.5	37.2	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1932	February	31.2	42.0	12.0	36.3	13.4	12.1	16.5	10.7	7.3	55.5	6.1	39.7	35.2	8.2	15.6	43.5	37.2	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1932	March	21.2	42.0	12.0	36.3	13.4	12.1	16.5	10.7	7.3	55.5	6.1	39.7	35.2	8.2	15.6	43.5	37.2	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5
1932	April	0.2	5.5	18.5	4.2	14.5	13.0	12.5	13.6	17.2	1.3	8.7	16.1	1.3	6.0	13.6	6.0	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1932	May	0.2	5.5	18.5	4.2	14.5	13.0	12.5	13.6	17.2	1.3	8.7	16.1	1.3	6.0	13.6	6.0	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1932	June	0.2	5.5	18.5	4.2	14.5	13.0	12.5	13.6	17.2	1.3	8.7	16.1	1.3	6.0	13.6	6.0	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1932	July	0.2	5.5	18.5	4.2	14.5	13.0	12.5	13.6	17.2	1.3	8.7	16.1	1.3	6.0	13.6	6.0	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1932	August	0.2	5.5	18.5	4.2	14.5	13.0	12.5	13.6	17.2	1.3	8.7	16.1	1.3	6.0	13.6	6.0	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1932	September	0.2	5.5	18.5	4.2	14.5	13.0	12.5	13.6	17.2	1.3	8.7	16.1	1.3	6.0	13.6	6.0	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1932	October	0.2	5.5	18.5	4.2	14.5	13.0	12.5	13.6	17.2	1.3	8.7	16.1	1.3	6.0	13.6	6.0	...	0.1	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.1	-4	-4	...	0.1	6.1	...	4.8	4.3	4.5	
1932	November	0.2	5.5	18.5	4.2	14.5	13.0	12.5	13.6	17.2	1.3	8.7	16.1	1.3	6.0	13.6																	



better employed than in May last year, and among hotel and restaurant employees the situation remained the same in both months compared.

All fishermen included in the returns supplied to the Department of Labour during May were reported busy as in April, compared with an unemployment percentage of 1.1 in May, 1931.

Much the same situation obtained for lumber workers and loggers during May as in the month preceding, the percentage of idleness standing at 26.7, in contrast with 26.1 per cent in April. The May percentage was based on the reports tabulated from 4 unions of these

workers embracing a membership of 724 persons. Some lessening of the unemployment volume was indicated from May last year, when 31.8 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1931, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for May of each year from 1919 to 1929, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1930 to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for May, 1932

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of May, 1932, as shown by the daily average placements effected, showed a decline of 4 per cent from April and a gain of 1 per cent over May, 1931. In comparison with the preceding month heavy declines were recorded in construction and maintenance and farming, with slight recessions in transportation and trade. A substantial gain, however, was reported in services, also a fairly heavy increase in logging, while that in manufacturing was small. Construction and maintenance and farming were the only divisions to record increased placements over May last year, but these gains were largely counteracted by losses in services, manufacturing, transportation and trade. Placements in logging were practically unchanged.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1930, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the trend of the curve, both of vacancies and placements in relation to applications, was downward throughout the month, and at the close of the period under review had reached a slightly lower level than that recorded at the close of May a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 59.4 and 58.3 during the first and the second half of May, respectively, in contrast with ratios of 61.4 and 59.4 during the same periods of 1931. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the month under review were 57.2 and 56.2 as

compared with 58.5 and 56.5 during May a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employees to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during May, 1932, was 1,289, as compared with a daily average of 1,345 in the preceding month, and with 1,292 in May, 1931.

The average number of applications for employment received by the offices during the month under review was 2,190, in comparison with 2,225 in April and with 2,134 in May last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during May, 1932, was 1,242, of which 501 were in regular employment and 741 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,298 in the previous month. Placements during May last year averaged 1,230 daily, consisting of 443 placements in regular and 787 in casual employment.

During the month of May, 1932, the offices of the Service referred 32,869 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 31,039 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 12,510, of which 8,858 were of men and 3,652 of women, while placements in casual work numbered 18,529. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 23,959 for men and 8,250 for women, a total of 32,209, while applications for work numbered 54,745, of which 42,408 were from men and 12,337 from women workers.

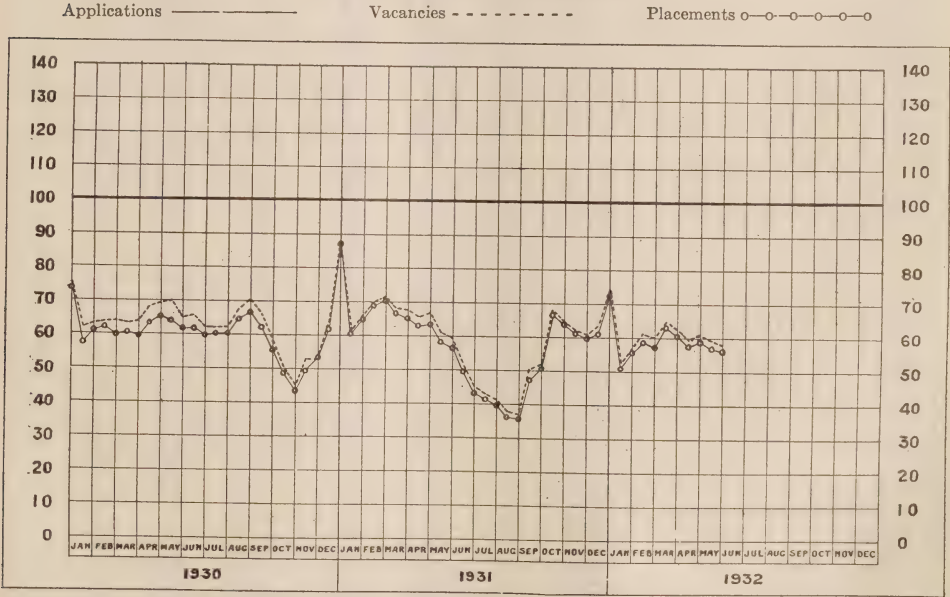
The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1922, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932 (5 months).....	57,216	105,196	162,412

NOVA SCOTIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during May, were nearly 28 per cent better than in the preceding month but

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



almost 18 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 30 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a loss of nearly 17 per cent when compared with May, 1931. The reduction in placements from May of last year was nearly all due to a decline in the transportation group, although all divisions participated in the curtailment of orders. The only groups in which any considerable number of placements was effected were construction and maintenance, with 363; and services with 562, of which 307 were of

household workers. During the month 307 men and 70 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a gain of 27 per cent in the number of positions offered by New Brunswick offices during May when compared with the preceding month, and of over 7 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were 27 per cent higher than in April and 4 per cent over May, 1931. There were more placements in construction and maintenance, manufacturing, transportation and farming than during May last year, but these gains were partly offset by declines in services, logging and trade. Most of the placements effected during the month were in services, in which group,

employment was found for 707 workers, of whom 446 were placed with householders. There were 101 placements in construction and maintenance and 32 in the manufacturing industries. Regular employment was found for 57 men and 74 women.

QUEBEC

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received by Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec, were over 12 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 7 per cent in excess of the corresponding



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1932

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1931
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Rferred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,016</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>217</b>
Halifax.....	483	29	602	449	45	404	905	48
New Glasgow.....	128	7	138	172	47	82	204	82
Sydney.....	405	0	405	405	285	120	144	87
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>876</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>122</b>
Chatham.....	112	0	83	112	42	70	222	28
Moncton.....	386	4	407	377	61	316	118	38
St. John.....	378	0	424	378	28	350	516	56
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>2,138</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>6,780</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>1,437</b>
Amos.....	8	1	22	3	7	0	35	16
Hull.....	157	7	321	150	146	4	93	239
Montreal.....	1,043	81	4,744	1,054	694	101	2,704	521
Quebec.....	592	101	1,049	1,033	357	157	511	368
Rouyn.....	14	1	75	17	10	7	43	9
Sherbrooke.....	163	0	306	161	142	19	80	131
Three Rivers.....	161	41	263	309	132	8	92	153
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>15,639</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>26,543</b>	<b>15,764</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>11,012</b>	<b>36,940</b>	<b>4,717</b>
Belleville.....	62	0	77	61	26	32	204	29
Brantford.....	160	0	387	160	82	78	2,716	102
Chatham.....	104	7	131	98	28	70	820	75
Cobalt.....	89	0	107	87	19	68	63	139
Fort Frances.....	28	0	105	28	11	17	333	.....
Fort William.....	352	2	395	350	179	171	415	43
Guelph.....	151	18	247	152	28	116	1,175	80
Hamilton.....	630	22	1,181	647	233	364	3,286	233
Kingston.....	1,169	21	1,147	1,162	73	1,089	964	246
Kitchener.....	254	24	417	228	79	149	715	85
London.....	2,803	24	2,961	2,828	147	2,633	1,412	225
Niagara Falls.....	120	7	172	151	46	57	683	84
North Bay.....	256	0	279	239	184	55	276	94
Oshawa.....	743	0	911	739	36	703	922	55
Ottawa.....	1,022	128	1,775	1,018	306	557	3,230	360
Pembroke.....	252	1	420	251	111	140	69	153
Peterborough.....	115	7	149	123	46	67	518	65
Port Arthur.....	520	0	515	515	405	110	1,802	492
St. Catharines.....	175	3	497	168	58	110	2,528	48
St. Thomas.....	159	8	259	159	75	84	633	76
Sarnia.....	332	1	346	330	61	269	433	71
Sault Ste. Marie.....	102	3	435	117	27	68	123	94
Stratford.....	222	0	249	220	118	102	549	129
Sudbury.....	342	0	1,293	341	300	41	759	128
Timmins.....	130	0	189	120	48	72	313	74
Toronto.....	4,852	124	11,170	5,001	1,113	3,500	9,281	1,369
Windsor.....	495	14	729	471	181	290	2,718	168
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,438</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4,961</b>	<b>3,439</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>13,780</b>	<b>966</b>
Brandon.....	302	8	379	291	76	215	443	72
Dauphin.....	95	0	174	93	46	47	208	14
Portage la Prairie.....	29	0	30	28	27	1	0	.....
Winnipeg.....	3,012	4	4,378	3,027	1,127	1,876	13,129	880
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,309</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>825</b>
Estevan.....	151	0	180	148	110	38	127	24
Moose Jaw.....	665	44	619	615	255	353	703	141
North Battleford.....	97	2	74	92	27	65	36	25
Prince Albert.....	150	23	172	132	71	61	142	99
Regina.....	496	90	662	462	288	174	807	252
Saskatoon.....	335	31	367	328	249	79	670	132
Swift Current.....	129	0	112	129	76	53	236	100
Weyburn.....	119	6	129	126	55	71	26	22
Yorkton.....	167	4	197	165	41	124	49	30
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>3,109</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5,269</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>12,932</b>	<b>2,006</b>
Calgary.....	871	8	1,927	879	798	77	5,305	1,325
Drumheller.....	190	2	353	176	118	58	176	78
Edmonton.....	1,489	8	1,838	1,500	594	899	5,848	444
Lethbridge.....	389	3	959	387	61	326	1,171	84
Medicine Hat.....	170	0	192	173	89	84	432	75
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,684</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6,621</b>	<b>3,734</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>682</b>
Cranbrook.....	11	0	85	11	6	5	147	6
Kamloops.....	130	3	278	133	112	18	25	25
Nanaimo.....	775	0	693	754	751	3	312	30
Nelson.....	193	0	237	193	185	8	19	49
New Westminster.....	101	0	194	101	78	23	165	25
Penticton.....	126	5	163	124	54	65	64	21
Prince George.....	2	0	54	1	1	0	21	13
Prince Rupert.....	14	0	48	15	8	7	235	3
Vancouver.....	1,288	15	3,720	1,365	1,075	228	2,574	289
Victoria.....	1,044	1	1,149	1,037	116	921	592	221
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>32,209</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>54,745</b>	<b>32,869</b>	<b>12,510</b>	<b>18,529</b>	<b>76,269</b>	<b>*11,071</b>
Men.....	23,959	188	42,408	24,003	8,858	14,988	67,070	7,581
Women.....	8,250	755	12,337	8,866	3,652	3,541	9,199	3,490

\*99 Placements effected by offices since closed.

month last year. There was a gain of nearly 6 per cent in placements when compared with April and also in comparison with May, 1931. Increased placements in services and manufacturing were responsible for the gain over May last year, although all groups except logging, construction and maintenance, and transportation showed improvement. The declines in logging and construction and maintenance were substantial and largely offset the gains in other divisions. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 121; logging, 59; farming, 46; construction and maintenance, 289; trade, 39; and services, 1,219, of which 983 were of household workers. There were 661 men and 827 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

During the month of May, positions offered through Employment Offices in Ontario were 7 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 12 per cent below the corresponding month last year. Placements also declined nearly 7 per cent from April and were nearly 10 per cent less than during May, 1931. Farming and logging were the only groups to show gains in placements over May last year. Heavy declines in construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing, with somewhat smaller losses in trade and transportation, accounted for the adverse change under this comparison. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 435; logging, 647; farming, 707; transportation, 51; construction and maintenance, 8,035; trade 364; and services, 4,733, of which 2,245 were of household workers. During the month 2,638 men and 1,382 women were placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

Employment Offices in Manitoba were notified of nearly 18 per cent less vacancies during May than in the preceding month, but nearly 57 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There were also approximately the same percentages of change in the number of placements effected. The gain in placements over May last year was principally due to relief work provided on sewer and watermain construction in St. Boniface; farming and manufacturing, however, also showed increases. The only declines of importance were in services and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 55; farming, 301; construction and maintenance, 1,754; trade, 53; and services, 1,232, of which 980 were of household workers.

Placements in regular employment numbered 831 of men and 445 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during May, was nearly 20 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 4 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 18 per cent in placements when compared with April, and of over 7 per cent in comparison with May, 1931. The only changes of importance in placements from May last year were in farming, where a substantial gain was shown, and in construction and maintenance, for which group a heavy loss was reported. This decline more than offset the increase in farm placements and accounted for the adverse change when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 37; farming, 704; transportation, 22; construction and maintenance, 405; trade, 43; and services, 971, of which 558 were of household workers. There were 798 men and 374 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ALBERTA

During the month of May, orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta called for nearly 18 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but for nearly 6 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. Approximately the same percentages of change were recorded in placements. Farm and bush placements were higher than during May, 1931, and construction and maintenance showed a small gain. These increases, however, were partly offset by declines in services, manufacturing, and trade; the changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were: logging, 159; farming, 698; construction and maintenance, 1,533; and services, 632, of which 396 were of household workers. During the month 1,355 men and 305 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of May orders received and placements effected by British Columbia offices were about 6 per cent less than in the preceding month but nearly 25 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. The gain in placements over May, 1931, was attributable to work provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction, and increased placements in building construction, construction and maintenance being the only group to show improvement. Of the declines



in all other divisions, those in services and transportation were the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 41; farming, 84; construction and maintenance, 2,933; and services, 546, of which 366 were of household workers. There were 2,211 men and 175 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 12,510 placements in regular employment, 4,785 of which were of persons for whom the employment secured was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 209 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 197 going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 12 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The certificate for reduced transportation granted by Ontario offices in May were entirely to provincial points and numbered 69. Of these 49 were issued to logging and lumber workers for employment principally in the Port Arthur and Sudbury zones, who secured their certificates, for the most part, at these zone offices. To employment within its own zone also, Port Arthur transferred 8 survey workers and 3 cooks, this zone being the destination of 1 general maid despatched from Fort William. For centres in the Timmins zone 5 survey workers received certificates at Pembroke and 2 construction workers at Niagara Falls, while the Toronto office shipped 1 granite cutter to Sarnia. In Manitoba both the provincial and inter-provincial labour movement emanated from Winnipeg, and comprised the transfer of 79 persons. Of these 68 went to employment within the province, including 1 hotel worker each to the Brandon and Dauphin zones and 44 farm hands, 3 farm domestics, 12 sheet

metal workers, 2 general construction workers, 2 saw-mill labourers, 1 hotel worker, 1 section man, and 1 laundry worker to various centres within the Winnipeg zone. Of the 11 persons going to situations outside the province, the Port Arthur zone received 2 farm hands, 1 housekeeper and 1 hotel kitchen worker, while to Saskatchewan rural centres were despatched 7 farm hands. The 16 workers securing certificates for reduced transportation in Saskatchewan during May were all destined to provincial points, 14 of whom were for agricultural work in various sections of the province and travelled chiefly from Regina and Saskatoon. From Regina also 1 teacher journeyed to employment within the same zone and 1 hotel domestic to Moose Jaw. Offices in Alberta issued during May, 38 certificates for reduced transportation, 37 of which were to provincial centres. Of these, 21 were farm hands and 1 a farm housekeeper for employment in the Drumheller and Edmonton zones, the majority travelling on certificates issued at Edmonton. In addition, the Edmonton office was instrumental in transferring 4 highway construction workers, 2 mine workers, 2 saw-mill workers, 2 steamship company employees, 1 labourer and 2 domestics to employment within its own zone while from Calgary 1 town housekeeper went to Edmonton and 1 highway timekeeper within the Calgary zone. The one worker going outside the province was a farm hand conveyed from Edmonton to Saskatoon. Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced rate in British Columbia during May numbered 7, all going to provincial employment. From Vancouver 1 hotel cook and 1 saw-mill worker were transported to Kamloops, and 1 flunkey to a point within the Vancouver zone, while the balance of this provincial movement was of farm labour.

Of the 209 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during May, 147 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 57 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway and 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During May

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May, 1932, was higher by 24.8 per cent than in April, 1932, but lower by 56.3 per cent than in May, 1931. According to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the authorizations amounted to \$5,289,506 as compared with \$4,237,160 in the preceding month and \$12,115,291 in May, 1931. The total for the first

five months of 1932, namely \$18,190,794 was lower than that for the corresponding period in any of the years since 1920. Wholesale prices of building materials were lower in 1932 than in any other year of the record, averaging 79.0 per cent for the first five months as compared with 83.7 per cent and 92.8 per cent, in the same periods of 1931 and 1930, respectively.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 400 permits for dwellings valued at approximately \$1,250,000 and for some 2,700 other buildings estimated to cost over \$3,800,000. In addition three cities—Brantford, Port Arthur and Moose Jaw—reported that they had authorized engineering projects valued at approximately

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS  
INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS  
AS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	May, 1932	April, 1932	May, 1931
<b>Prince Edward Isd—</b>			
Charlottetown.....			
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	\$ 106,340	\$ 213,207	\$ 225,530
*Halifax.....	95,230	108,256	192,150
New Glasgow.....	2,450	26,250	7,005
*Sydney.....	8,660	78,701	26,375
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	40,289	260,290	206,053
Fredericton.....	3,900	2,700	17,960
*Moncton.....	12,390	32,140	70,590
*Saint John.....	23,999	225,450	117,505
<b>Quebec.....</b>	1,466,638	830,064	4,449,753
*Montreal—*Maison- neuve.....	1,310,691	661,312	3,639,504
*Quebec.....	115,407	69,557	590,054
Shawinigan Falls.....	2,000	7,350	8,890
*Sherbrooke.....	19,800	17,600	46,100
*Three Rivers.....	13,415	31,970	32,505
*Westmount.....	5,325	42,275	132,700
<b>Ontario.....</b>	1,510,734	1,820,222	4,963,446
Belleville.....	18,800	17,125	127,925
*Brantford.....	7,507	35,361	35,154
Chatham.....	8,600	9,360	11,300
*Fort William.....	63,200	40,850	36,450
Galt.....	12,438	13,151	20,045
*Guelph.....	16,580	11,100	24,185
*Hamilton.....	111,000	97,750	489,000
*Kingston.....	108,390	88,910	71,851
*Kitchener.....	19,027	137,664	73,981
*London.....	62,790	87,180	193,915
Niagara Falls.....	9,802	36,002	21,740
Oshawa.....	5,539	8,685	8,865
*Ottawa.....	131,390	144,775	647,255
Owen Sound.....	2,200	4,600	14,025
*Peterborough.....	16,255	16,360	37,175
*Port Arthur.....	150,250	17,666	31,685
*Stratford.....	7,428	4,200	10,593
*St. Catharines.....	14,123	11,919	18,542
*St. Thomas.....	3,874	13,750	625
Sarnia.....	15,407	5,035	15,675
Sault Ste. Marie.....	12,630	9,453	47,275
*Toronto.....	514,482	817,173	1,701,673
<b>York and East York Townships.....</b>	170,628	157,188	1,184,565
Welland.....	3,790	21,080	34,015
*Windsor.....	2,945	10,625	58,640
East Windsor.....	1,090	Nil	5,000
Riverside.....			5,075
Sandwich.....	900	5,650	7,625
Walkerville.....	3,000	Nil	3,000
Woodstock.....	10,669	2,610	26,692
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	1,107,842	198,567	577,637
*Brandon.....	6,757	4,997	7,377
St. Boniface.....	28,335	54,370	19,260
*Winnipeg.....	1,072,750	139,200	551,000
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	365,050	195,477	266,385
*Moose Jaw.....	9,350	160,152	4,280
*Regina.....	25,665	18,175	54,555
*Saskatoon.....	330,005	17,150	207,550
<b>Alberta.....</b>	430,633	430,986	433,652
*Calgary.....	74,008	250,279	213,355
*Edmonton.....	346,980	160,400	190,830
Lethbridge.....	9,060	12,512	25,765
Medicine Hat.....	585	7,795	3,702
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	261,980	288,347	992,833
Kamloops.....	11,375	4,080	18,964
Nanaimo.....	75	1,225	3,285
*New Westminster.....	15,145	8,260	54,250
Prince Rupert.....	3,965	1,020	23,250
*Vancouver.....	203,465	211,950	826,910
North Vancouver.....	1,700	5,490	17,784
*Victoria.....	26,255	56,322	48,390
<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>	5,289,506	4,237,160	12,115,291
*Total—35 cities.....	4,950,568	3,824,429	10,436,704

\$130,000. In April, authority was given for the erection of some 400 dwellings and 2,000 other buildings, valued at approximately \$1,100,000 and \$2,700,000, respectively.

Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increases of 76.7 per cent, 458.0 per cent and 86.7 per cent, respectively, in the value of the permits issued as compared with April, 1932. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of \$220,001 or 84.5 per cent in New Brunswick was most pronounced.

As compared with May, 1931, Manitoba and Saskatchewan registered increases. The other provinces recorded declines, of which that of \$3,452,712 or 69.6 per cent in Ontario was most noteworthy.

Of the larger cities, Winnipeg reported a higher total of building permits issued than in either April, 1932, or May, 1931, Montreal registering a gain compared with April, 1932, but a loss compared with May, 1931, while in Toronto and Vancouver there was a decrease in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Fort William, Kingston, Port Arthur, Saskatoon and Edmonton recorded increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with both the preceding month and the same month of last year.

*Cumulative record for first five months, 1932.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities in May and in the first five months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first five months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in May	Value of permits issued in first five months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first five months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first five months (1926 average=100)
1932.....	\$ 5,289,506	\$18,190,794	30.3	79.0
1931.....	12,115,291	50,356,550	83.9	83.7
1930.....	20,321,160	66,792,498	111.2	92.8
1929.....	24,185,723	96,792,675	161.2	90.1
1928.....	27,515,322	79,285,027	132.0	96.0
1927.....	20,138,657	62,479,480	104.1	98.0
1926.....	18,504,296	60,042,369	100.0	101.3
1925.....	15,520,435	50,983,833	84.9	103.1
1924.....	14,807,589	46,544,689	77.5	111.3
1923.....	18,937,638	57,946,608	96.5	111.1
1922.....	19,527,061	54,040,922	90.0	102.0
1921.....	14,460,878	41,530,750	69.2	132.2
1920.....	13,082,015	47,640,916	79.3	144.7

The aggregate for the first five months of this year was thus only 18.8 per cent of the total for the same period of 1929, the high level of the record. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, however, was lower than in any of the years since 1920.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* states that employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at May 23 showed a decline as compared with April 25. The figures for May 23 relate, however, to the Monday after Whit-week, when employment is usually at a low level owing to extensions of holiday stoppages. The decline in employment was entirely accounted for by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped. Most of this increase occurred in the textile and boot and shoe industries, and to a large extent was due to the extension of holiday suspensions. There was also an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in general and marine engineering, in iron and steel (except pig iron), tinplate, vehicle and metal goods manufacture, in the pottery industry and in certain of the clothing trades. The numbers unemployed also increased in ship-building and ship repairing and in dock and harbour service. On the other hand there was some improvement in coal mining, in the building and distributive trades, and in hotel and boarding house service.

The heaviest increase in the numbers of insured workpeople temporarily stopped occurred in the North-Western division, but temporary stoppages also accounted for increases in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the Midlands and North-Eastern Divisions. In the South of England employment showed little change and remained moderate. In all other areas it was very bad.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at May 23, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22.1, as compared with 21.4 at April 25, 1932, and with 20.8 at May 18, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at May 23, 1932, was 17.1, as compared with 17.3 at April 25, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5.0, as compared with 4.1. For males alone, the percentage at May 23, 1932, was 25.3, and for females 13.9; at April 25, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 24.7 and 12.7.

At May 23, 1932, the number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain was 2,001,127 wholly unemployed, 630,664 temporarily stopped and 109,515 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,741,306. This was 89,125 more than

a month before and 111,335 more than on June 1, 1931. The total included 2,190,478 men, 69,587 boys, 430,828 women and 50,413 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers and of the percentages unemployed with the figures of a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes.

The 2,001,127 wholly unemployed included 713,866 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least thirty contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years, and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 969,997 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 196,225 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments; 121,039 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges on May 23, 1932, was 2,804,753.

### United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour reports the changes in employment and earnings in May, 1932, as compared with April, 1932, based on returns made by 64,844 establishments in 16 major industrial groups, having in May 4,419,506 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$90,815,167. The combined totals of these 16 groups show a decrease of 3.2 per cent in employment and 3.9 per cent in earnings.

Increases in both employment and earnings were reported in the quarrying and non-metallic mining and the dyeing and cleaning groups, while increased earnings coupled with small declines in employment were reported in the crude petroleum, power and light, electric railroad and motor bus operation, and wholesale trade groups. Decreases in both employment and earnings were shown in the remaining ten groups. In the groups reporting decreased employment, decreases of 1 per cent or less were shown in crude petroleum, telephone and telegraph, power and light, retail trade, and laundries, while the wholesale trade and electric railroad and motor bus operation groups reported losses of slightly more than 1 per cent. Decreases ranging from 3.1 per cent to 4.5 per cent were reported in the hotel, manufacturing, anthracite, and bituminous coal mining groups. The most

pronounced declines in employment from April to May, ranging from 10.3 per cent to 13.8 per cent, were shown in the building construction, metalliferous mining, and canning and preserving industries.

In a statement in its official publication, the *Monthly Survey of Business*, of June 23, the American Federation of Labor estimated the number of unemployed in the United States at approximately 10,634,000 on that date. This estimate is based on the United States 1930 unemployment census brought up to date by government employment indexes.

In a review of the situation, the A. F. of L. publication states as follows:—"More than one-fifth of all American citizens who normally earn their living are out of work. At the April 1930 census, 48,800,000 persons in the United States depended on gainful work for their living; and 44,900,000 were at work. Since then the number needing work has increased with the normal growth of population, but jobs are fewer. Now (March, 1932), 49,600,000 want work, but only 38,000,000 are at work; (about 1,000,000 are either unable to work or had been unemployed less than one week.)"

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication of manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.



Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed thereby by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the

custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance

of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Deepening channel in Scoudouc River leading to Shediac Harbour, N.B. Name of contractor, Philip N. Leger, Mont Carmel, N.B. Date of contract, June 20, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$2,840.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was Inserted in the contract.

Dredging Lake Ontario, Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, June 20, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,805.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging harbour, Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, Burke Towing and Salvage Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, June 17, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,810.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractors, McLean Dredging & Construction Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, May 25, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,700.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Installation of interior fittings in the public building, Perth, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, June 9, 1932. Amount of contract, \$2,143.00. The "B" Labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, June 7, 1932. Amount of contract, \$5,632.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, June 7, 1932. Amount of contract, \$12,732.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture, Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, June 22, 1932. Amount of contract, \$854.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at The Pas, Man. Name of contractors, Western Mfg. Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, June 24th. Amount of contract, \$2,030.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in June, 1932, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	\$ 451 60
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	148 80
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, dater, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	122 47
<i>Making and Supplying Letter Carriers' uniforms</i>	
Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont. . . . .	2,503 42
The Miner Rubber Co. Ltd., Granby, P.Q. . . . .	332 71
Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	3,013 37
Kaufman Rubber Co., Kitchener, Ont. . . . .	699 45
E. Guillet & Sons Co., Marieville, P.Q. . . . .	2,647 58
<i>Mail Bag Fittings</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	120 00
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	1,284 25
United-Carr Fastener Co. . . . .	238 62
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	597 66
<i>Scales</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	340 45
<i>Letter Boxes, etc.</i>	
F. H. Plant, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	1,624 26
<i>Letter Carriers' Satchels</i>	
Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	2,828 81



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements, with their schedules of wages and working conditions, that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees, but verbal agreements, are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In the case of each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

MONTREAL, QUEBEC. — CERTAIN BAKERIES (JEWISH) AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 115.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1933.

This agreement is the same as that previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1931, page 832, with the following exceptions:

Employers no longer pay for the Hebrew holidays or May 1.

Wages per week: first hand \$36, second hand \$33, third hand \$30, helpers \$18.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. — CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 59.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1929, page 1050, with the following exceptions:

Wages per week for journeymen stereotypers: \$42 (the former wage was \$46). Wages per week for apprentices: \$16 for first year with an increase of \$4 per week each year until \$32 during the fifth year.

All overtime to be paid at time and one-half. Double time rates amounting to not less than one day's straight pay to be paid for all work on statutory or civic holidays.

REGINA, SASK. — PUBLISHERS OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE REGINA PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION No. 75. (INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1932 to May 1, 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July 1930, page 841, with the following exceptions:

Wages per hour for journeymen pressmen: 83 cents (a reduction of 10 cents per hour from the previous rate). Wages on night shift \$3 per week over day scale.

Wages per week for apprentices: first year \$15.30, second year \$18, third year \$21.60, fourth year \$27, fifth year \$30.60.

REGINA, SASK. — CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 657.

Agreement to be in effect from February 19, 1932 to April 30, 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1929, page 804 and July, 1928, page 785, with the following exceptions:

#### Newspaper Offices

Wages for stonemen, admen, make-up-men, proofreaders, bankmen, foremen, machine-operators, machinists and copy preparers: 90 cents per hour for day work. (The previous rate was \$1 per hour.) For night work \$3 per week extra as before. The hours are unchanged at 48 per week for day work and 45 for night work.

#### Job Printing Offices

Wages for stonemen, admen, make-up-men, proofreaders, bankmen, foremen, machine-operators, machinists and copy preparers: 90 cents per hour for day work. (The previous rate was \$1 per hour.) For night work \$3 per week extra as before. The hours are unchanged at 44 per week for day work and 42 for night work.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA. — TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 129.

Agreement to be in effect from February 25, 1932, to May 27, 1933.

This agreement renews the one previously in effect which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1930, page 842, with the following exception:

Wages per hour: 96 cents for day work and \$1.02 for night work (a reduction of 10 per cent from the previous rate).

Hours are unchanged at 45 per week for both day and night work.

EDMONTON, ALTA. — TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION No. 255.

Agreement to be in effect from February 25, 1932, to May 27, 1933.

This agreement renews the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1929, page 1413 and August, 1925, page 828, with the following exceptions:

Wages for printing pressmen: 96 cents per hour for day work and \$1.02 for night work (a reduction of 10 per cent from the previous rate).

The hours are unchanged at 45 per week for both day and night work.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY, ALBERTA. — NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS OF EDMONTON AND CALGARY AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCALS Nos. 604 AND 449.

Agreement to be in effect from February 25, 1932, to May 15, 1933.

This agreement renews the one previously in effect which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1929, page 804, with the following exception:

Wages per hour for journeymen: 96 cents for day work, \$1.02 for night work and \$1.06 on lobster shifts (a reduction of 10 per cent from the previous rate).

Hours are unchanged at 45 per week for both day and night work.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—TWO DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 226.**

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1932, to February 28, 1933.

This Agreement is similar to the one previously in effect which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1927, page 889, with the following exceptions:

Wages per hour: 96 cents on day work and \$1.05 on night work (a reduction of 10 per cent from the previous rate). Machinist-operators \$3 per week extra.

Hours are unchanged at 45 per week for both day and night work.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN BOOK AND JOB OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 226.**

Agreement to be in effect from March 14, 1932, to March 13, 1933, and may be extended from year to year providing wages and hours can be mutually arranged.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1929, page 92 with the following exceptions:

Wages per week for compositors, stonemen and proofreaders: \$40.50 for day work and \$43.65 for night work; operators and machinists \$42.30 for day work and \$46.26 for night work. (These are reductions of 10 per cent from the previous rates); machinist operators \$3 per week extra as before.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**HALIFAX, N.S.—CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 625.**

The agreement which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1930, page 326, has been renewed with the following change:

Wages for electrical workers are reduced from \$1 to 85 cents per hour.

**ST. JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN MASTER PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 574.**

The terms of the award of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1930, page 1249, is continued in effect by a verbal agreement with certain master plumbers from May 1, 1932, with the following changes:

Wages per hour: 65 cents.

**TORONTO, ONT.—CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND THE WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 97.**

Agreement to be in effect from June 13, 1932, to April 30, 1933.

Employers are not to advertise for help without first notifying the business agent of the union. Foremen to be union members.

Hours: 8 per day, no work on Saturday, a 40-hour week.

Overtime and work on legal holidays: time and one half. No work on Saturdays until 5 p.m. and then at overtime rates.

Wages per hour: metal lathers on metal furring and tied on work \$1; wood lath and all nailed on work 62½ cents.

Whenever 60 per cent of the local union members are unemployed, the employers and the executive of the local union will endeavour to distribute the work as equitably as possible among the union members.

A joint arbitration board will be formed for settling all disputes.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CUT STONE SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE TORONTO LOCAL OF JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933. Either party desiring a change to give two months' notice prior to expiration date.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one half for first two hours; after two hours and all work on Saturday afternoons, double time.

Wages for journeymen stonecutters: \$1 per hour.

One apprentice allowed for every five journeymen, but not more than three apprentices in any one shop. Apprentices will serve four years, starting between the ages of 16 and 20 years inclusive.

Provision is made for arbitration in case of disputes.

**ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—MASTER CARPENTERS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 38.**

The agreement which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1931, page 1357, has been renewed verbally without change to April 30, 1933.

Wages are 90 cents per hour with a 44-hour week.

### CORRECTION

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL, ORNAMENTAL, REINFORCED IRON WORKERS, PILE DRIVERS' AND RIGGERS' UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL No. 1.**

The schedule of wages and working conditions for pile drivers and bridgemen given in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 718, applies only to the above-named union and not to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 2404, as there stated. Negotiations between the latter union and the Contractors' Association are reported to have not yet been completed.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1932

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was again downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$6.79 for June, as compared with \$6.90 for May; \$8.16 for June, 1931; \$11.10 for June 1930; \$10.92 for June, 1929; \$10.18 for June, 1932; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.49 for June, 1914. The decrease was mainly due to lower prices for milk, butter, cheese, bread, mutton, pork, bacon, lard and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of feeds the total budget averaged \$16.20 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$16.45 for May; \$18.36 for June, 1931; \$21.44 for June, 1930; \$21.18 for June, 1929; \$20.58 for June, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel averaged slightly lower, due to declines in the prices of anthracite coal and wood. Decreases in rent occurred in several localities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was again lower at 66.6 for June as compared with 67.7 for May; 72.2 for June, 1931; 87.7 for June, 1930; 93.4 for June, 1929; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.4 for June, 1914. One hundred and twenty prices quotations were lower, forty-three were higher and three hundred and thirty-nine were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups were lower and two were higher. The Iron and its Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group advanced slightly, the former due to higher prices for rolling mill products and hardware and the latter due mainly to higher prices for plaster and sulphur. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of lower prices for grains, flour and vegetable oils; the Animals and their Products group, because of decreases in the prices of calves, lambs, leather, salmon, cured meats and butter, which more than offset higher prices for eggs, steers and hogs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for raw jute, raw cotton and raw wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to declines in certain lines of lumber; the Non-

Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of declines in the prices of copper, lead, zinc and tin; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to decreases in the prices of paint materials, tanning and dyeing materials and certain drugs, which more than offset higher prices for certain organic chemicals.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former because of decreases in the prices of flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, cured meats, butter and cheese, which more than offset higher prices for coffee, fresh meats and eggs, and the latter due to lower quotations for wheat, oats, barley, calves, lambs, raw wool, lumber and copper, which more than offset higher prices for corn, steers, hogs, plaster, sulphur and organic chemicals.

In the grouping according to origin lower prices for wheat, oats, rye, calves, lambs, lumber and copper caused a decline in the group of raw and partly manufactured goods, while fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also lower, due mainly to decreases in the prices of flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, butter, cheese and leather. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of forest origin were lower. Articles of mineral origin were unchanged.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only twenty-nine foods

(Continued on page 828)

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	June 1914	June 1918	June 1920	June 1921	June 1922	June 1923	June 1925	June 1927	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	June 1931	May 1932	June 1932
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.8	76.8	83.0	70.2	63.2	58.6	59.4	66.4	69.8	76.2	76.0	57.8	49.6	51.0
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.2	55.6	54.2	42.6	35.0	31.6	32.4	38.2	41.2	48.2	48.6	32.0	26.6	26.8
Mutton, roast.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.1	27.9	27.7	22.5	19.1	18.2	18.3	20.3	21.8	24.5	24.1	17.8	13.5	13.3
Pork, leg.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.0	36.3	38.4	30.7	29.3	28.5	29.4	29.4	30.3	31.2	31.9	26.3	22.5	22.1
Pork, salt.	2 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.1	37.7	40.4	32.7	31.3	26.6	28.2	28.4	26.3	31.2	30.8	22.8	15.0	15.0
Bacon, breakfast.	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.4	69.6	72.2	58.8	53.6	50.2	51.2	52.8	51.8	55.0	54.4	46.0	30.8	30.6
Lard, pure.	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.6	50.7	55.8	48.2	41.3	39.1	38.9	39.4	35.7	39.6	40.3	29.9	17.2	16.8
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	35.8	44.8	56.0	33.5	33.5	31.6	31.6	43.4	43.6	44.0	42.8	30.4	23.0	22.6
Eggs, storage.	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	25.0	38.7	50.1	30.8	31.7	29.5	31.6	33.1	32.3	31.1	31.7	19.8	15.1	15.1
Milk.	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	51.6	71.4	88.8	81.0	69.0	68.4	69.0	69.6	70.8	72.0	72.0	64.8	59.4	58.2
Butter, dairy.	2 lb.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	52.6	92.0	119.4	65.0	71.4	72.2	72.2	80.0	79.8	81.2	69.6	47.4	42.8	39.0
Butter, creamery.	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	31.2	51.7	66.8	38.0	42.0	40.0	40.6	44.1	43.8	44.7	38.7	27.6	24.5	22.6
Cheese, old.	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	33.5	40.4	36.8	29.8	331.2	330.7	330.6	332.6	333.2	332.6	323.5	321.0	320.7
Cheese, new.	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.4	30.5	38.2	30.6	26.1	331.2	330.7	330.6	332.6	333.2	332.6	323.5	321.0	320.7
Bread.	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	117.0	144.0	123.0	103.5	102.0	118.5	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5	93.0	90.0	88.5
Flour, family.	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	33.0	68.0	84.0	64.0	50.0	45.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	54.0	53.0	30.0	30.0
Rolled oats.	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.5	40.5	42.5	30.0	28.0	27.5	31.0	30.0	32.0	31.0	31.0	25.0	24.0	24.0
Rice.	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.8	23.0	33.0	21.0	19.6	22.0	31.8	32.1	32.8	32.0	32.0	18.6	17.2	17.0
Beans, hand-picked.	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	34.4	24.0	17.4	17.8	17.6	16.8	16.2	17.8	24.0	19.0	12.4	8.6	8.4
Apples, evaporated.	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.1	22.8	29.2	21.1	24.1	18.8	20.5	19.2	21.5	21.5	20.9	17.2	16.1	15.8
Prunes, medium size.	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.3	17.6	27.5	18.3	19.7	18.5	15.6	14.7	13.3	13.6	16.4	11.8	10.8	11.2
Sugar, granulated.	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.0	43.6	90.4	50.0	31.2	50.4	34.0	33.6	32.0	28.4	27.2	24.8	24.8	23.6
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.2	20.4	42.0	24.0	14.6	24.0	16.2	16.0	15.2	13.6	13.0	12.0	11.6	11.4
Tea, black.	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.0	14.5	16.5	13.8	13.7	16.6	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.6	15.1	13.8	11.6	11.4
Tea, green.	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.2	13.9	16.9	14.9	15.0	16.6	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.6	15.1	13.8	11.6	11.4
Coffee.	1 "	8.6	8.8	9.9	9.4	9.5	11.1	15.2	13.7	13.5	13.5	15.1	15.4	15.1	15.1	14.3	12.3	10.8	10.7
Potatoes.	34 lb.	28.0	30.3	36.0	53.6	60.7	216.9	36.6	45.7	49.0	43.6	70.5	51.7	43.7	90.4	33.7	21.8	21.2	21.2
Vinegar.	7/8 qt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9
<b>All Foods</b>		<b>\$ 5.48</b>	<b>\$ 5.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 7.34</b>	<b>\$ 7.49</b>	<b>\$ 12.79</b>	<b>\$ 16.92</b>	<b>\$ 11.16</b>	<b>\$ 10.18</b>	<b>\$ 10.23</b>	<b>\$ 10.44</b>	<b>\$ 10.86</b>	<b>\$ 10.73</b>	<b>\$ 10.92</b>	<b>\$ 11.10</b>	<b>\$ 8.16</b>	<b>\$ 6.90</b>	<b>\$ 6.79</b>
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite.	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.2	71.8	101.6	109.9	107.4	108.1	103.1	101.6	101.0	100.6	100.1	98.5	97.6	97.0
Coal, bituminous.	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	39.4	58.1	72.6	77.6	68.2	70.3	63.2	63.5	63.3	62.7	63.0	61.9	59.8	59.7
Wood, hard.	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	41.8	67.4	81.7	87.9	76.9	79.8	76.2	75.9	76.6	76.5	76.4	73.6	69.1	68.1
Wood, soft.	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.1	49.6	62.1	64.6	57.4	59.8	55.3	55.7	56.6	55.2	54.2	54.2	49.9	49.4
Coal oil.	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	24.1	27.6	36.6	36.3	31.2	30.3	30.5	31.5	31.0	31.1	30.9	29.5	27.4	27.7
<b>Fuel and light*</b>		<b>\$ 1.50</b>	<b>\$ 1.63</b>	<b>\$ 1.76</b>	<b>\$ 1.91</b>	<b>\$ 1.90</b>	<b>\$ 2.75</b>	<b>\$ 3.55</b>	<b>\$ 3.76</b>	<b>\$ 3.41</b>	<b>\$ 3.48</b>	<b>\$ 3.28</b>	<b>\$ 3.28</b>	<b>\$ 3.29</b>	<b>\$ 3.26</b>	<b>\$ 3.25</b>	<b>\$ 3.18</b>	<b>\$ 3.04</b>	<b>\$ 3.02</b>
Rent.	1/2 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.86	\$ 4.77	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.77	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.97	\$ 6.90	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.96	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.99	\$ 6.47	\$ 6.35
<b>††Totals.</b>		<b>\$ 9.37</b>	<b>\$ 10.50</b>	<b>\$ 12.79</b>	<b>\$ 14.02</b>	<b>\$ 14.27</b>	<b>\$ 20.36</b>	<b>\$ 26.81</b>	<b>\$ 21.74</b>	<b>\$ 20.58</b>	<b>\$ 20.72</b>	<b>\$ 20.67</b>	<b>\$ 21.04</b>	<b>\$ 20.97</b>	<b>\$ 21.18</b>	<b>\$ 21.44</b>	<b>\$ 18.36</b>	<b>\$ 16.45</b>	<b>\$ 16.20</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.29	12.65	17.04	11.43	10.30	10.81	10.60	10.73	10.61	10.89	11.12	8.41	7.30	7.27	
Prince Edward Island.	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	7.23	15.08	10.28	9.50	9.53	9.60	9.78	9.77	10.04	10.42	7.95	6.85	6.78		
New Brunswick.	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	6.96	12.51	16.24	11.46	10.29	10.46	10.51	10.92	10.66	10.74	10.89	8.40	7.28	7.20	
Quebec.	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	6.84	12.51	15.99	10.41	9.54	9.74	9.78	9.99	9.85	10.04	10.14	7.53	6.34	6.23	
Ontario.	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.11	12.74	17.12	10.85	10.08	10.03	10.22	10.94	10.78	10.80	11.03	8.04	6.76	6.70	
Manitoba.	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.06	12.45	16.83	11.30	9.89	9.72	10.20	10.26	10.45	10.54	10.88	7.61	6.75	6.54	
Saskatchewan.	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	7.88	12.74	16.47	11.53	10.03	10.25	10.60	10.88	10.85	11.21	11.21	7.84	6.71	6.62	
Alberta.	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.14	13.15	17.12	11.16	10.02	9.89	10.72	10.86	10.73	11.21	11.40	8.07	6.64	6.59	
British Columbia.	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.13	13.65	18.18	12.68	11.48	11.31	11.92	11.93	11.87	12.32	12.46	9.36	7.72	7.57	

†December only.      §Kind most sold.      \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt meat, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>36.4</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>34.2</b>
1—Sydney.....	26.7	21.2	19.8	15.8	13.4	12.3	20	16.2	18.4	16.4	18.8	32.5
2—New Glasgow.....	27.7	22.3	20.7	13	10.8	10	20	16	20	15.4	17.2	33
3—Amherst.....	25	20	15	12	10	.....	.....	17.5	15	18	22.5	.....
4—Halifax.....	31	21.9	21.5	16.8	12.9	12.3	21.7	17.4	14.9	15.1	19	31.1
5—Windsor.....	30	25	20	15	10	12	.....	18	20	13	17	35
6—Truro.....	29	25	20	16	12	10	.....	16	21.5	16	19.4	39.2
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	25.3	24	21.3	13.5	12.3	10	24	19	15	18.3	19.8	33.3
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>37.1</b>
8—Moncton.....	28.2	20.5	20.4	14.6	12.5	16.7	.....	17.5	15.8	16.2	17.2	36.7
9—Saint John.....	31.4	21.8	21.8	17	12.6	14.1	22.5	17.4	19	17.2	21	37.2
10—Fredericton.....	32.5	25	23.7	16.5	13.5	12	20	20	20.2	17.1	20	38.5
11—Bathurst.....	27.5	20	21.5	13.5	10	10	.....	15	15.5	20.3	36	.....
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>37.3</b>
12—Quebec.....	23.8	21.4	19.2	14.2	9	6.8	21.7	13.4	14.8	18.6	21.3	32.7
13—Three Rivers.....	19.8	19	17.6	11.6	8.7	10.4	15	13.9	15.4	19.9	24.3	38.8
14—Sherbrooke.....	25.3	20	22.7	16	8.5	8.4	20	13.2	17.1	18.2	19.5	40
15—Sorel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	16	18	21.7	35
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.9	14.7	15.5	10.2	6	8	21.5	11.4	12	16.5	18.8	34.1
17—St. John's.....	22.4	21.3	21.2	12.6	9.2	8	.....	14.1	11.8	.....	15.7	39
18—Theford Mines.....	15	14.3	12.7	10.7	6.3	10	.....	11.7	15.7	15	16	40
19—Montreal.....	28.2	22.5	25.1	12.2	9.6	5.5	23.1	14	12.3	16	17.6	38.3
20—Hull.....	21.6	19.4	18.6	12.1	9.1	6.7	21.5	13.9	13.9	15.4	17.2	37.4
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>35.3</b>
21—Ottawa.....	26.4	20.4	20.1	13.4	8.8	9.7	23.2	14.5	13.4	14.9	17.6	35.6
22—Brockville.....	28.7	22.5	18	14	9.2	8.7	23	13.7	12.5	19.5	22	38.3
23—Kingston.....	26.5	20.6	21.3	14.8	9.7	10.1	23.6	14.1	12.6	12.8	16.4	32.5
24—Belleville.....	22	18	15.7	12.2	7.5	11.7	18	14	.....	15.6	18.8	35
25—Peterborough.....	25.9	20.3	19.1	13.5	9.6	12.9	19.2	15.2	14	13	15.8	32.9
26—Oshawa.....	23	18	18	13.5	10	15	.....	12	.....	15.7	19	35.8
27—Orillia.....	24.2	19.2	17.5	13.5	11.5	15	21.7	15.7	16.1	14.1	18	34.2
28—Toronto.....	28.3	22.6	22.6	13.3	12.4	13.7	21.3	15.2	13.3	17.2	21.8	37.5
29—Niagara Falls.....	26.5	21	16.7	15.7	10.5	.....	.....	15	17.7	16.7	19.8	37.2
30—St. Catharines.....	25.2	17.5	16.7	12.6	8.4	12.1	18	13	11.7	14.1	17.2	33.7
31—Hamilton.....	27.1	21.3	20.4	14.6	12.3	15.6	20.9	14.4	18.5	15.2	19.2	35.5
32—Brantford.....	22.7	20.5	18.1	12.6	9.4	13.5	25.7	14.7	13.7	15.3	18.2	33.1
33—Galt.....	27.7	22.7	20.2	15.1	13.4	17.2	26	17.2	16	16.6	19.4	34.9
34—Guelph.....	25.8	20.3	19.8	12.4	13.5	15.5	20	13.4	14	14.7	15	33.2
35—Kitchener.....	23.2	19.9	16.7	13.6	10.5	13.4	21.5	14.2	14.2	14.6	17.1	34.2
36—Woodstock.....	20.6	21.8	19.4	13.4	11	13.8	18	14.8	12.5	16.2	16.3	33.9
37—Stratford.....	25	20	17.5	13.7	9.3	15	25	12.8	.....	13.0	17	35.6
38—London.....	26	20.4	18.3	13	9.4	13.7	22.6	15.4	15	15.4	19.2	37.8
39—St. Thomas.....	25.1	20.3	17.6	12.4	11.5	13.6	24.3	15.4	11.3	14.9	17.2	35.1
40—Chatham.....	22.8	19.5	16.9	13	9.1	16.1	18	14.8	12.2	14	17.3	34.9
41—Windsor.....	24.5	19.1	17.8	12.9	10.4	12.7	25	14.2	11.7	14	17	32.7
42—Sarnia.....	26.2	20	18.5	13.5	11.2	15	21.7	16	16.2	15.2	16.7	33.7
43—Owen Sound.....	24.2	19.2	16.7	12.2	9.3	15	16.4	15.2	15.2	13.1	15.5	32.3
44—North Bay.....	27.7	21.7	20	14	11.3	13	.....	15	14.5	16.2	18.3	36.4
45—Sudbury.....	25.8	21.6	18.4	12.8	10.8	16.2	23	17.5	15.6	15.8	18.9	35.6
46—Cobalt.....	25	21.5	18.3	12	10	17.5	15	19.3	14.2	17.7	19.9	35.7
47—Timmins.....	29.3	23	19.3	15	13.8	17.7	.....	18.7	18.8	16.8	19.6	37.5
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	26	19.8	17	12.6	9.7	14.5	21.2	15	13.2	17.8	21.8	41.7
49—Port Arthur.....	30.3	22.2	19.2	14.1	11.1	13.7	.....	16.2	18.4	17.9	21.3	35.8
50—Fort William.....	28.5	22.7	21.2	14.2	12.2	14.5	25	16	17.9	18.1	22.7	36.9
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>34.8</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	26.3	19.6	19.3	12.2	11.1	11.8	27	15.4	14	19.2	21.4	34.8
52—Brandon.....	22.3	17.7	17.8	12.9	9.3	13.7	21.5	14.2	11.3	17.9	20.9	34.7
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>36.3</b>
53—Regina.....	25.6	18.8	17.1	11.1	9.2	11.3	23.3	13.4	11.5	16.7	20.9	36.8
54—Prince Albert.....	25	20	18	12	8	15	20	15	15	18	20	36.5
55—Saskatoon.....	21.2	17.2	14.5	10.3	8.2	12.3	21.2	12	10.7	19.2	21.5	35.2
56—Moose Jaw.....	27	21.1	18.4	12	8.7	13.1	22	13.5	.....	19.8	22.8	36.7
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>37.0</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	22	17.7	16.7	12.7	10.2	14.3	20.3	14	14	20.4	24.4	41
58—Drumheller.....	21	19	16.5	11	10.0	13.5	21	13.5	13.7	17.2	19.8	37.8
59—Edmonton.....	23.1	18.4	18.1	12	9.6	13.5	25.3	12.5	16.8	18.5	21.6	34.9
60—Calgary.....	24.4	18.5	16.4	11.6	10.6	13.1	20	11.6	11.7	16.2	18.7	35
61—Lethbridge.....	25	20	16	12.5	9.3	14.4	22.7	11.3	.....	17.7	21.7	36.2
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>41.1</b>
62—Fernie.....	24.5	21.2	19	14.2	10.5	17.3	27.5	13.7	16.2	18.7	21.8	40.5
63—Nelson.....	26.3	21.3	18	14.7	10.7	17.7	29	15.3	18.7	17.9	23.1	39.3
64—Trail.....	24	20.5	17	12.7	11.5	15.5	25	16.5	.....	21.2	25.6	40
65—New Westminster.....	25.7	21.5	19.2	14.4	13	17	25	15.7	19.3	20.5	24.8	41.9
66—Vancouver.....	27.0	22.6	20.3	13.9	14.3	18.7	29.1	15	20.3	20.9	24.6	41.8
67—Victoria.....	28.4	23.1	19.6	13.1	12.2	18	27	15.9	14	19.3	22.1	41
68—Nanaimo.....	29.5	24.5	22.4	15.7	16.2	20	29.2	16.5	20	20.6	25.6	45.7
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	20	25	15	12.5	18	.....	18	18.7	23.3	26.8	38.3

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1932

Fish								Eggs			Butter			
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17-7 11-3 7-5	21-6 16-6 15-2	15-5	14-8	52-7 49-8 49-4	19-1 14-2 14-1	18-7 14	24-8 18-1 17-1	11-3 12-2 11	19-2 23-2 25-9	15-1 17-9 19-8	9-7 10-1 a 12-9	19-5 22-3 22	22-6 25-5 23-1	
15	18			50 50	15 14-3 13-5		20 18 17-5 16-2	12-2 12-7 12-3 12-5 12-7 13-5	19-5 23-2 25 22-5 18 13	17 18-2 a 11-5	8 26 19	24-1 27-5 26-5	2 3 4 5 6 7	
15 13-6 14-7 12 14	22-5 23-9 23-2 26-7 21-7			60 53-8 60 60 55 40	13-1 14 15-5 15-4 12-7 16-7 17	15 16-9 18 15-2 17-5	24-6 23-5 23-2 27-1	12-2 12-1 10-7 13-7	20-0 20-6 22-6 16-8	15-7 17 18-1 12	10-5 9-10 12 10	21-8 23-7 21-7 21-9	23-6 25-4 23-9 24-1	8 9 10 11
					20-3	18-1	17-5	12-0	21-5	17-3	8-1	17-8	20-2	
						18-2	20-4	12	21-4	17-5	b 12	17-6	20-1	12
						21-7	14-9	21-1	17-2		b 9	18	19-6	13
						17-5	12-1	20-1	17-4	a 7-7		16-4	19-4	14
						16-5	14	12-3	21-7	18			19-8	15
						20	13-5	11	20	17-7	b 5		20	16
						19	18	11-5	22-6	18	5	18	19-2	17
						18-6	19	12-7	21	14-7	6	16-8	20-8	18
							22-6	11	24-6	19	10	20-2	22-3	19
16-7 18	23-8 24-2 25 20	18-3 22 16-5 20				18-7 22-2	29-9	10-6	21-5	17-1	10	20-3	21	21
						20	17	12-5	16-5		8	20	23	22
						17	23-6	9-7	17-3	13-6		18-4	21-4	23
							28-3	11-5	16-5	13-6	a 7-8	23	21-6	24
							22-2	12-3	15-6	12-6	9	17-1	22	25
							30	11-1	19-8	16-6	10	20	22-2	26
							29-3	11-2	15-9	13-1	10	20-2	23-5	27
							32-4	10-9	22	17-4	10	18-5	23-3	28
							29	11-6	19-1	16-3	9	21	23	29
							31-5	10-2	19-7	17-2	10	20-5	22-4	30
							32-5	11-3	19-5	16-6	10	20-2	24-5	31
							28-3	10-7	17-2	14-2	9	20-7	21-1	32
							30-3	11-6	17-4	13-6	10	18-5	23-8	33
							29-8	9-7	19-4	16-4	10	19	22-4	34
							27-5	9-8	16-7	13-8	9	19-9	23	35
							25-3	9-9	15-2	11-7	8	21	22-2	36
12		20				20	29-3	9-2	15-3	12-3	8	18	20-8	37
		18				18	31-2	11-1	18-1	14-6	9	19-6	22	38
		18				18-4	33-2	10-9	17-6	14-7	10	21-4	23-1	39
		25					23-6	9-7	15-4	11-2	9	20	22-1	40
							29-8	9-8	16-4	14	10	20-5	21-6	41
							33	11-3	16-8	13-7	9	20-2	23-5	42
							19-2	10-3	14-8	12-7	10	20	22	43
							35-2	12-3	21	19	10	20	21-6	44
		16-5				14	19-5	11-6	22-1	17-6	13	18	22-3	45
20		25				20	18-6	12-2	22-4				22-2	46
							22-2	13-8	24-7	18-7	a 13-3		24-1	47
							28-7	12-4	23-2	18-3	10	20	21-9	48
							29	12-2	19-4	16	a 11-1	21	23-6	49
							20	18-1	10-8	19-2	a 11-1	21-7	23-4	50
19-4	24-3	13-3			20-0	16-6	22-8	10-8	17-6	13-5	8-7	15-8	20-7	
16	23-5	14			20	18-7	25	10-9	19	14-4	10	15-7	21-5	51
22-7	25	12-5		50	20	14-5	20-6	10-6	16-2	12-6	a 7-3	15-9	19-9	52
21-6	22-9	11-3	12-0		23-3	19-4	20-5	10-2	15-7	11-0	9-8	15-6	20-9	
20	25	11-5			25	20	24-5	9-3	15	11-3	10	17	21-2	53
22-5	22-5	11-5	12		20	20	17	10-6	15	11	9	15	23	54
20-7	21	10-7			23-3	15-7	16-7	10-5	15-2	10-6	10	15-4	19-9	55
23	23	11-5	12		25	21-7	23-7	10-4	17-5	11-2	9-6	17-7	22-8	
21-7	22-7	12-3	16-5		22-1	20-9	35-6	10-0	16-2	10-1	10	18-6	24-9	57
22-5	25	10			17-5	25	22-5	10-2	13-8	9-5	10	15-7	22-3	58
23	22-5		18		25	20	22-1	9-7		11-3	10	17-7	22-3	59
22	22-7	13-3	15		20-8	20-6	22-2	10-2		16	10	18-5	22-1	60
22	24-2	13				19	27-1	9-1		13-2	9	18	22-4	61
19	19	12-7				25	35	10-8		15-8				
16-3	18-2	15-0	16-2		22-6	20-8	29-0	11-9	20-2	15-7	11-3	20-5	24-6	
21-7	25	20			25	24-1	37-1	11-2	21-2	14-7		15	24-2	62
19-3	23-3	15	19-3		24-5	22-3	21-7	12-6	20	14	a 12-5	20	22-7	63
20	22	18			20	21	22-5	13	18-8	15-7	a 12-5		25-4	64
15	15				23-7	21-7	26-4	9-9	19		a 8-3	21-6	24-6	65
12-5	14-4		11-2		20	18-1	33-5	10-8	19-2	15-6	a 8-3	22-7	23-8	66
9-3	15-8		12-5		22-4	19-4	25-2	10-3	19-5	16-5	a 12-5	21-9	24-4	67
						20	28-5	12-5	18-6		a 12-5	20	25-6	68
						20	37-5	15	25-1	17-5	a 12-5	22	26-2	69



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½ s. per can	Peas, standard, 2 s. per can	Corn, 2 s. per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>20-7</b>	<b>5-9</b>	<b>15-1</b>	<b>3-0</b>	<b>4-8</b>	<b>8-5</b>	<b>11-2</b>	<b>10-8</b>	<b>10-8</b>	<b>11-0</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>19-9</b>	<b>6-7</b>	<b>15-0</b>	<b>3-7</b>	<b>5-0</b>	<b>8-1</b>	<b>13-9</b>	<b>10-7</b>	<b>10-1</b>	<b>10-4</b>
1—Sydney.....	19-4	6-7	15-6	3-5	4-7	8-2	13-5	10	10	9-9
2—New Glasgow.....	20-2	6-7	15	3-7	5	8-2	13	11	8-8	10
3—Amherst.....	20	6-7	14	3-6	5	7-5	.....	10-7	10-7	10-7
4—Halifax.....	19-9	6-7	15	3-5	5-2	9	15	10-7	10-3	10-4
5—Windsor.....	20	.....	15	4	5	8	15	11-5	10	11-5
6—Truro.....	20	6-7	15-2	3-8	5	7-7	12-8	10-4	9-7	10
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	20	6-7	15	3-3	5	9	13-7	12-7	11-5	12
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>19-7</b>	<b>7-0</b>	<b>14-5</b>	<b>3-5</b>	<b>4-7</b>	<b>8-4</b>	<b>13-1</b>	<b>9-7</b>	<b>9-6</b>	<b>9-7</b>
8—Moncton.....	19-9	6-7	15	3-6	4-6	10-2	13-5	10	10	10-2
9—Saint John.....	19-6	7-3	15	3-4	5-2	7-8	12-3	9-8	9-5	9-5
10—Fredericton.....	20-4	7-3	14-8	3-6	5	7-6	14-7	10-1	9-8	10-1
11—Bathurst.....	19	6-7	13	3-5	4	12	12	9	9	9
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>18-1</b>	<b>4-9</b>	<b>13-2</b>	<b>3-2</b>	<b>4-0</b>	<b>7-6</b>	<b>11-0</b>	<b>9-7</b>	<b>10-1</b>	<b>10-2</b>
12—Quebec.....	19-3	6-7	12-4	3-4	5-1	8-4	11-3	9-7	9-9	10-3
13—Three Rivers.....	20-2	4-4-7	14-1	3-4	4-4	7-4	11-2	9-9	11-2	10-6
14—Sherbrooke.....	18	5	12-2	3-2	5	7-4	11-6	9-8	10-1	10-2
15—Sorel.....	15-3	.....	14-7	2-7	5	7	10	10	10-4	10-5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17-5	.....	12-6	2-6	6	8-7	11-8	9-4	9-9	10-7
17—St. John's.....	16	4-4-7	13	3	4-5	6	10	10	10	10
18—Thetford Mines.....	19-8	4-3	13-4	3-2	5	5-5	11-7	10	9-7	10
19—Montreal.....	20-2	4-7-6	14-3	3-5	5	8-9	10-7	9-7	10-3	10-5
20—Hull.....	16-3	4-7-6	12-4	3-5	4-8	8-7	10-7	9	9	9-2
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>20-2</b>	<b>5-6</b>	<b>14-9</b>	<b>2-8</b>	<b>4-7</b>	<b>9-5</b>	<b>11-8</b>	<b>10-2</b>	<b>10-2</b>	<b>10-3</b>
21—Ottawa.....	21-4	5-3-7-3	15-7	3-6	5	10	10-9	9-8	10	10-3
22—Brockville.....	21-5	4-5-5-1	14	3-2	5	11-5	12-5	10	10	10
23—Kingston.....	15-3	5-3	14-2	3-1	4-6	8-8	11-7	9-3	9-2	9-4
24—Belleville.....	19-6	4-3	15-2	2-6	4-6	9-1	11-7	9-8	9-8	9-8
25—Peterborough.....	18	4-7	13-7	2-4	4	8-4	10-8	9-3	9-9	9-7
26—Oshawa.....	23-1	4-7-6-7	15	2-5	4-7	9-6	10-4	10-2	9-8	9-8
27—Orillia.....	20-7	4-6	14-6	2-6	4-4	9-8	12	10	10-1	10-1
28—Toronto.....	25	6-7-7-3	16-7	2-9	4-9	9-6	11	10-4	10-3	10-4
29—Niagara Falls.....	24-7	6-7	15-2	2-7	4-6	9-5	11-6	10-1	10-6	10-2
30—St. Catharines.....	18-4	4-7	14-5	2-7	4-3	9-6	11-6	9-5	9-8	9-7
31—Hamilton.....	24-5	5-3-6-7	14-5	2-4	4-4	9-7	11	9-8	10-4	10-4
32—Brantford.....	19-8	4-7-6-7	15-2	2-3	4-7	10	11	10	9-9	9-9
33—Galt.....	23-3	6	15-5	2-5	5	9-7	11-8	9-8	10	10-4
34—Guelph.....	20-4	4-7-5-3	14-1	2-4	4-9	9-9	11-1	10	10-2	10-2
35—Kitchener.....	18-6	6	14-7	2-3	4-7	9-9	12-1	10-1	10-5	10-3
36—Woodstock.....	20	4-5-3	15	2-2	4-7	9-6	12	10-6	11	11
37—Stratford.....	17-4	4-7-6	15	2-2	4-7	9-7	11-6	10	9-5	9-5
38—London.....	20	4-7-5-3	15-8	2-5	4-2	9-4	11-6	10-3	10	9-9
39—St. Thomas.....	19-5	4-7-5-3	16-6	2-4	4-3	9-3	12	11-3	10-6	10-8
40—Chatham.....	21-7	4-7-5-3	15	2-5	4-5	11	12-7	10-4	12-3	10-7
41—Windsor.....	16-5	6-7-7-3	14-5	2-4	4-1	8-5	12-2	9-8	10-7	10-2
42—Sarnia.....	21	5-3-6-7	15	2-3	4-7	9-6	13-5	11-2	11-5	9-5
43—Owen Sound.....	17-4	5-3-6	15	2-3	4-7	9-3	12-3	10-4	10	10-2
44—North Bay.....	15-6	5-3	15	3-5	5-2	10-2	12-8	10	9-7	9-7
45—Sudbury.....	18-9	6-6-7	13-7	3-3	4-8	7-9	15-4	9-9	10-2	10
46—Cobalt.....	20-3	6	12-5	3-3	.....	8-8	13-7	11-7	10-4	10-9
47—Timmins.....	21-2	6	15	3-7	5	9-5	12-2	11-6	10-9	13-1
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	20-1	4-5-3	18	3-4	5	8-8	10-8	10-5	10-1	10-7
49—Port Arthur.....	20-2	5-3	13-8	3	5	8-3	11	9-3	9-7	9-5
50—Port William.....	19-1	5-3	13-3	2-9	5-7	8-6	10-4	10	9-9	10-2
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>21-3</b>	<b>5-9</b>	<b>15-3</b>	<b>3-0</b>	<b>4-8</b>	<b>9-8</b>	<b>10-7</b>	<b>12-2</b>	<b>11-7</b>	<b>12-2</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	22-6	5-6-6	15-5	2-8	4-7	9-4	10	11-6	11-3	12
52—Brandon.....	20	5-3-6-2	15	3-1	4-8	10-2	11-4	12-7	12	12-3
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>23-0</b>	<b>6-1</b>	<b>16-5</b>	<b>2-8</b>	<b>4-4</b>	<b>9-0</b>	<b>11-6</b>	<b>13-4</b>	<b>12-9</b>	<b>13-1</b>
53—Regina.....	23-7	4-6-7	.....	2-8	5	9-8	12-7	13-4	13-3	12-9
54—Prince Albert.....	23-3	5-6	.....	2-8	4	7-7	12-2	14	14	14-5
55—Saskatoon.....	21	6-7	15	2-9	4-7	8-5	10-5	12-6	11-6	11-7
56—Moose Jaw.....	23-8	6-7	18	2-6	4	9-8	11-1	13-7	12-6	13-4
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>23-4</b>	<b>6-1</b>	<b>14-9</b>	<b>2-8</b>	<b>4-7</b>	<b>7-7</b>	<b>9-9</b>	<b>12-9</b>	<b>13-0</b>	<b>13-8</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	25-9	5-7-6-3	15	3	4-8	6-2	9-5	13	13-7	14-9
58—Drumheller.....	23-3	5-4	14	2-8	3-7	7-3	9-1	13-7	13-9	14-6
59—Edmonton.....	20-5	6-7	15-1	2-8	4-7	7-2	9	12-5	12-4	12-8
60—Calgary.....	23-1	5-6-7	15-6	2-8	5-5	9-2	10-5	12-5	12-1	13-5
61—Lethbridge.....	24-2	6-7	.....	2-8	4-7	8-6	11-2	13	13	13-2
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>23-7</b>	<b>7-2</b>	<b>15-1</b>	<b>3-2</b>	<b>4-9</b>	<b>6-3</b>	<b>7-1</b>	<b>11-9</b>	<b>11-9</b>	<b>12-7</b>
62—Fernie.....	24-1	7-1	15	2-7	4-5	7-8	7-7	13	13-1	15
63—Nelson.....	24-3	8-3	17-5	3-2	5	7-4	8-2	11-6	12-8	13-1
64—Trail.....	21	6-3	14-5	3-2	4-7	5	6-7	10	12-7	11-7
65—New Westminster.....	22-1	6-2-7	21	3-4	4-9	5-9	6-5	12-1	12-1	12-9
66—Vancouver.....	22-2	6-2-7	19-6	3-2	5-3	6-7	7-2	11-5	10-9	12-1
67—Victoria.....	22-6	7-5	20	3-1	5	6	6-4	10-8	10-2	11-4
68—Nanaimo.....	28-7	7-5-8	17-5	3-1	.....	6-2	8	12-7	11-9	13-1
69—Prince Rupert.....	23-7	6-3-8-3	20	3-5	5	5-5	6	13-7	11-2	12-2

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c, 6c, and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1932

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 s, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4.2	7.9	.637	14.8	32.4	15.8	11.2	18.0	17.1	59.4	21.6	53.0	39.9
4.3	7.8	.684	14.8		14.4	11.2	17.1	16.1	60.0	20.1	54.0	36.8
4	8.2	.705	15.9	35	14	11.1	17.5	15.3		20.4		35
4.4	8.2	.595	13		13.7	15	17	15	65	18	55	37
4.5	7.5	.647	15		18	10	16	15		22.5		
4.6	7.2	.619	15			10.4	17.6	18.7	55	21.2		37
4.5	8	.815	15			10	17	17				
4.4	7.6	.725	15		11.7	10.5	17.2	15.7	60	18.5	53	38.3
4.3	8.2	.425	10.5			13.7	15.7	15.3	49	21.5		39.5
3.6	7.8	.475	11.9		15.0	11.4	15.7	15.4	55.0	19.6	51.3	36.3
4.1	8.4	.49	12.1				16.5	16.3	50	21	52.5	
3.7	7.1	.461	11.6		15	11.5	15.2	15.3	60	19.5	47	35
4	7.6	.50	11.3	39	13.9	11.3	15.9	14.6		17.8	54.5	39
4.5		.45	12.5				15			20		35
3.7	7.9	.596	13.5	37.5	14.1	11.2	17.9	15.9	58.8	21.4	55.6	38.1
3.6	6.8	.471	12.3	31.2		13.7	13.1	16.3		21	54.5	37.7
4	8.8	.524	12.3		13.2	12.5	18.4	16.6	70	20.8		37.6
2.8	7.8	.569	12.7	45	13.8	11.1	18.9	16.1	50	21.7		37.7
4.3	8.7	.57	13	40	13.2	10	16.7	12		23.7		40
3.9	6.7	.603	12.8	40	15.3	11	16	14.5	50	20.8		38.8
3.7	8.8	.59	14	35	12.7	9.1	18	17.5		17.5		36.5
3.2	7.7	.738	14.6		15	11.7	17.5	15.5	65	23.3		40
4.1	7.6	.645	14.2	32	13.8	10.6	18.7	16.2		22	56.3	37.6
3.9	8	.653	15.2	39	16	11.7	17.4	18.8		21.9	56	36.6
3.9	8.3	.554	12.7	29.9	14.1	11.7	17.8	17.3	61.2	21.3	53.6	37.0
3.8	8.3	.716	15.8	36	13.3	12	18.2	16.8	69.5	22	53.3	37.4
5	10	.75	14			11.5	18	15		20	60	39
3.9	7.9	.682	14.6	45	13	11.4	17.7	17.3	62.5	19.4	55	37.7
3.8	8.6	.641	14.2			12.6	17.3	16.7	65	19.2	59	34.8
3.5	7.9	.486	9.9		12.5	12.2	18.2	17.1	59.7	18.8	54.6	35
4.1	8.2	.416	9.9	20		11	17.5	18.3	65	21.6	62	37.2
4.5	7.9	.437	10.4	20		11.7	19.1	18		23.6	56	36.1
4.6	7.6	.458	10.3	25.8		11.1	17.5	17.5	58.5	20.5	56.6	34.8
4.1	6.7	.535	11.9	22.5		10.7	19	17.3		21.6	55	38.2
4.4	7.9	.457	11			11.4	19.2	17.8	61	20	51.5	37.3
4.6	7.6	.426	11.2	45		11.2	16.5	16.2	61.7	19.2	60.3	37.3
3.7	7.8	.41	9.2			11.6	17.2	16.3		19.1	55	35.4
3.8	8.4	.427	10.1	20		10.5	17.8	16.8		18.2	50	35.4
4.6	7.1	.434	10.6	28		10.5	17.5	17.6		18.6	57	36.1
3.6	7.3	.379	10	20		10.8	16.4	17.3		20.7	60	34.2
3.1	7.5	.43	10			11.9	16.2	15.2		24.3		35
3.9	7.8	.375	9.6	35		12.5	17.6	16.7	61	21.6	53	37.3
3.7	9.2	.493	11.2	25		11	16.6	16.1		20.1		35.3
3.6	8	.50	11.2			11.1	17.4	17.2	55	22		36.5
2.5	10	.538	11.7	38		12.7	17	17.5		22.2	47	35
2.6	9.1	.619	12	25		10	17.6	16		20.6		37.4
4.6		.438	11			10	15.5	18.2		25		34.7
4.1	7.2	.41	9.6			10.3	17.3	16		22.7		35.7
4.5	8.6	.67	18.7	27.5		12.7	18.2	17	64	20.7	54	41
3.8	8.7	.661	15			11.9	19	20	62.2	24.4	55	38
5	9.6	.687	21.2			12.5	19.5	17.5	66.2	20.2	42.5	40.5
4.1	9	1.13	20	50		11.7	19	19	65	24.5	50.7	42
4	9.5	.571	13.1		12.5	10	19.5	18	63.3	21.7	49	38.7
3.4	8.1	.744	19.1	35		10.9	17.6	18.5	49.9	22.9	43.3	38.7
3.5	7.9	.703	15.3	20		10.4	17.9	18.2	51.2	22.4	45.8	38.8
4.8	8.3	.501	11.5		15.5	11.3	20.0	18.0	50.0	23.0	48.9	41.6
4.8	8	.454	11.7		16.5	11.2	19.4	17.2	55.1	22.7	46.7	41.4
4.7	8.5	.547	11.3		14.5	11.3	20.5	18.8	56.8	23.2	51	41.8
4.9	8.1	.776	17.8		18.6	11.0	20.4	19.7	58.9	24.1	52.5	46.6
5.4	6.8	.85	19.7		20	11.5	21.3	17.7	60	23	56.3	46
4.6	8.7	.70	15			19.7	10	22.2	62.2	25.7	52.2	49.7
4.5	7.9	.714	15.4		16.2	10.2	18.7	18.7	53.2	24	50.5	45
5	8.8	.838	21			12.4	19.3	20.6	60	23.8	51	45.6
4.7	7.3	.667	17.4		15.9	10.4	19.8	18.4	58.7	22.8	53.3	48.3
5.3	6.9	.772	17.5		18	11	19.8	19.7	64.8	24	61.2	45.7
4.5	8.1	.821	20		15.5	10	19.5	18.2	57.5	22.9	53.3	52
4.9	6.5	.399	11.4		15.9	10.7	19.2	18.4	58.2	22.6	49.1	47.3
4.8	7.2	.798	23		15	9.1	19.5	17.6	53	22.1	50.2	47.7
4.1	7.6	.547	15		15	11.2	21	18.2	60	22.5	52.5	48.7
5.6	6.7	1.014	23.4		20.0	9.7	18.6	16.8	59.5	22.6	52.1	46.4
6	7	.98	23.3		15	12.4	19.5	18.9	61.7	25	60	50
5.4	8.8	1.12	27.5		21	10.3	20	16.6	64.2	23.7	54.2	50
5.5	7.5	1.06	25		20	9	19	18	62.5	23.5	47.5	46
5.1	5.5	.837	18.7		25	8.5	18	14.6	53.7	24	47.5	43.7
5.3	5.7	.88	18.3		16	8.2	17.8	14.9	60.3	20.6	48.9	41.6
5.2	6.8	1.04	22.2		19.5	9.4	18.3	14.8	54.7	21.3	45.5	44.9
7	5.3	.891	22.5			10.5	17.6	18.1	61.3	24.3	63	47.5
5	7.1	1.30	30		23.5	9.1	18.5	18.7	57.5	18.7	50	47.5



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	5.9	5.7	42.6	45.6	25.4	15.1	2.9	47.5	52.5	11.8	5.5	15.516
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	5.9	5.7	45.9	41.9	25.5	12.6	2.9		34.9	12.3	5.5	
1—Sydney.....	5.7	5.6	40.7	39.6	23.8	16	3.1			12.4	5.2	
2—New Glasgow.....	6	5.7	44	40.7	26	13	2.9		35.7	13.7	6	
3—Amherst.....	6	6	60	50		11	2.5			11	5.5	
4—Halifax.....	5.7	5.4	46	35.7	25	13.4	2.8			12.8	5.7	14.00
5—Windsor.....	5.5	5.5		42.5	10					12	5	
6—Truro.....	6.7	5.8	39	43	24.7	12.3	3	50	34	12	5.5	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6	5.3	53.3	34.7	26.5	16.5	4	53.3	42.7	14	5.7	15.40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	5.6	5.4	46.5	41.3	24.7	12.3	2.9	51.5	38.8	12.0	5.2	16.000
8—Moncton.....	6	5.6	48.3	50	25	13	3	60	39.3	13.2	5.5	15.50g-16.00
9—Saint John.....	5.4	5.4	41	37.6	23	11.5	2.9	47.5	42.7	10.8	4.8	14.25
10—Fredericton.....	5.9	5.7	48.5	42.7	25.6	11.7	2.9	47	38	12	5.3	17.00
11—Bathurst.....	5	5	48	35	25	13	2.9		35	12	5	17.00
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	5.3	5.1	44.2	46.5	24.8	13.8	2.9	48.2	53.3	10.6	4.9	15.053
12—Quebec.....	5.4	5.2	46.5	51.4	25.6	16.1	3.3	46.7	52.8	10.2	5	14.50
13—Three Rivers.....	5.5	5.3	46.2	46.9	25	14	3.1	47.5	50	10.7	4.9	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.2	5	39.8	45	24.5	12.8	2.7	54	53.7	11.1	4.7	15.85-16.10
15—Sorel.....	6	5.5	45	48.7	25	11.7	2.3	40	60	10	5.3	14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.3	5.2	45.6	54	25.7	13.2	2.9	48.3	53.7	11.5	4.8	14.50-14.75
17—St. John's.....	5	5		40	24.5	12.5	2.9	50	55	10	4.5	14.50
18—Thetford Mines.....	5.5	5.1	40	44	25	14	3	42.5	46.2	11.3	5.2	17.00-17.50
19—Montreal.....	5.1	5	47.4	49.6	24.4	14.9	2.7	51.8	54.7	10.4	4.9	14.50-14.75
20—Hull.....	5.1	5	43	38.6	23.7	15.1	2.9	52.8	53.7	10.6	5	15.50
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	6.0	5.8	44.6	49.1	24.8	13.7	2.7	45.1	53.6	10.9	5.3	15.313
21—Ottawa.....	5.4	5.2	48.6	48.6	25.2	14.6	2.5	57.7	60	10.9	5.4	14.75-15.25
22—Brockville.....	6.5	5.5	49	55	25	13	2.4	50	50	11	5	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.2	5.1	39.1	47.1	24.9	12	2.6	43.1	48.6	11.1	5.2	15.00
24—Belleville.....	5.7	5.6	50.1	48.9	24.3	13.8	2.8	47	62.5	11.3	5.7	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	5.5	5.3	44	41.4	24.2	15	3.1	45.7	50	10	5.1	14.25-14.50
26—Oshawa.....	6.1	6	43.8	57.8	27.7	11.4	2.8	50	52.8	11	5.5	14.50
27—Orillia.....	5.9	5.8	50	47.3	23.5	13.2	2.6	46.1	51.7	11	5	15.00
28—Toronto.....	5.9	5.8	48.1	50.8	23.8	12.3	2.6	45.9	53.6	10	5.3	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5.8	5.6	43.7	57.7	24.7	14.2	2.7	49.2	60	10.3	5	13.00g
30—St. Catharines.....	5.6	5.8	48.5	48.4	24	13.6	2.6	46.4	46.2	10.8	5.3	13.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.6	5.6	44.6	54.8	25	11.2	2.6	41.4	50	9.8	5.8	14.00
32—Brantford.....	5.7	5.7	48.5	47.2	24.7	12.8	2.8	41.9	57.5	10.3	5.6	14.50
33—Galt.....	5.0	5.7	48	47.2	23.7	13.1	2.7	48.3	57.0	10.3	6	14.25-14.50
34—Guelph.....	5.7	5.6	41.4	44.1	23.5	11.9	3	45.5	50	10	5	14.25-15.00
35—Kitchener.....	5.7	5.7	35.8	46.8	24.4	11.4	2.6	39.4	42.8	10.2	5.1	15.00
36—Woodstock.....	6.2	5.7	46.5	44.5	24.7	12.2	2.6	38	46.3	10.7	5.5	14.00
37—Stratford.....	6.1	5.8	42.8	44.9	24.7	13.3	2.9	42.4	53.2	11.2	5.6	14.00
38—London.....	6	6	47.1	47	23.5	13.4	2.9	42.9	57.5	10	5.1	15.00-15.25
39—St. Thomas.....	6	5.8	46.5	49.1	24.1	12.9	2.8	43.9	53.3	11.1	6	15.00
40—Chatham.....	6.3	6	45.5	48.7	25.2	15	2.9	46.2	60	10	5.2	16.00
41—Windsor.....	5.7	5.5	38.1	43.7	24.4	14	2.7	46.9	53.3	10	5.4	16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	6	5.9	48.2	48.3	24.5	14	2.7	40		10.2	5	16.50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.3	6	50	50	21	11.7	2.6	38.3	60	10.3	5	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	6.5	6.3	53	56	27	15.7	2.7	56.7	60	13.5	5.5	18.00
45—Sudbury.....	6.1	6	36.7	49.6	25.4	16.7	3.1	47.5	60	12.5	5	17.25-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	6.6	6.1	46.2	46.2	28.2	15.7	2.8	40	55	12.5	5	18.50
47—Timmins.....	6.5	6.4	34	48.8	25	16.7	2.6	42.3	43	12.7	5.4	17.50-18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6	6	42	52.2	25	16.2	2.6	44.5	49		5.2	15.50
49—Port Arthur.....	5.9	5.7	33.7	49.4	25.6	15.6	2.7	43.3	55	11.2	4.9	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	6.5	6.3	43	50	27.5	14.4	2.8	43.6	56.7	12.5	6.3	16.75-17.00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	6.2	6.2	36.1	43.6	26.2	14.6	2.9	49.2		12.9	6.5	20.500
51—Winnipeg.....	6.2	6.4	32.1	45.2	25.6	14.2	2.9	53.3		12.2	7	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6.1	6	40	42	26.7	15	2.9	45	55	13.5	6	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	6.2	6.2	35.4	44.6	26.9	19.5	3.1	48.8	57.5	14.9	6.8	
53—Regina.....	6.1	6.3	36.7	40	25.7	18.3a	3.1	50		15	6.7	
54—Prince Albert.....	6.5	6.5	33.3	48.7	29.5	18.3a	3.3	53.7	60	15	7.5	
55—Saskatoon.....	6.3	6.2	33.7	44.1	26	20a	3	41.3	55	14.7	6	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6	5.7	37.8	45.7	26.4	21.2a	3.1	50		15	6.8	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	6.3	6.2	34.9	42.5	26.5	17.0	3.4	44.7	57.5	14.1	5.8	
57—Medicine Hat.....	6.3	6.2	35.2	39.8	28.2	20a	3.1	41.7	60	12.7	5.5	g
58—Drumheller.....	6.9	6.6	30	39.2	25	20a	3.7	43	56.7	15	6	
59—Edmonton.....	6.3	6.1	39.7	46.5	25.8	15.7a	3.3	45.5	51.5	13.4	6.3	
60—Calgary.....	5.9	6	35.2	41.6	26	14.2a	3.4	46.7	62.5	14.5	6.4	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.2	6.1	34.6	45.5	27.5	15a	3.6	46.7	56.7	14.7	4.7	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	5.8	5.5	38.6	41.1	26.8	21.9	3.3	54.7	55.5	12.4	5.5	
62—Fernie.....	7	6.3	43.7	47.5	26.2	25a	3.2	50		13.7	6	
63—Nelson.....	6.2	5.9	41.7	47.5	27.5	22.5a	4	60	57.5	14.7	5.6	
64—Trail.....	5.8	5.6	31.5	40	25	25a	3.3	62.5	50	11	7	
65—New Westminster.....	5.2	5.1	39.2	36.2	28	18.7a	2.6	63.3	55	12.4	5	
66—Vancouver.....	5.2	5	37.4	38.7	25.9	18a	2.9	49.6	60	12	5.3	
67—Victoria.....	5.8	5.1	37.9	38.1	26.8	21.7a	2.8	47.5	55.7	11.8	5.2	
68—Nanaimo.....	5.7	5.5	40	40.7	27.1	21.7a	4.5		50	10	5.2	
69—Prince Rupert.....	5.7	5.2	37.5	40	27.5	22.5a	3.1	50	60	11.2	4.5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$30. p. Mining company houses less than rooms \$20, others \$40 and up.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1932

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Rent			
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove length), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove length), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord			Matches, parlour per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 9-558	\$ 12-280	\$ 10-889	\$ 13-345	\$ 7-906	\$ 9-872	\$ 8-154	c	27-7	c. 9	\$ 25-409	\$ 19-455	
8-863	11-817	8-333	10-000	5-900	7-300	5-600	30-1	10-0	10-0	24-333	16-333	
7-00-7-25	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	29-7	10-2	10-2	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	1
7-25-7-35	11-00	6-00	10-00	5-00	8-00	5-00	30-7	10	10	20-00	10-00-12-00	2
8-00-9-00	12-50	7-00	8-00	6-50	6-50	5-00	29	10	10	15-00-18-00	10-00	3
9-00-11-00	12-00	13-00	14-00	6-50	7-00	6-50	31	9-8	9-8	30-00-45-00	20-00-30-00	4
10-00-12-00	13-50	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	6-50	30	10	10	25-00	20-00	5
8-00-10-50	12-50	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	5-00	30	9-7	9-7	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	6
10-50	12-75	9-00	10-50	7-00	8-25	8-25	28-7	10	10	21-00-26-00	10-00-18-00	7
10-781	13-333	7-500	9-000	5-250	7-250	6-550	28-4	9-3	9-3	25-125	19-250	
10-50-12-50g	13-00g	8-00g	9-00g	6-00g	7-00g	6-00g	31-2g	10	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	8
11-00-12-25	13-00-14-00	8-00-10-00	10-00-12-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	29-5	9-4	9-4	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	9
8-00-12-00	13-50	6-00	7-00	4-00	7-00	4-80-6-40	27-9	9-7	9-7	25-00	18-00	10
10-00	12-375	7-00	9-00	4-00	6-00	8-542	25-8	9-7	9-7	18-00	15-00	11
8-875	12-375	12-286	12-361	9-667	10-219	8-542	25-4	9-7	9-7	22-167	13-875	
9-00	11-00	14-667c	14-667c	12-00	12-00	9-00c	21-6	9-9	9-9	27-00-35-00	18-00-22-00	12
8-00	11-00	15-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	7-00	29-6	10	10	18-00-25-00	10-00-18-00	13
9-00	13-00	9-00	11-00	7-00	9-00	9-00	26	9-5	9-5	20-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	14
9-00	12-50	12-00	13-333	9-333	13-333c	7-00-10-667	25	10	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15
7-25-7-50	12-50	14-667c	16-00c	10-667c	13-333c	7-00-10-667	24-3	10	10	18-00-24-00	11-00-15-00	16
8-00	12-00	10-00	11-00	8-00	9-00	9-00c	22-5	9-1	9-1	20-00-28-00	12-00-18-00	17
11-00	14-00	5-55c	5-55c	3-75c	3-75c	3-00c	28-7	10	10	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	18
9-50	12-00	15-00	16-00	12-00	13-00	15-00c	26-3	9-6	9-6	18-00-53-00	15-00-18-00	19
9-00	13-50	9-00	10-00	7-00	7-00	7-00c	25	9-6	9-6	22-00-30-00	14-00-22-00	20
10-204	11-423	12-056	15-130	8-819	11-250	10-367	25-9	9-6	9-6	26-036	18-724	
9-25	12-50-13-50	11-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	25	9-4	9-4	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	21
9-25	11-00	18-00c	18-00c	15-00c	15-00c	15-00c	25	9-1	9-1	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22
7-50-8-00	12-50-13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	14-00-15-00	26-8	9-6	9-6	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	23
11-00	11-50	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	8-00-9-00	26-1	9-7	9-7	22-00-28-00	15-00-22-00	24
9-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	6-00	25	8-7	8-7	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	25
10-00	11-00	14-00	15-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	25-5	9-7	9-7	12-00-20-00	7-00-12-00	26
9-75	12-00	10-00	11-50	8-00	9-50	7-75c	25-4	10	10	20-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	27
10-50	11-00	14-00	18-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	28	9-7	9-7	23-00-33-00	17-00-23-00	28
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	23-7g	9-4	9-4	22-00-27-00	17-00-22-00	29
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22g	9-4	9-4	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	30
9-00	11-00	16-50	17-00	12-50	13-00	13-00	27-5	9-6	9-6	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	31
11-50	11-50	17-00	17-00	13-00	13-00	8-348	24-3	10	10	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	32
9-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	23	9-7	9-7	25-00	16-00-20-00	33
9-50	9-00-11-50	14-00	15-50	10-00	11-50	11-50	24-6	9-9	9-9	20-00-35-00	15-00-20-00	34
10-00	10-00-11-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	14-00	23-6	9-6	9-6	25-00-33-00	18-00-25-00	35
10-00-11-00	10-00-11-50	12-00	15-00	9-00	9-00-10-50	17-00	21-3	8-9	8-9	25-00-30-00	18-00-24-00	36
10-00-11-00	11-00	16-00	18-00	14-00	14-00	17-00	23-7	9-7	9-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	37
9-00-11-00	10-50-11-50	18-00	18-00	12-00	12-00	10-50	22-8	9-8	9-8	25-00-35-00	17-00-25-00	38
11-50	9-50-12-00	16-00-20-00	16-00-20-00	12-00	12-00	12-00	22-2	9-8	9-8	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	39
10-00	9-00-10-50	17-00c	17-00c	14-00c	14-00c	7-50-10-50c	23-5	9-6	9-6	22-00-28-00	20-00-22-00	40
8-50g	11-50g	c & g 18-00	c & g 18-00	c & g 14-00	c & g 14-00	c & g 10-00	g	9-5	9-5	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	41
9-00	12-50	22-00c	22-00c	9-00	9-00	9-00	28-3	9-3	9-3	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	42
8-00	10-00	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	22-3	10	10	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00	43
13-00	10-00	12-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	32-5	9-3	9-3	25-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	44
9-00-14-00	13-00	15-00c	15-00c	12-00c	12-00c	12-75c	29-5	10	10	22-00	14-00	45
15-00	14-50-15-00	13-50	13-50	9-00-12-00c	9-00-12-00c	9-00-12-00c	33-3	10	10	22-00	14-00	46
8-00-11-00	9-50	8-00	12-00	5-00-5-50	7-50-10-50	9-25	35	9-3	9-3	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	47
9-50-13-00	10-00-13-00	7-00	c-8-50	6-50	7-50	6-00c	27	9-6	9-6	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	48
9-00-12-50	12-50	7-50	8-50	6-50	7-50	7-50	26-9	9-6	9-6	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	49
11-125	15-000	8-375	8-375	7-500	7-500	6-500	27-2	9-6	9-6	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	50
10-00-10-50	14-50-15-50	4-50-7-00	4-50-7-00	5-50-8-50	5-50-8-50	6-00c	24-8	10-0	10-0	27-00-40-00	17-00-27-00	51
10-00-10-50	14-00-16-20	6-00-8-00	6-00-8-00	7-00-9-00	7-00-9-00	6-00c	24-5	10	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	52
8-844	17-713	5-875	5-875	9-813	9-813	11-167	30-0	10-4	10-4	29-250	19-750	
9-75-12-25f	14-00-16-20	3-25-5-25	3-25-5-25	7-00-12-00	7-00-12-00	11-00-13-00	30	9	9	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	53
8-00-10-00f	19-00	4-75-6-75	4-75-6-75	8-00-12-00	8-00-12-00	8-00	30	10-5	10-5	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	54
7-50-9-00f	18-50	7-50	7-50	8-00-12-00	8-00-12-00	8-00	29-8	10-5	10-5	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	55
5-25-9-00f	18-25	c 14-00	c 14-00	c 14-00	c 14-00	13-00	30	11-7	11-7	22-00-32-00	13-00-20-00	56
6-031	11-440	6-000	6-000	7-000	7-000	4-458	30-9	10-1	10-1	26-875	19-125	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	33-7g	9-1	9-1	23-00-27-00	18-00-20-00	57
6-00f	11-440	6-00	6-00	7-00	7-00	4-50	30	10	10	25-00-32-00	18-00-25-00	58
5-00-6-00f	11-440	6-00	6-00	7-00	7-00	4-50	30	10-8	10-8	25-00-32-00	18-00-25-00	59
7-50-8-00f	11-440	6-00g	6-00g	7-00g	7-00g	4-00g	30	9-4	9-4	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	60
4-00-5-75f	11-440	6-00	6-00	7-00	7-00	4-00	30	11	11	28-00	16-00	61
9-666	11-440	6-650	6-650	9-178	9-178	4-949	33-2	11-5	11-5	24-438	18-250	
6-25-7-50	11-440	12-00	12-00	16-00c	16-00c	4-20c	38-7	12-5	12-5	20-00	18-00	62
9-00-11-00	11-70	7-00-8-50	7-00-8-50	9-00	9-00	5-625c	40	12-5	12-5	22-00-28-00	16-00-20-00	63
8-50-10-50	13-50	7-00	7-00	9-00	9-00	6-50c	40	12-5	12-5	24-00-30-00	17-50-24-00	64
9-50-10-50	11-50	5-75	5-75	7-00	7-00	4-25	29-7	11-3	11-3	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	65
9-50-10-50	11-50	5-75	5-75	7-00	7-00	4-50	29-5	10	10	23-50	20-00	66
9-75-10-75	9-00	6-50	6-50	8-42c	8-42c	4-77c	31	11-7	11-7	20-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	67
7-70-8-20s	9-00	5-00	5-00	9-00-13-00	9-00-13-00	4-80	33-3	12-5	12-5	20-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	68
12-00-13-50	9-00	8-00-12-00	8-00-12-00	9-00-13-00	9-00-13-00	4-80	30	12-5	12-5	30-00-35-00	18-00-22-50	69

f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. m. Houses with conveniences not  
r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$20-\$30. s. Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1925	June 1926	June 1927	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	June 1931	May 1932	June 1932
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.6	100.1	98.7	96.9	93.4	87.7	71.9	67.7	66.6
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	100.6	104.7	96.4	84.8	83.0	57.9	56.7	54.3
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.3	100.8	98.8	105.8	107.7	97.0	70.5	58.1	57.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	112.5	97.7	92.5	93.9	91.6	82.1	74.6	70.3	69.3
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.1	97.9	99.1	94.0	89.1	80.3	73.4	72.1
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	104.5	100.0	96.6	92.7	93.8	91.2	87.4	86.5	86.6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.9	98.7	90.4	92.3	98.7	77.8	62.1	57.2	56.6
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	100.3	99.0	94.1	91.3	93.0	90.5	84.8	85.9	86.0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.6	100.0	98.5	95.2	95.6	93.0	86.7	83.2	82.6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.2	100.6	95.4	95.4	93.4	89.5	75.7	71.5	71.0
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.7	99.6	100.5	98.9	96.7	94.2	68.9	60.6	59.7
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	96.5	101.2	92.0	93.1	91.2	86.4	80.2	78.7	78.6
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	104.9	100.4	100.7	98.8	93.5	85.0	68.0	64.7	63.2
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	99.2	96.9	97.4	92.4	94.0	91.4	89.1	88.2	88.1
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	105.5	100.8	101.1	99.5	93.4	84.3	65.7	62.1	60.4
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.9	99.5	95.5	96.5	98.6	92.2	82.8	78.0	76.9
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	106.2	101.1	102.3	100.2	92.2	82.5	61.9	58.6	56.7
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.3	100.0	102.5	95.2	84.2	80.4	58.5	56.5	54.3
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.6	98.9	97.0	102.6	103.5	92.8	70.8	58.9	58.5
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.4	98.8	107.0	102.5	93.1	86.1	56.0	49.9	47.6
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	99.4	100.4	95.7	102.8	94.8	72.7	66.9	64.6
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.2	97.8	98.9	93.9	89.0	80.2	73.5	72.1
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.6	99.6	93.6	90.8	93.0	87.8	80.2	81.1	81.1
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	100.8	99.2	102.2	98.3	92.9	84.6	61.3	55.4	53.9
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.8	100.1	96.3	95.3	91.1	87.2	74.1	70.8	69.9

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 820)

included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each since January, 1910. The quantities of each

commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetables is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according

to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to permit the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1921, quarterly from 1922 to 1930 and monthly since January, 1931. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1931. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1930 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices, which had declined during the first five months of the year, showed a slight upward movement in June, sirloin steak being up in the average from 24.8 cents per pound in May to 25.5 cents in June; round steak from 20.1 cents per pound in May to 20.6 cents in June; and rib roast from 18.6 cents per pound in May to 19 cents in June. Corresponding prices in June, 1931, were 28.9 cents per pound for sirloin steak, 24.1 cents for round steak and 22.2 cents for rib roast. Shoulder roast of veal was down in the average from 13.5 cents per pound in May to 13.3 cents in June. Mutton was also lower averaging 22.1 cents per pound in June as compared with 22.5 cents in May. The price of bacon was lower in most localities, averaging 16.8 cents per pound as compared with 17.2 cents in May. Lard was slightly lower at an average price of 11.3 cents per pound as compared with 11.5 cents the previous month and 15.2 cents in June, 1931.



CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1932\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June, 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

Egg prices showed a slight decline, fresh averaging 19.2 cents per dozen in June as compared with 19.5 cents in May. The price in June, 1931, was 23.8 cents per dozen. The price of milk was down in the average from 9.9 cents per quart in May to 9.7 cents in June, which is 1 cent per quart lower than the price a year ago. Decreases during the month were reported from New Glasgow, Amherst, St. John's, Thetford Mines, Niagara Falls and Lethbridge. Both dairy and creamery butter were lower in most localities, the former being down from an average of 21.4 cents per pound in May to 19.5 cents in June, and the latter from 24.5 cents per pound in May to 22.6 cents in June. Corresponding prices in June, 1931, were 23.7 cents per pound for dairy butter and 27.6 cents for creamery. Cheese was also lower, averaging 20.7 cents per pound in June, as compared with 21 cents in May.

Bread prices showed the first decline since the beginning of the year, averaging 5.9 cents per pound in June as compared with 6 cents previously. Onions were generally higher, the price being up in the average from 6.6 cents per pound in May to 7.9 cents in June. Potatoes were slightly lower at an average price of 64 cents per ninety pounds as compared with 65 cents in May and \$1.01 in June, 1931. Prunes were up from an average of 10.8 cents per pound in May to 11.2 cents in June. Coffee was again slightly lower, averaging 42.6 cents per pound as compared with 43 cents in May and 49.2 cents in June, 1931. Anthracite coal was down in the average from \$15.62 per ton in May to \$15.52 in June. Decreases were reported from Halifax, Quebec, Hull, Ottawa and Woodstock. Decreases in rent occurred in several localities.

## Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The prices of grains, for the most part, moved to lower levels during June. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was down in the average from 62.9 cents per bushel in May to 55.1 cents in June, which is the lowest average reached since September, 1931. The high price for the month was 61.2 cents per bushel reached at the beginning and the low 53.1 cents at the end. The decline was said to be due to favourable weather conditions for the European crop and to the lack of export demand. In coarse grains western barley was

down from an average price of 40·3 cents per bushel in May to 37·8 cents in June, flax from 83·8 cents per bushel to 71·7 cents, oats from 35·5 cents per bushel to 33·8 cents and rye from 41·2 cents per bushel to 33·8 cents. The price of flour at Toronto was down from \$5.10 per barrel to \$4.90, while oatmeal and rolled oats were also lower, the former declining from \$2.92 per ninety-eight pound bag to \$2.81 and the latter from \$2.65 per ninety pound bag to \$2.55. Raw sugar at New York advanced from an average price of 65·3 cents per cwt. to 86·8 cents (Canadian funds), while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.28 per hundred pounds. Coffee prices at Toronto were  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound higher at 18 cents. Ceylon rubber at New York was down from an average price of 3·5 cents per pound to 3·1 cents (Canadian funds). In live stock choice steers at Toronto advanced from \$5.84 per hundred pounds to \$6.16 and at Winnipeg from \$5.15 per hundred pounds to \$5.27. Veal calves at Toronto were down from \$5.29 per hundred pounds to \$5.13 while bacon hogs advanced from \$4.51 per hundred pounds to \$4.58 and at Winnipeg from \$3.67 per hundred pounds to \$3.87. Lambs at Toronto declined from \$10.53 per hundred pounds to \$8.07 and at Winnipeg from \$7.38 per hundred pounds to

\$6.48. Creamery butter prices at Montreal were down from 19·7 cents per pound to 19·1 cents and at Toronto from 20·1 cents per pound to 19·3 cents. Stocks of this commodity in storage showed a substantial increase in June over May but were still about 50 per cent lower than a year ago. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 20·9 cents per dozen to 24·1 cents and at Toronto from 18·5 cents per dozen to 20·4 cents. Production was said to have fallen off during the month and storage holdings were smaller than for some years at this season. Raw cotton at New York averaged 7·2 cents per pound as compared with 7·6 cents the previous month. The price of raw wool was 1 cent per pound lower at 9 cents. In lumber Canadian white pine was \$1 per thousand board feet lower at \$38 and spruce scantlings declined from \$11.50 per thousand board feet to \$10. Galvanized steel sheets were down from \$3.65 per hundred pounds to \$3.55, while steel tank plates advanced from \$1.80 per hundred pounds to \$1.85 (Canadian funds). In non-ferrous metals copper was down from \$6.97 per hundred pounds to \$6.79, tin from 28 cents per pound to 27 cents, while silver was slightly higher at 31·5 cents per ounce.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 124=100, was 60.6 for May, a fall of 1.6 per cent for the month. Of the ten sub-groups, two only showed advances. These were meat and fish and metals and minerals (other than iron and steel and coal). All other groups were included in the general decline.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 80.2 at the end of May, a fall of 2.8 per cent for the month. Of the six sub-groups, only animal food advanced. All other groups were lower, including a fall of 7·8 per cent in textiles and 4·4 per cent in vegetable food.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 142 at June 1, a decline of 0·7 per cent for the month due to lower prices for food and clothing.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis), was 85 for May, which is 1.2 per cent lower than for April. Foods were slightly higher for the month due to higher prices for vegetable and animal foods. Industrial materials were lower, showing declines in all groups.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 97.2 for May, a decline of 1.2 per cent for the month. There was a slight advance in iron, but the other fifteen groups were all lower for the month, the greatest decline being one of 7.8 per cent in hides and leather.

(Continued on page 839)





INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	Danzig		Denmark		Estonia		Finland		France		Germany		Great Britain		Greece		Hungary		Irish Free State	
		Cost of Living	July, 1914	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods, 21 towns	Cost of living, 21 towns	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods, Buda-pest	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living
1913—	Base period																				
	1913—July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1914—July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1915—July	128	116	128	116	128	116	128	116	128	116	128	116	128	116	128	116	128	116	128	116
	1916—July	146	136	146	136	146	136	146	136	146	136	146	136	146	136	146	136	146	136	146	136
	1917—July	166	155	166	155	166	155	166	155	166	155	166	155	166	155	166	155	166	155	166	155
	1918—July	187	182	187	182	187	182	187	182	187	182	187	182	187	182	187	182	187	182	187	182
	1919—July	212	211	212	211	212	211	212	211	212	211	212	211	212	211	212	211	212	211	212	211
	1920—July	236	232	236	232	236	232	236	232	236	232	236	232	236	232	236	232	236	232	236	232
	1921—July	260	257	260	257	260	257	260	257	260	257	260	257	260	257	260	257	260	257	260	257
	1922—July	283	280	283	280	283	280	283	280	283	280	283	280	283	280	283	280	283	280	283	280
	1923—July	307	304	307	304	307	304	307	304	307	304	307	304	307	304	307	304	307	304	307	304
	1924—July	331	328	331	328	331	328	331	328	331	328	331	328	331	328	331	328	331	328	331	328
	1925—July	355	352	355	352	355	352	355	352	355	352	355	352	355	352	355	352	355	352	355	352
	1926—July	379	376	379	376	379	376	379	376	379	376	379	376	379	376	379	376	379	376	379	376
	1927—July	403	400	403	400	403	400	403	400	403	400	403	400	403	400	403	400	403	400	403	400
	1928—July	427	424	427	424	427	424	427	424	427	424	427	424	427	424	427	424	427	424	427	424
	1929—July	451	448	451	448	451	448	451	448	451	448	451	448	451	448	451	448	451	448	451	448
	1930—July	475	472	475	472	475	472	475	472	475	472	475	472	475	472	475	472	475	472	475	472
1931—	January	499	496	499	496	499	496	499	496	499	496	499	496	499	496	499	496	499	496	499	496
	February	523	520	523	520	523	520	523	520	523	520	523	520	523	520	523	520	523	520	523	520
	March	547	544	547	544	547	544	547	544	547	544	547	544	547	544	547	544	547	544	547	544
	April	571	568	571	568	571	568	571	568	571	568	571	568	571	568	571	568	571	568	571	568
	May	595	592	595	592	595	592	595	592	595	592	595	592	595	592	595	592	595	592	595	592
	June	619	616	619	616	619	616	619	616	619	616	619	616	619	616	619	616	619	616	619	616
	July	643	640	643	640	643	640	643	640	643	640	643	640	643	640	643	640	643	640	643	640
	August	667	664	667	664	667	664	667	664	667	664	667	664	667	664	667	664	667	664	667	664
	September	691	688	691	688	691	688	691	688	691	688	691	688	691	688	691	688	691	688	691	688
	October	715	712	715	712	715	712	715	712	715	712	715	712	715	712	715	712	715	712	715	712
	November	739	736	739	736	739	736	739	736	739	736	739	736	739	736	739	736	739	736	739	736
	December	763	760	763	760	763	760	763	760	763	760	763	760	763	760	763	760	763	760	763	760
	1932—January	787	784	787	784	787	784	787	784	787	784	787	784	787	784	787	784	787	784	787	784
	February	811	808	811	808	811	808	811	808	811	808	811	808	811	808	811	808	811	808	811	808
	March	835	832	835	832	835	832	835	832	835	832	835	832	835	832	835	832	835	832	835	832
	April	859	856	859	856	859	856	859	856	859	856	859	856	859	856	859	856	859	856	859	856
	May	883	880	883	880	883	880	883	880	883	880	883	880	883	880	883	880	883	880	883	880
	June	907	904	907	904	907	904	907	904	907	904	907	904	907	904	907	904	907	904	907	904
	July	931	928	931	928	931	928	931	928	931	928	931	928	931	928	931	928	931	928	931	928





INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	Sweden		Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa		China		India		Indo-China (French)		Japan		Australia		New Zealand	
		Foods, fuel and light 49 towns	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Cairo	Cost of living, Cairo	Foods, 9 towns	Cost of living, towns	Foods, Tientsin (f)	Cost of living, Tientsin (f)	Foods, Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	Foods, Hanoi	Cost of living, Hanoi	Foods, Tokyo	Foods, groceries, 30 towns	Foods, groceries, housing, 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	
Base Period		July, 1914	July, 1914	June, 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	Jan., 1913—July, 1914	1910=1000	1910=1000	1926=100	1926=100	July, 1914	July, 1914	1925=1000	1925=1000	July, 1914	1923=1927=1000	1923=1927=1000	1926=1930	1926=1930	
				(d)	(d)																
	1913.....	100	100	(e)	(e)	100	100	1163	1163			100	100			100	651		703	628	
	1914.....	124	124			99	99	1228	1228										(a)	803	676
	1915.....	177	177			123	118	1275	1275										(a)	857	724
	1916.....	261	261			216	130	1418	1418										(a)	920	786
	1917.....	290	290			257	184	1437	1437			187	186						(a)	953	850
	1918.....	277	277			237	237	1559	1559			188	188						(a)	1021	912
	1919.....	232	232			189	189	1556	1556			174	177						(a)	1021	912
	1920.....	179	179			160	160	1330	1330			160	165						(a)	977	853
	1921.....	160	160			152	152	1330	1330			151	153						(a)	984	853
	1922.....	159	171			148	158	1339	1438			148	148						(a)	965	955
	1923.....	169	176			168	168	1382	1449			152	157						(a)	1005	984
	1924.....	156	172			159	162	1387	1417			155	157						(a)	1030	1004
	1925.....	151	169			147	151	1364	1438			154	156						(a)	1015	1026
	1926.....	157	173			161	144	1328	1428			143	147						(a)	1002	983
	1927.....	151	169			155	161	140	149	1327			145	148					(a)	1004	1004
	1928.....	140	164			132	159	132	148	1254			136	139					1041	1001	1003
	1929.....	133	161			148	156	126	140	1241			111	117					958	963	980
	1930.....	132	160			142	151	123	140	1232			104	111					876	987	932
	1931.....	132	160			141	150	119	138	1242			102	110					851	977	932
	1932.....	130	130			141	150	118	135	1221			101	109					840	860	847
	1933.....	127	127			140	150	116	134	1197			100	108					853		913
	1934.....	129	129			139	149	116	135	1183			100	108					811	827	
1935.....	130	130			139	149	117	136	1173			100	108					805	820	891	
1936.....	130	130			137	147	117	137	1178			100	108					804			
1937.....	128	128			137	147	117	136	1173			100	108					(g)	814		
1938.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1939.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1940.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1941.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1942.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1943.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1944.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1945.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1946.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1947.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1948.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1949.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1950.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1951.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1952.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1953.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1954.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1955.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1956.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1957.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1958.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1959.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1960.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1961.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1962.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1963.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1964.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1965.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1966.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1967.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1968.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1969.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1970.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1971.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1972.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1973.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1974.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1975.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1976.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1977.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1978.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1979.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1980.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1981.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1982.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1983.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1984.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1985.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1986.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1987.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1988.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1989.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1990.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1991.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1992.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1993.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1994.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1995.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1996.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1997.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1998.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
1999.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								
2000.....	134	134			134	145	119	136	1173			100	108								

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure or following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) New crisis. (i) December. (j) Cost of food budget. (k) Highest category workmen's household. (l) Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research. (m) Revised index number.





INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	Danzig	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Great Britain			Hungary	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Netherlands	Norway	
		Central Bureau of Statistics	Department of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	London Times	Central Statistical Bureau	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Official, Riga	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Okonomisk Revue
Number of Commodities		126	118	44	139	45	38	150	58	45	60	52	125	61	87	48	100
Base Period		1913-1914	1913	1913	1928	1914	1913	1924	1927	1897-1877	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1st half	1913
1913	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1916	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1917	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1918	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1921	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1922	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1923	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1924	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1925	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1926	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1928	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1931	January	110.0	112.3	94	86	100	115.2	64.3	66.3	85.7	100.4	91	98.2	87.8	98	105	128
April	110.5	109.3	115	94	85	101	113.7	63.6	65.4	84.4	99.2	93	95.8	86.4	99	102	123
May	110.3	108.4	113	93	84	97	113.3	62.8	63.6	82.2	96.3	95	94.2	85.8	95	102	121
June	108.7	107.6	110	93	83	97	112.3	62.1	63.6	82.6	97.2	93	92.1	84.1	94	100	122
July	112.1	106.7	110	93	82	95	111.7	61.5	62.5	80.2	94.5	95	91.5	84.6	95	97	123
August	107.8	103.2	109	92	81	92	110.2	59.9	62.3	79.1	94.7	92	89.8	85.8	94	119	120
September	105.1	103.4	109	90	79	89	103.6	59.7	65.1	80.7	95.6	96	88.9	85.3	91	122	117
October	104.6	101.5	113	88	82	86	107.1	62.8	65.3	82.3	99.6	97	88.9	81.6	91	122	119
November	104.3	99.9	117	86	87	85	105.6	64.0	65.9	83.0	99.4	99	88.3	81.9	88	125	119
December	103.8	98.3	119	85	92	84	103.7	63.7	65.8	85.4	99.5	99	86.8	80.8	87	127	122
1932	January	102.3	95.3	85	94	84	100.0	63.7	65.4	84.7	98.9	98	85.9	85.5	83	127	123
February	101.4	94.5	119	85	93	85	99.8	63.4	67.0	86.7	100.0	99	87.0	88.0	82	127	123
March	101.4	93.5	117	86	92	87	99.8	63.0	65.3	87.4	97.4	99	86.6	88.4	83	125	120
April	100.7	91.6	115	86	89	86	98.4	61.6	62.7	82.5	96.7	97	85.3	80	80	120	120
May	99.5	90.0	114	85	85	85	97.2	60.6	59.1	80.2	93.0	97	83.5	79	79	120	120
June	99.5	90.0	114	85	85	85	97.2	60.6	59.1	80.2	93.0	97	83.5	79	79	120	120



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Concluded

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	Poland	Russia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Yugoslavia	Egypt	South Africa	China (Shanghai)	Dutch East Indies	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
		Central Statistical Office	Central Statistical Bureau (l)	Director-General of Statistics	Svensk Finansbidding Dept.	Official (m)	National Bank	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	National Tariff Commission	Dept. of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce	Dept. of Statistics, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities		—	69	74	47 July 1, 1913 June 30, 1914	71	50	23 Jan. 1, 1913 July 31, 1914	188 1910=1000	119	92	43	56	92	—
Base Period		1927	1913	1913		July 1914	1926			1926	1913	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000
1913.....			100	100	100	(b)			1125		100		(a) 132.3	1088 (a) 1055	
1914.....			101	101	116	100			(a) 1204		100		(a) 127.8	1088 (a) 1055	
1915.....			119	119	145	100			(a) 124		(a) 112		(a) 127.8	1088 (a) 1055	
1916.....			141	141	185	100			(a) 1379		(a) 128		(a) 154.9	1505 (a) 1235	
1917.....			166	166	244	100			(a) 1583		(a) 145		(a) 196.4	1715 (a) 1511	
1918.....			207	207	339	100			(a) 1723		(a) 178		(a) 259.1	1954 (a) 1778	
1919.....			204	204	320	100			(a) 225		(a) 196		(a) 326.8	2008 (a) 1558	
1920.....			221	221	363	374			283		(a) 209		(a) 316.6	2671 (a) 2181	
1921.....			186	186	211	215			164		183		(a) 289.8	1813 (a) 2025	
1922.....			174	174	165	173			138		181		(a) 286.0	1789 (a) 1736	
1923.....			169	169	157	162			123		170		(a) 284.5	2052 (a) 1739	
1924.....			182	182	148	157			132		179		(a) 283.4	1855 (a) 1739	
1925.....			188	188	160	161			1424		174		(a) 282.4	1846 (a) 1693	
1926.....			183	183	143	145			1368		166		(a) 280.5	1843 (a) 1644	
1927.....			168	168	141	146			1356		145		(a) 273.2	1853 (a) 1571	
1928.....			171	171	164	149			1385		130		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1929.....			180	180	133	140			1289		142		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1930.....			189	189	114	121			120		136		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1931.....			173	173	103	115			118		132		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1932.....			169	169	109	112			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1933.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1934.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1935.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1936.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1937.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1938.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1939.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1940.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1941.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1942.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1943.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1944.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1945.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1946.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1947.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1948.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1949.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1950.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1951.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1952.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1953.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1954.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1955.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1956.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1957.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1958.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1959.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1960.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1961.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1962.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1963.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1964.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1965.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1966.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1967.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1968.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1969.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1970.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1971.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1972.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1973.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1974.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1975.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1976.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1977.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1978.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1979.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1980.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1981.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1982.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1983.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1984.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1985.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1986.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1987.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1988.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1989.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1990.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1991.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1992.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1993.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1994.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1995.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1996.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1997.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1998.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
1999.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	
2000.....			170	170	105	110			1115		108		(a) 276.6	1853 (a) 1571	

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) New Series. (i) Revised series. (j) Sum totals of the prices per pound of 90 articles of common consumption. (k) Estimated cost of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets. (l) Until end of 1926 "Gosplan". (m) Lorenz. (n) Prior to 1926, number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 831)

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 121.1 for May, a fall of 0.5 per cent for the month. Rent was unchanged but all other groups showed decreases.

#### Australia

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Melbourne index number of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, on the base 1911=1000, was 1438 for March, a decrease of 0.8 per cent for the month. Declines were noted in metals and coal, jute, leather, wool, etc., agricultural produce, etc., and groceries, while there were advances in dairy produce, meat, building materials and chemicals.

#### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 64.4

for May, a fall of 1.7 per cent for the month. Of the ten groups, nine were lower for the month while the other, fuel and lighting materials, was slightly higher.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 88.6 for June, a decline of 0.2 per cent for the month. There were declines in farm products, textile products, building materials, chemicals and miscellaneous products, while food products and fuels were higher; metals were unchanged.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 77.9 for May, a decline of 1.1 per cent for the month. Comparing the index number for May, 1932, with September, 1929, it is found that food has declined 37 per cent, clothing 32 per cent, rents 20 per cent, fuel and light 8 per cent, and sundries 5 per cent in this period.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISION AFFECTING LABOUR

### Use of Inference from Evidence as to Cause of Accident

In an action by the father of one of the Canadian Pacific Railway company's employees, who was killed while engaged as a "rider" in switching operations over a "hump" in the company's yards, it was held that the jury could reasonably infer from the facts, considering the position of the body after the accident, that the fall had been caused by the negligence of the company in allowing this defective brake to be placed in commission and used on this occasion by its employees. On appeal by the company the Supreme Court of Canada, in a Memorandum dismissing the appeal, stated as follows:—

"The evidence establishes not only that the accident was possibly due to the negligence to which the plaintiff seeks to ascribe it; but the evidence, to use the words of Lord Macmillan, in *Jones v. Gt. W.R. Co.* (1930), is such that the attribution of the accident to that cause may reasonably be inferred.

"The dividing line between conjecture and inference is often a very difficult one to draw. A conjecture may be plausible, but it is of no legal value, for its essence is that it is a mere guess. An inference in the legal sense, on the other hand, is a deduction from the

evidence, and if it is a reasonable deduction it may have the validity of legal proof. The attribution of an occurrence to a cause is, I take it, always a matter of inference. The cogency of a legal inference of causation may vary in degree between practical certainty and reasonable probability. Where the coincidence of cause and effect is not a matter of actual observation there is necessarily a hiatus in the direct evidence but this may be legitimately bridged by an inference from the facts actually observed and proved. Indeed, as Lord Shaw said in *Marshall v. Owners of SS. Wild Rose*: 'The facts in every case may leave here and there a hiatus which only inference can fill.' The true doctrine in the matter is clearly stated by Lord Penzance in *Parfitt v. Lawless*: 'It is not intended to be said that he upon whom the burden of proving an issue lies is bound to prove every fact or conclusion of fact upon which the issue depends. From every fact that is proved legitimate and reasonable inferences may, of course, be drawn, and all that is fairly deducible from the evidence is as much proved for the purpose of a *prima facie* case as if it had been proved directly.'

*Murray v. Canadian Pacific Railways*, 1932, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 2, page 806.





# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 32]

AUGUST, 1932

[NUMBER 8

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of July showed a slightly downward tendency, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which tabulated returns from 7,994 firms (each employing a minimum of 15 persons) in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms aggregated 811,972 workers, or 3,935 fewer than they employed on June 1. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 88·7, compared with 89·1 in the preceding month and 103·8 on July 1 last year. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows: 1930, 118·9; 1929, 124·7; 1928, 117·7; 1927, 109·7; 1926, 105·0; 1925, 98·0; 1924, 97·1; 1923, 100·7; 1922, 92·2; and 1921, 88·6.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline in the volume of business transacted in June, 1932, as compared with that of May, but a gain in comparison with the transactions taking place during June, 1931, these computations being based on the average daily placements effected during the periods under review. Vacancies in June, 1932, numbered 29,404, applications 50,547, and placements in regular and casual employment 28,532.

At the beginning of July, 1932, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 21·9, compared with 22·1 per cent at the beginning of June, 1932, and 16·3 per cent at the beginning of July, 1931. The July percentage was based on the returns supplied to the Department of Labour by 1,791 labour organizations, covering a membership of 175,006 persons.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was practically unchanged at \$6.78 for July as compared with \$6.79 for June; \$8.11 for July, 1931; \$10.91 for July, 1930; \$10.98 for July, 1929; \$10.27 for July,

1922; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.42 for July, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was unchanged at 66·6 for July, the same figure as for June, as compared with 71·7 for July, 1931; 85·3 for July, 1930; 97·2 for July, 1929; 98·7 for July, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64·4 for July, 1914.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act were received by the department during June. The first was in connection with a dispute in Ontario which was found to fall within provincial jurisdiction; the recent provincial Act designed to give effect to the provisions of the federal Act not having yet been proclaimed as effective, no Board could be appointed without the concurrence of both parties, and the company's consent being refused, no Board was established in this case. The second request, which was in connection with a dispute in a coal mine in Nova Scotia, was under consideration as the month closed. Particulars of the proceedings under the Act during the month will be found on page 854.

Pursuant to the Act passed by the Legislature of Ontario at its recent session (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 582) making the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable to disputes within provincial jurisdiction, a proclamation has been ordered by the Provincial Government making this Act effective as from August 15. Similar legislation was enacted by the Province of Quebec early this year (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932, page 110) and is now in effect. All the provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island, which is mainly an agricultural province, have now adopted "enabling" legislation, so that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is again operative practically throughout Canada. It will be recalled that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in a



judgment delivered in January, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925, page 241), pronounced the Act in its then existing form to be *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament in so far as it related to disputes within provincial jurisdiction. The Act was accordingly amended at the parliamentary session of 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, page 557), so as to restrict its application to disputes within federal jurisdiction, and, in addition, to "any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this Act."

### **Organization in industry, commerce and professions in Canada**

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Federal Department of Labour on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, being for the year 1932, has just been distributed. The volume, which contains the names of all known associations of the classes mentioned, gives some idea of the extent of organization among those identified with the industrial and commercial life of the Dominion, and also indicates the development of organization of those who are connected with professional, technical and scientific pursuits. The objects of the various associations are outlined in the report, and among other things they include dealing collectively with trade questions and the co-ordinating of other activities as well as endeavouring to secure what may be considered necessary legislation and freedom from unjust or unlawful exactions. The associations are divided into the following groups: (1) Manufacturing; (2) Building and Construction; (3) Mining; (4) Transportation and Communication; (5) Printing and Publishing; (6) Laundering, Cleaning, Repairing; (7) Personal Service and Amusement; (8) Financial; (9) Agriculture; (10) Dairying; (11) Horse, Live Stock, Sheep Breeders, etc.; (12) Wholesale Merchants; (13) Retail Merchants; (14) Real Estate Dealers; (15) Professional; (16) Technical and Scientific; (17) Insurance; (18) Funeral Service.

The first seven divisions contain the names of 239 main and 166 branch or affiliated associations, with a combined membership of 50,772, which are composed of persons or firms who are identified with industries in which the employment of work people is essential. (The number of trade unionists in the same groups, according to the Twenty-first Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, is 310,544). Some of the organized employers who are members of the associations whose

names are included in the report have working agreements with the corresponding organizations of workers covering the conditions of employment in their respective establishments. In the remaining eleven groups the employment of labour is in some cases only incidental, and with the exception of the retail merchants' section there is no corresponding body of organized workers. While in the main the associations whose names appear in the report are purely Canadian, a number are connected with organizations whose headquarters are in the United States. The names of all classes of associations published in the volume number 856 main bodies and 504 branch or affiliated associations, making a total of 1,360 organizations, with a combined membership of 746,322.

### **Conference on shorter working hours in the United States**

President Hoover recently complied with a request from the Governor of New Hampshire that he would meet the representatives of a conference in New England for the purpose of discussing the conclusions of that conference upon the five-day week or shorter week hours as a means of wider distribution of employment. "I welcome the opportunity to do so," the President stated. "In the meantime I have instructed the Departments of Labour and Commerce to immediately re-survey the present situation and experience of the industries now using such plans. At the White House conferences with employers and labour over two years ago the general policy of spreading available work over the largest number was adopted and has been consistently followed by a great many industries. The same action was further spread by the President's Employment Committee Conferences held last fall. We have, therefore, a large amount of actual experience. There are many different methods in different industries to spread work through shorter hours. Some of them have adopted the five-day, the four-day or three-day week; some have adopted six-hour shifts; some are staggering employment; some are using the furlough plan for salaried employees; some of them have suspended night shifts; some are using the flexible week depending on the volume of business. In fact many varieties of attaining the same end have now been developed and I welcome the opportunity to review the situation and see what further co-ordinated steps can be taken. The New England Conference has made constructive suggestions and with our accumulated experience we should be in position for a new stage for action by further conference between employers and labour representatives."

**Shorter  
working hours  
recommended  
by British  
Columbia  
Legislature**

In a resolution adopted at its recent session the Legislature of British Columbia expressed the opinion that existing unemployment conditions might be remedied "by the inauguration of a system of shorter shifts, to be brought about by the establishment of shorter periods of labour for the workers in each shift, whether by the hour-day or by the week-day, in such certain trades and industries as may be economically amenable thereto without impairment of efficiency."

It was further declared that, in order to be effectual, the adoption of such a system should be nation-wide, and the Legislature therefore resolved to petition the government of Canada, to forthwith establish a Commission to enter upon a rapid survey and consideration of all matters germane to the preamble hereof, and to report findings thereon at the earliest possible date; and that immediately upon the filing of said report a conference be convened of representatives of the Provincial Governments of Canada for the purpose of agreeing upon the legislation to be uniformly enacted with a view to bringing into legal effect the recommendations of such Commission.

The preamble to the resolution declared that "present day methods of distribution have changed entirely the system of employment for the workers, by reason of improved transportation and communication and increased use of labour-saving machinery"; that "there has been no adjustment of employment to meet such changed conditions, as a consequence whereof unemployment has now become a world-wide fixture, with no appreciable steps having been taken to restore the equilibrium between distribution and employment for the masses at a fair living wage;" that "such consequent unemployment brings upon the people suffering, despair, and panic, which in turn gives way to stagnation, bankruptcy, and crime in ever-increasing proportions"; that "it is of first importance, in order to avoid nation-wide economical catastrophies and ruin, that efficient measures be adopted at the earliest moment leading to a solution of the unemployment problem which now confronts every world country"; and that "a remedying of the present obsolete system of distributing the available work of the nations amongst a portion only of the workers would seem to be the only practical effectual method of rectifying the situation."

The resolution finally proposed "that the government of Canada be requested to consider the advisability of suggesting to the

governments of the other countries of North America that they follow the same procedure with a view to making the said system of redistribution of labour uniform throughout the North American Continent."

**A. F. of L.  
Executive and  
shorter hours**

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor held a special meeting in July to consider possible measures for meeting the distress existing in the United States. The remedies suggested at the conference were described by President Green of the Federation, in an article appearing in the *New York Times*, July 17. "From the first," he says, "the American Federation of Labor urged the shorter work day as the most constructive principle that could be adopted for the emergency. . . . The principle of sharing the work is not a new or untried remedy. Unions have used the measure for more than half a century to keep their members at work during dull times. Employers have introduced it as a substitute for lay-offs; they find it pays to keep their work forces intact." President Green gives the following examples of the displacement of labour by machines: "In agriculture, machinery made possible an increase of 1,185 per cent in productivity per worker between 1850 and 1924. This brought a displacement of labour of 80 per cent. The printer-telegraph substitutes typists for trained Morse telegraph operators in addition to displacing workers. The number of telegraphers and telephone operators controlling railway traffic has steadily declined since 1921, in close correlation with technical changes. Automatic devices and central and remote control of train movements have brought displacement. The decline between 1921 and 1931 for all groups in traffic control was 33 per cent. The loss of work opportunities to telephone operators through the dial system is 32.5 per cent. Mechanical music in motion-picture houses in Washington, D.C., displaced 60 per cent of the musicians in white theatres and 91 per cent in coloured. Unemployment among all musicians is now 53 per cent. One operative and a ditch-digging machine can do the work that forty-four diggers with hand shovels formerly did. This problem of displaced workers," Mr. Green continues, "is one which single companies or industries cannot solve within their own jurisdiction. It requires too wide a knowledge of economic trends and specific facts. To help meet the needs of business and these displaced persons the Federation has proposed a Federal agency accumulating information on man-hours of work by industries, workers available and potential, and the



factors that determine productivity and output. Such an agency would perform for wage earners and managements a service in some respects similar to that which the Weather Bureau performs for ships; it would report where highs and lows in employment are developing, broadcast warnings of danger and spread advice in business planning and organization of the labour market."

#### **Survey of legislation for protection of women**

The International Labour Office (Geneva) recently published in its *Studies and Reports* (Series 1—Employment of Women and Children, No. 2) a study of "Women's Work Under Labour Law—a Survey of Protective Legislation." It is pointed out that while general labour legislation applies to female as well as to male workers, there is also a special type of laws which relate only to women. The reasons for the existence of such special protective legislation lie partly in the physical nature of women which exposes them to special risks; "moreover, the social position of women is very different from that of other workers. By custom and tradition she is responsible for the management of the home; in addition to her occupational task there are a multitude of domestic tasks which she assumes; house-keeping, the care of children and the repair of clothing for members of the family. A first consequence of that is that the working woman would inevitably be overworked and would ruin her health if certain measures of social protection were not taken; in the second place her attention is to some extent distracted from the collective interests of the workers, and, in particular, she shrinks from the extra effort involved in taking an active part in the trade union movement. In addition, the fact of the woman's time being divided between her occupational work and her numerous domestic tasks, which at times make particularly heavy and urgent demands on her strength, often makes her economic activity unstable and reduces her occupational value and her ability to defend her interests as a worker."

The bulletin describes the methods used in various countries, including Canada, for regulating female labour, and enumerates the official bodies for their protection. It next deals with existing legislation on the subjects of maternity protection, the employment of women before and after childbirth; hours of work; night work, employment in dangerous, unhealthy, and heavy work, and on work involving moral dangers. An important chapter deals with the regulations of women's wages,

including the provision of minimum wages for women; and in this connection the question of "equal pay for equal work" is discussed. "When the principal (of equal pay) is laid down in legislation," it is stated, "it is generally as an ideal to be aimed at rather than as an obligation which can be enforced." Consideration is given in the final chapters to labour problems arising out of the civil and political status of women, and the representation of women on bodies dealing with labour questions.

In conclusion, the report draws attention to two problems that have become more serious owing to the depression—those of women's wages and vocational guidance. "The problem of the low wages often paid for women's work is one which must be dealt with by every possible means, legislative or other. Minimum wage legislation has already been tested, and has often proved of value, but it is not always so fully operative as might be desired. It is too easy for the wage-fixing bodies to grow careless, for their work is of necessity complex, and the rates fixed require constant adjustment. There can be no doubt that some further effort is required to make this legislation as beneficial as it ought to be; the experience already gained should at least indicate the path of future progress."

#### **A. F. of L. executive now favours unemployment insurance**

The executive council of the American Federation of Labour, on July 23, directed the President of the Federation to formulate a compulsory unemployment insurance plan for submission to the annual convention of the Federation to be held at Cincinnati in November. The new policy reverses the opinion expressed by the Vancouver convention (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1931, page 1208), and at previous conventions, where unemployment insurance as practised in Europe was declared to be unsuitable to conditions on this continent. According to press reports the executive council recommended that compulsory unemployment insurance should be established through federal rather than State legislation.

#### **United States Senate committee recommends unemployment reserves**

The Select Committee of the United States Senate, appointed last year to investigate unemployment insurance, made their report in June. The committee was composed of Senators Hebert (Rhode Island), Glenn (Illinois), and Wagner (New York). In the course of their inquiry the committee

investigated (a) unemployment insurance systems in use by private interests in the United States; and (b) those in use by foreign governments. The report outlines various types of American plans, including those carried on by trade unions and companies, and by joint agreement between those two parties. Reference is also made to the Wisconsin Unemployment Insurance law (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 323), the first law of this kind to be adopted by any State in the Union.

The committee state their main conclusions as follows:—

"Having reached the conclusion that some form of relief of unemployment and the solution of the many problems attendant upon it, is desirable if not imperative, and having become convinced that such a solution may not be had through Federal action, there remain but two avenues by which the problem can be approached. We must have recourse either to the establishment of reserves compulsorily maintained by industries, to which employees may contribute, in pursuance of State legislation, or voluntary reserves maintained by the industries themselves with the co-operation of their employees. Upon neither of these alternatives can Congress legislate effectively in our opinion. It can only recommend.

"Having in mind the attitude of some of the large employers of labour in establishing their own reserves, and that this method, after all, would perhaps prove the most satisfactory, nevertheless, we are not unmindful of the fact that relatively few employers of labour have made such provisions for their employees to guard against the inevitable in times of depression and lack of employment. The ideal solution, to our minds, would be the establishment of reserves by private industries in conjunction with their employees, each plant employer taking care of his employees, at the same time fostering and encouraging the maintenance of those systems of unemployment benefits which the workers themselves have maintained for many years. But again, the experience of the past demonstrates to our satisfaction, at least, that industry will not, at least for a long time, if ever, take upon itself without compulsion the establishment of such reserves. Therefore, we conclude that ultimately, at least, the States should formulate some program.

"It may also be advantageous to all concerned if some form of legislation can be enacted in the several States fixing a period during which industry can formulate plans for the establishment of proper reserves. What that period of waiting should be we are not prepared to say, but we rather think it should be left to the well-considered judgment of

those in charge of governmental affairs and those industries in the several States.

"If at the end of such a period of waiting, industry has not responded to the demand which is felt now, and which perhaps will continue to arrest our attention, then the only remaining solution will be the enactment by the States of compulsory unemployment insurance laws, or, at any rate, the maintenance of reserves for unemployment benefits."

In a supplementary report Senator Wagner expresses agreement with many of the committee's findings, but recommends further the enactment of federal legislation permitting employers who maintain unemployment reserves to deduct from their statement of income for tax purposes 30 per cent of the cost of such reserves.

#### **Assistance for building industry in New Zealand**

The methods followed in New Zealand for relieving unemployment have been outlined in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (December, 1931, page 1324; May, 1932, page 479). Among its other measures the government recently decided to assist construction work commenced between July 1 and December 31, 1932. Domestic materials must be used as far as possible in the connection with projects benefitting by the government subsidy. The following classes of work are to be assisted: (1) Painting, renovating, repairing, modernizing or making alterations or additions to private dwellings where the occupant is the owner or where the occupant is purchasing the dwelling; (2) painting, renovating, or maintenance repairs of dwellings other than those in Class 1; (3) the erection of dwellings for the *bona fide* owner-occupant; (4) painting or maintenance repairs of business premises or commercial buildings; (5) building, re-building, painting, or renovating public or semi-public buildings; (6) building, making alterations or additions to, and painting, renovating, or repairing dairy factories, refrigerating plants, storehouses for primary produce, or erecting any new factories that would not be directly in competition with existing factories in New Zealand.

#### **Proposed "rationalization" of British trade unions**

The Council of the General Federation of Trade Unions in Great Britain, at their annual conference held at Aberystwyth in July, adopted a resolution recommending a policy of "rationalization" among trade unions, to correspond with the movement among employers which has resulted in the formation of combines and trusts in in-



dustry. "The Council considers that multiplicity of unions in an industry is inimical to the general wellbeing of the operatives," the resolution stated; "with the modern development of capitalized production only the united strength and power of all workers through the industrial trade union can ensure any guarantee of success in preserving standards that have been secured, and in laying the foundations for building up wages, obtaining a shorter working week, and improving working conditions."

**Committee  
of Ontario  
Mining  
Association on  
Silicosis**

The Ontario Mining Association, at their annual meeting which was held at Lake Timagami in July, appointed a special committee to consider the serious problem of silicosis,

an affection of the lungs caused among certain classes of mine workers by the inhalation of stone dust (a paper on this subject by Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Ontario Department of Health, appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1931, page 39). The association appointed a committee of three from each of the three leading mining camps in Ontario—Sudbury, Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, as well as two to represent the other mining areas, to formulate some plan to combat the disease. One likely result of the committee's investigation is thought to be a more strict medical examination of miners for tuberculosis.

During the month of July a total of 2,863 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act; thirteen of these were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 206 were reported, including 5 fatal cases. In addition, 244 accidents to employees of the Crown were reported, one of which was fatal. In all, 3,313 accidents, of which 19 were fatal, were reported to the Board during the month.

The Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of the Province of Quebec, recently announced that a new system had been instituted in the employment offices at Montreal and Quebec for meeting the requirements of householders in regard to domestic help. A card index of available domestics is being maintained, specifying their qualifications as nurses, cooks, etc., with information as to their physical condition. Mr. Arcand believes that the new plan will benefit both the employers and the workers.

The Minimum Wage Board of Alberta has amended the six orders already issued by the addition of the following paragraph to each order:

"This order shall apply to cities, towns and villages having a population of six hundred and over, and to Banff, Lake Louise, Waterton Park and Jasper."

A new method for supplying winter clothing for the unemployed has been evolved in Victoria, Australia. The Government made £10,000 available for the purchase of materials to be manufactured into clothes for men, women and children by destitute girls at suburban centres. Thus the £10,000 worth of materials is made into £30,000 worth of warm clothes for the unemployed.

The Province of Quebec is stated to be considering the appointment of a corps of safety inspectors, who would visit the industries of the province in the interest of accident prevention. This plan was suggested by the Province of Quebec Safety League and the provincial branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Such an organization would, it is estimated, cost \$35,000 a year, and it is proposed that the expense would be borne by the Workmen's Compensation Board out of the revenue obtained by means of assessments levied on employers. The Hon. Premier Taschereau promised that the plan would be submitted to the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Vacancies on the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board have been filled by the appointment to the Board of E. R. Steeves, of Moncton, and Alexandre J. Doucet, ex-M.P., of Notre Dame, Kent county. Mr. Steeves, president of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, takes the place of the late James L. Sugrue, as official Labour representative on the board. Mr. Sugrue died in 1930. Mr. Doucet fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank C. Robinson, due to ill-health. Mr. Steeves was an employee of the Canadian National Railways at Moncton for many years. He served as labour member on the Moncton City Council for two years and for ten years was a member of the Moncton School Board. He is a member of the International Association of Machinists and was for three years president. Mr. Doucet has been an active member of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association, being president in 1930, and corresponding secretary since 1918.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of July was reported by Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Province of Nova Scotia were busy with haying and a few extra hands had found employment. Good catches of fish were taken but prices were low. Lumber operations remained quiet. Coal mines in the New Glasgow district worked from two to five days per week, while the majority of those in Cape Breton and vicinity operated only two or three days per week. Salt mines reported business as good. Bakeries, mineral water and food manufacturers stated conditions showed improvement with the advance of summer. Conditions in the foundries and machine shops at New Glasgow were fair, but idleness still prevailed in some departments of the iron and steel industry at Sydney. Building activity was somewhat slow, with few large schemes in view, however, numerous minor repair jobs and small dwellings being erected, provided work for a number of mechanics and general labourers, while street and sewer work also afforded employment for additional men. Bus and railroad transportation was moderately active, with tourist steamships arriving at and departing from Halifax with good passenger lists. Trade was still slow, though retail lines showed some improvement. There was a nominal demand for domestics and charworkers.

Splendid crop conditions prevailed throughout the Province of New Brunswick and farmers were busily employed haying. Large catches of fish were reported and carloads of live lobsters were shipped to Upper Canada and the United States markets. Logging was quiet, except for the loading of pulpwood. The sawing of long timber was brisk on the Upper Miramichi River, but elsewhere sawmills were closing down, owing to adverse market conditions. Manufacturers of confectionery and foodstuffs reported business as fair. Both civic and provincial road work was active, though building construction, except at Moncton and St. John, was quiet. Passenger traffic, owing to excursion rates, was heavy. Several steamers were in port unloading, thus providing employment for a number of longshore workers. Trade was somewhat improved. There was the usual demand for women domestic workers, with plenty applicants available, both for casual and regular domestic service.

There was little call for farm help in the Province of Quebec, nor was there any demand for men in the logging industry nor in mining. Quietness prevailed in the factories in Hull. In Montreal, boots and shoes, metallurgy, tobacco and cigar and rubber showed little activity, but clothing manufacturers were fairly busy. Factories in Quebec City were operating on a small scale and in Three Rivers, industrial establishments in general, were working at only fifty per cent of their capacity, while papermills were below that mark. Building construction was very quiet, with highway construction and maintenance offering about the only means of employment in several centres. The commercial situation in Montreal was satisfactory, due to the tourist season, but in other districts not so affected, it was less favourable. Calls for domestic help still were in evidence and an increasing number of applicants was also at hand to fill all positions.

The majority of offices throughout Ontario reported considerable activity in connection with the placement of farm hands. Wages continued low, however, and the supply of experienced men was far in excess of the reported demand. Fruit pickers were also requested for small fruits. At this season, canning factories began to increase their working forces and many enquiries were being received for this type of employment. Other manufacturing industries showed no marked change, though in some cases former employees were being reinstated. Several factories had closed down for the time being, but expected to open again later on and in spite of seemingly poor conditions, a spirit of optimism prevailed in many parts of the province. The eagerness with which men were seeking employment was shown by the flood of enquiries following the announcement of the proposed St. Lawrence seaway construction project. Of course, no work would be available in this line for some time to come. Building construction was very quiet, with many men at hand suitable for such labour. Highway construction afforded employment for some workers in various sections. Logging and mining also were both exceptionally quiet. With many employers out of town, orders for casual work in the women's domestic section were at a minimum and fewer placements in regular work were likewise made.

Ideal weather for crop ripening prevailed throughout Manitoba and resulted in a decided demand for farm help. Wheat cutting had commenced in the southern areas and was expected to be general in a few days' time.



MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA  
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1932			1931		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		82,444,180	85,763,611	99,049,813	107,828,379	134,302,391
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		40,743,105	44,361,312	48,379,235	52,508,534	73,457,404
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		40,945,490	40,594,404	49,675,120	54,348,421	59,833,245
Customs duty collected..... \$		7,944,090	8,014,139	9,210,055	9,712,265	13,536,837
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,202,785,422	2,175,188,890	2,400,403,969	2,693,538,371	3,171,603,100
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		136,295,915	131,073,118	137,098,642	142,558,937	143,749,692
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,373,265,341	1,387,026,640	1,451,275,655	1,450,356,954	1,456,411,063
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,037,313,917	1,057,227,680	1,125,736,164	1,127,038,209	1,138,994,831
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	49.6	43.2	45.8	83.7	80.1	81.4
Preferred stocks.....	47.5	46.8	50.2	71.8	72.6	73.8
(1) Index of interest rates.....	110.6	114.4	113.2	92.9	91.9	91.9
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	66.6	66.6	67.7	71.4	71.9	72.6
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	16.21	16.20	16.45	18.26	18.36	18.81
(2) Business failures, number.....		233	195	223	173	196
(2) Business failures, liabilities. \$		3,845,000	3,213,000	3,345,779	3,499,453	2,776,000
(2) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	88.7	89.1	87.5	103.8	103.6	102.2
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	21.9	22.1	23.0	16.3	16.2	14.9
Immigration.....				2,541	3,169	3,818
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	150,113	170,338	168,047	188,528	204,676	198,618
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	11,602,457	12,437,076	11,086,354	14,807,474	15,236,230	15,604,627
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			10,932,408	14,836,861	15,703,530	15,445,004
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		10,496,801	9,517,355	11,876,230	12,722,335	12,305,828
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,918,185	8,779,990	9,957,061	10,802,511	11,231,579
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,632,461,607	1,770,068,115	2,206,873,635	2,179,283,764
Building permits..... \$		4,386,349	5,289,506	10,879,505	8,593,958	12,115,291
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	12,540,100	12,154,700	14,186,000	28,054,700	29,793,400	36,895,700
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons		8,163	13,339	40,303	55,822	50,511
Steel ingots and castings..... tons		18,118	29,239	45,097	55,605	74,225
Ferro alloys..... tons		893	1,132	3,262	2,740	2,540
Coal..... tons		749,453	672,441	826,156	887,859	901,514
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		113,950,000	109,520,000	98,150,000	117,340,000	107,210,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,349,000	3,171,000	5,806,000	4,731,000	6,155,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		4,486,000	12,463,000	4,374,000	5,269,000	8,405,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		816,000	1,096,000	692,000	494,000	1,685,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		178,540,469	184,293,211	135,390,422		194,515,283
Flour production..... bbls.			1,040,693	1,319,008	1,121,115	1,183,280
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	92,583,000	73,722,000	58,751,000	85,295,000	69,360,000	76,655,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,559,192	1,656,088	1,456,822	1,576,449	1,740,792
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		40,007,000	41,070,000	40,365,000	42,994,000	44,057,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		40,744,000	30,779,000	39,603,000	45,830,000	40,983,000
Newsprint..... tons		161,370	175,890	182,730	193,970	202,610
Automobiles, passenger.....		6,308	7,269	3,151	5,583	10,621
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		111.6	128.7	126.6	129.5	149.1
Industrial production.....		118.2	132.7	138.5	133.9	158.2
Manufacturing.....		125.1	144.2	137.2	135.7	163.6

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(3) Bradstreet.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending July 30, 1932, and corresponding previous periods.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending July 16, June 18 and May 21, 1932; July 18, June 20, and May 23, 1931.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

Conditions for a large wheat crop appeared favourable, but depreciation in barley and oat indications was attributable to grasshopper damage. Logging and mining were inactive and manufacturing only fair. Building permits in Winnipeg were much below those of the corresponding period of 1931, but those taken out each week showed that small building jobs, such as dwellings, garages and repair work, had continued steady. Sewer work at Brandon afforded employment for a number of workers, otherwise, there was no demand at that centre. Trade was quiet. The work for women domestics remained unchanged, although experienced farm domestics were difficult to obtain, as the applicants preferred to remain in the cities.

A very satisfactory increase in the demand for farm help was reported by the offices in the Province of Saskatchewan, with plenty of men on hand to meet the demand. Cutting of grain had started in some sections, but would not be in full swing until the middle of August. Employment on sewer and other relief undertakings formed the only construction work available. In the women's domestic section, an increase was registered in the call for farm domestic help, with a shortage of applicants, although there was a large number of women looking daily for casual work in the cities.

Cutting of hay was in progress in the Province of Alberta, but the demand for harvest help was not expected to be active before the middle of August. Logging and mining were inactive. Manufacturing industries were quiet, with no prospect of increased operations. Little building construction was in evidence, but in some cities relief schemes of various kinds provided work for part of the unemployed. Trade was slow. Placements in the women's domestic section showed little change. A few enquiries had been made regarding harvest cooks, but the wages offered were very low.

There was little call for farm hands in the Province of British Columbia and plenty of help available for work in the fruit growing districts and canneries. No improvement was recorded in the logging industry, a few cordwood cutters and a rigging crew for a small camp at Howe Sound being about the extent of the demand for workers in this line. Coal mines at Nanaimo worked two days a week. Development work was carried out on several properties in the Prince Rupert district, but there were no requests for miners elsewhere, and, except for nine mine workers sent out from Vancouver, quietness prevailed. Manufacturing also was slack, although quite a few transients had secured work at various sawmills. Building construction showed little

activity. Relief work still continued and provided employment for some of the men out of work. Railway construction was nil. Very little water-front work was available. Trade remained unchanged, and a surplus of applicants was registered for all positions in the women's domestic section.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

There was a slight decrease in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,994 firms employing 811,972 workers, or 3,935 fewer than on June 1. This reduction brought the index number (based upon the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100) to 88.7, as compared with 89.1 in the preceding month, and 103.8 on July 1 last year. On the same date in the ten preceding years the index was as follows: 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

The trend was unfavourable in Quebec and Ontario; in the Prairie Provinces, improvement was indicated, while the general situation in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia was unchanged. In the Maritime Provinces, construction recorded the greatest improvement, there being large increases in highway construction, and there were also gains in lumber mills, iron and steel plants and services; on the other hand, manufacturing as a whole was slacker, and mining and transportation showed seasonally reduced activity. In Quebec, shipping, railway construction and services reported additions to staffs, but building and highway construction and manufacturing registered declines. In Ontario, gains were shown in construction, transportation and mining, but manufacturing was seasonally quiet, and there were losses in communications, services and trade. In the Prairie Provinces, the most noteworthy advances were in construction, while manufacturing, services and transportation also showed improvement; on the other hand, mining and logging recorded seasonally reduced activity. In British Columbia, manufacturing, particularly of food products, was seasonally busier, but logging and highway construction reported declines.

In Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, reductions in employment were registered, while improvement was indicated in Winnipeg. In Montreal, employment showed a decline, there being losses in manufacturing and construction; on the other hand, shipping reported heightened activity.



In Quebec City, manufacturing and construction were slack, while services registered advances. In Toronto, there were seasonal losses in manufacturing, mainly in textiles and iron and steel, while construction, trade, services and communications also showed curtailment. In Ottawa, there were comparatively small reductions in manufacturing, transportation and trade. In Hamilton, manufacturing reported considerable improvement, but construction released employees. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, curtailment was noted, mainly in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, manufacturing, construction and trade registered moderate advances, while other industries fluctuated only slightly. In Vancouver, there were losses in shipping and construction; the other groups showed minor changes.

In the manufacturing division, seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants, and the leather, pulp and paper, chemical and clay, glass and stone groups also recorded contractions in employment. On the other hand, food canning, lumber and mineral product factories recorded heightened activity. Although the general trend in this division was downward, the reductions were on a smaller scale than those noted on July 1, 1931. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were declines in logging, mining, communications and trade, while transportation, services and construction recorded expansion.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of July, 1932.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The local trade union situation at the close of June, 1932, was based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,791 labour organizations, including a membership of 175,006 persons. Of these 38,372, or a percentage of 21.9, were reported idle in comparison with 22.1 per cent of inactivity in May. Alberta unions indicated a somewhat smaller unemployment percentage than in May, the coal mines of the province being chiefly responsible for the change, though conditions in the mines were still quiet and much short time work was in evidence. The employment expansion reported from Manitoba was closely related in volume to that of Alberta, but was of a rather general character throughout the various trades. A slightly higher level of activity than in May was shown by New Brunswick unions, and in Ontario the improvement was nominal only. Curtailment of employment almost sufficient to offset these gains were reported from British Columbia, Nova

Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan. In no province, however, were the changes particularly marked. All provinces participated in the downward employment movement from June last year, when 16.3 per cent of idleness was registered in the country as a whole, conditions in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia being especially quiet.

On another page of this issue will be found a more detailed article with tabular statements on unemployment at the close of June, 1932.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of June, 1932, showed 30,357 references of persons to vacancies and a total of 28,532 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment totalled 12,777, of which 9,017 were of men and 3,760 of women, while placements in casual work were 15,755. Positions offered to the Service numbered 29,404, of which 22,237 were for men and 7,167 for women. Applications for employment were registered from 38,780 men and 11,767 women, a total of 50,547. A decrease was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month, but a slight gain was manifest over June last year, the reports for May, 1932, showing 32,209 vacancies offered, 54,745 applications made, and 31,039 placements effected, while in June, 1931, there were recorded 27,183 vacancies, 56,113 applications for work, and 25,973 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of June, 1932, and for the quarterly period April to June will be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada, during June, 1932, was \$4,386,349, as compared with \$5,289,506 in the preceding month and with \$8,593,958 in June, 1931.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that construction contracts awarded during July throughout Canada had an estimated value of \$12,540,100. The seasonal tendency in former years has been for the July total to decrease from June. The past month showed a slight increase.

Over half of the July contracts are shown as having been awarded in Ontario, where 54.2 per cent of the Dominion contracts, valued at \$6,792,600, were awarded. Quebec had 27.4

per cent, or \$3,443,700. The Prairie Provinces shared to the extent of \$1,023,400 worth, or 8.2 per cent, while British Columbia had 5.2 per cent, valued at \$650,700, and the Maritimes, 5 per cent or \$629,700.

Contracts in the engineering group for July, amounted to \$4,806,300, which was 38.3 per cent of all contracts. \$4,528,500 is shown for Business Building, the percentage being 36.1 per cent. Residential had 21.4 per cent or \$2,674,900 and Industrial, 4.2 per cent or \$530,400.

### Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.** Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 848.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that despite a number of constructive factors bearing on economic conditions in Canada, business operations reached a lower point in June. A majority of the statistical series regarded as contributing to the economic trend, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies, were lower in June than in the preceding month. A marked decline was shown in the operations of the primary iron and steel industry, the output of pig iron being limited to 8,163 tons compared with 13,339 tons in May. The production of steel ingots and direct steel castings declined to 18,118 tons from 29,239 tons in the preceding month. During June one furnace at Sault Ste. Marie was blown out and one furnace at Hamilton was banked, with the result that there were no iron furnaces in blast in Canada on June 30, 1932. A better showing was made by the automobile industry, the output in June being 7,112 units compared with 8,221 in May. After adjustment for seasonal tendencies, a gain of 6 per cent would be indicated. The tire industry made greater preparations for operations by the import of 6,349,000 pounds of crude rubber compared with 3,171,000 in May. The gain in the imports of crude petroleum was less than normal for the season, receipts being 113,948,000 gallons compared with 109,518,000 gallons in the preceding month. Exports of boards and planks at 110,685,000 feet were considerably greater than in May, shipments to the United States being hastened for the purpose of avoiding the new tariff going into effect on June 21. Production of newsprint was reduced to 161,368 tons compared with 175,887 in May. As shipments in the month under review were greater than production, mill stocks declined.

Making adjustment for seasonal tendencies, the meat packing industry was more active than in May. Inspected slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs showed gains, markets for live stock exhibiting mixed price movements. The production of flour and sugar showed gains in the last period for which statistics are available. The index of manufacturing production based on 16 factors adjusted for seasonal tendencies was 125.1 in June compared with 144.2 in the preceding month.

The expansion in gold production was the feature of the mining industry. Shipments from Canadian mines reached a new high point in June. Receipts at the Mint from Canadian mines were 273,351 ounces compared with 241,535 in May, and 260,353 in April, when all preceding records were broken. The total receipts of gold at the Mint, exclusive of jewellery, were valued at \$5,650,668. The receipts from Ontario were valued at \$4,650,823, of which \$2,200,659 was the value of shipments from the Kirkland Lake district compared with \$2,142,299 from the Porcupine. Receipts from Quebec, British Columbia, and Manitoba were valued at \$867,746, \$100,514 and \$31,171 respectively. Exports of copper were 6,896,200 pounds compared with 6,884,200 in May, the gain after seasonal adjustment being 19.5 per cent. Exports of nickel, zinc and asbestos showed decline. The output of coal was 749,453 tons compared with 672,441 in May. The index of mineral production was 128.6 in June compared with 141.5 in the preceding month; the gain in gold, copper and coal being counter-balanced by declines in other metals and minerals.

Bank debits in the clearing house centres were \$2,203,000,000 compared with \$2,175,000,000, the gain after adjustment for seasonal tendencies and for changes in the general price level being 10 per cent.

**Coal.**—Coal production in Canada during June reached a total of 749,453 tons, a decline of 39.6 per cent from the 1927-1931 average for the month of 1,239,871 tons. The output of bituminous coal in June amounted to 663,491 tons, of sub-bituminous coal, 20,870 tons and of lignite coal, 65,092 tons. Nova Scotia mines produced 361,199 tons as compared with 431,725 tons in June, 1931. Output from Alberta mines declined to 228,897 tons from the total of 236,010 tons produced in the corresponding month of 1931. British Columbia's production in June was 129,776 tons as against 194,633 tons a year ago. Mines in New Brunswick produced 14,687 tons and in Saskatchewan, 14,673 tons as com-



pared with the June 1931 output of 10,920 tons and 17,892 tons, respectively. Canada's imports of coal continue at a lower level than in preceding years. In June, 958,742 tons were imported, a 45.5 per cent falling-off from the five-year average for the month of 1,760,387 tons. Anthracite coal imports totalled 253,166 tons, made up of 146,657 tons from Great Britain, 100,816 tons from the United States and 5,693 tons from Germany. Receipts of bituminous coal consisted of 671,034 tons from the United States and 34,391 tons from Great Britain. Importations of lignite coal in June amounted to 151 tons. Canadian coal exports declined 78.3 per cent to 13,771 tons as compared with the June, 1927-1931 average of 63,356 tons. The June exports included 8,954 tons from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and 4,817 tons cleared through Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia ports. Coal made available for consumption in Canada in June was 1,694,424 tons or 42.3 per cent below the average for the month during the past five years of 2,936,902 tons. During the month under review 253,166 tons of anthracite coal, 1,355,188 tons of bituminous coal, 20,870 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 65,200 tons of lignite coal were made available for use in Canada. This supply was drawn from the following sources: the United States, 45.6 per cent; Canadian mines, 43.4 per cent; Great Britain, 10.7 per cent; and Germany, 0.3 per cent.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade in June, 1932, prepared by the Department of National Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$40,743,105, as compared with \$44,361,312 in the preceding month and with \$52,508,534 in June, 1931. The chief imports in June, 1932, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, \$9,229,452; Iron and its products, \$6,709,980; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$5,974,190.

The merchandise exported from Canada during June, 1932, amounted to \$40,945,490 as compared with \$40,594,404 in the preceding month and with \$54,348,421 in June, 1931. The chief exports in June, 1932, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$14,047,045; Wood, wood products and paper, \$12,696,346; Animals and animal products, \$4,262,440.

#### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes during July showed a substantial increase over that recorded for the previous month, a corresponding increase having appeared in the

number of disputes recorded and the number of workers involved, important disputes commencing during the month in clothing factories in Montreal, fur shops in Toronto, in coal mines in Nova Scotia and among fishermen at Rivers Inlet, B.C. In comparison with the figures for July, 1931, almost three times as many disputes occurred, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showing an even greater increase. There were in existence during the month twenty-six disputes, involving 6,121 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 50,397 working days, as compared with seventeen disputes, involving 3,011 workers and resulting in a time loss of 38,147 working days in June, 1932. In July, 1931, there were on record nine disputes, involving 836 workers and resulting in a time loss of 5,627 working days. At the end of the month there were on record eleven disputes involving approximately 1,800 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the union.

#### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was practically unchanged at \$6.78 for July as compared with \$6.79 for June; \$8.11 for July, 1931; \$10.91 for July, 1930; \$10.98 for July, 1929; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The prices of milk, butter, cheese and coffee were lower, while the prices of beef, eggs and potatoes were higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was \$16.21 at the beginning of July as compared with \$16.20 for June; \$18.28 for July, 1931; \$21.26 for July, 1930; \$21.26 for July, 1929; \$20.67 for July, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was unchanged at 66.6 for July, the same figure as for June, as compared with 71.7 for July, 1931; 85.3 for July, 1930; 97.2 for July, 1929; 98.7 for July, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.4 for July, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower and three were higher. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group and the Animals and their Products group advanced, the former due to higher prices for bran, shorts, coffee and potatoes, which more than offset lower prices for barley, corn, flax, rye, flour,

oatmeal and rolled oats, and the latter because of higher prices for hides, cured meats, butter, eggs, calves and hogs, which more than offset declines in the prices of fish, furs, leather, steers and lambs. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was also higher. The groups which declined were: the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of reduced prices for raw silk, cotton yarn, grey and bleached cotton; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to reductions in

the prices of certain lines of lumber and for pulp; the Iron and its Products group, due to lower prices for steel sheets, steel tank plates and automobile body plates; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for lead, silver and zinc, which more than offset higher prices for copper and tin; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, owing mainly to lower prices for hollow building blocks and granite.

### Health Insurance and Pensions in Great Britain

An Act amending the National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Act of Great Britain received the Royal Assent in July. Its effects on this legislation are outlined in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* as follows: The main object of the amending Act, it is stated, is to make certain changes in the National Health Insurance Scheme, which the Report of the Government Actuary on the Third Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities of Approved Societies has shown to be necessary.

*Women's Sickness and Disablement Benefits.*—The rate of sickness benefit for unmarried women is to remain unchanged at 12s. a week, but the rate of disablement benefit for such women is to be reduced from 7s. 6d. to 6s. a week. In the case of married women the rate of sickness benefit is to be reduced from 12s. to 10s. a week, and the rate of disablement benefit from 7s. 6d. to 5s. a week. The new rates of benefit will come into force as from January 1, 1933.

*Loss of Contribution Income.*—Since July, 1928, under regulations made under the National Health Insurance Act, 1928, all arrears of contributions due to genuine unemployment have been excused, without any loss of benefit to the insured person. This has thrown an excessive burden on the Approved Societies, and under the new Act it is provided that regulations shall provide that in future these arrears shall only be excused to the extent of one-half. Full benefits will be paid for fifty contributions a year; credit will be given for half the weeks of unemployment, and any shortage of contributions, after giving that credit and allowing for weeks excused on account of sickness, will involve a reduction in the rate of benefit for the ensuing year, beginning with the year 1934.

*Continuance of Insurance during Unemployment.*—Under section 3 of the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, as amended by

the Act of 1928, an unemployed insured person was given a period of free insurance (for health and pensions purposes) of between eighteen months and two years, with a possible further extension, in certain circumstances, at reduced rates of benefit. Two further periods of extension of free insurance, of a year each, were given by the Prolongation of Insurance Acts, 1930 and 1931, the rights under the latter Act expiring on December 31, 1932.

The new Act extends until December 31, 1933, the insurance of persons who would otherwise cease to be insured by reason of prolonged unemployment. The pension rights of such persons will be fully protected, and, on the health insurance side, they will be entitled to medical benefit. It is also provided that any persons who are thus kept in insurance until December 31, 1933, and who are still unemployed up to that date, shall remain insured during the year 1934 for pensions purposes, but with no title to any health insurance benefits; similarly, if unemployment continues throughout 1934, insurance for pensions only will be continued until December 31, 1935.

The *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington) in an article in the July issue, states that group insurance has had a tremendous growth in the United States since it was first instituted in 1911. The insurance in force at present amounts to approximately \$10,000,000,000. Even during the present depression every form of group insurance has maintained and increased its premium income. During the past five years there has been a trend away from the provision of straight-life insurance policies and the present tendency is to provide coverages for group accident and health, accidental death and dismemberment, and annuities. There is also a tendency toward the adoption of plans in which the employees contribute toward the insurance.



## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1932

**D**URING the month of July two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour as follows:—

(1) From certain employees of the London Street Railway Company, being motormen and conductors, one-man car operators, shopmen, shedmen, trackmen, linemen and other miscellaneous employees, members of Division No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Notice by the company on June 29 of a reduction of 3 cents per hour in the scale of wages for all employees as from July 1, 1932, was the cause of the dispute, the employees contending that the company had violated the existing agreement in not giving sixty days' notice in writing of the desired change. The number of employees directly affected by the dispute was stated to be 191. It was explained to the parties affected that the statute enacted by the Legislature of the

Province of Ontario in March of this year, and which was designed to give effect to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act within the province, comes into force only on proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor, and, this proclamation not having at that time been issued, a Board could be established to deal with the present dispute, which falls directly within provincial jurisdiction, only by concurrence of both parties concerned. The company's consent being refused, no action was taken during July looking to the establishment of a Board.

(2) From certain employees of the Intercolonial Coal Company, Limited, at Westville, N.S., being members of Local No. 50, Mine Workers' Union of Canada. The application stated that 450 employees were directly affected by the dispute, which had arisen in connection with the desire of the men to negotiate a new working agreement. The matter of the application was being taken up with the employing company when the month closed.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1932

**T**HE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for July, 1932, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*July, 1932....	26	6,121	50,397
*June, 1932....	17	3,011	38,147
July, 1931....	9	836	5,627

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. In-

formation as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

A substantial increase appears in the number of disputes, the number of workers involved and in the time loss for July as compared with June, and also as compared with July last year. The important disputes commencing during the month were in clothing factories in Montreal, fur shops in Toronto, coal mines in Nova Scotia and among fishermen at Rivers' Inlet, B.C., in addition to strikes of coal miners in Alberta, fishermen at Port Essington, B.C., and pulpwood cutters in the Nipigon District of Ontario, carried over from June.

Eleven disputes, involving approximately 2,824 workers were carried over from June, and fifteen disputes commenced during July. Of the twenty-six disputes in progress during the month fifteen were recorded as terminated, five resulting in favour of the workers concerned, four in favour of the employers involved, five resulting in compromises, and the result of one being recorded as indefinite. At the end of July, therefore, there were eleven disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts in progress, namely: coal miners, Blairmore, Alta., coal miners, Bellevue, Alta.; lithograph-

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1932

Industry, Occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to July, 1932			
LOGGING— Loggers, Nipigon District, Ont..	225	2,000	Commenced June 10, 1932; for increase in wages, reduction in board and improved working conditions; lapsed by July 31, 1932; in favour of employer.
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Salmon fishermen, Port Essington District, B.C.....	1,800	10,000	Commenced June 20, 1932; for increase in rate per fish over that offered by canners; terminated July 10, 1932; compromise.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING, AND QUARRYING Coal miners, Blairmore, Alta....	300	7,500	Commenced Feb. 23, 1932; against dismissal of worker; untermiated.
Coal miners, Bellevue, Alta.....	330	8,250	Commenced Feb. 24, 1932; in sympathy with miners on strike at Blairmore, Feb. 23, 1932. Untermiated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textile Clothing, etc.</i> — Men's clothing factory workers (cutters, etc.), Montreal, P.Q.	50	100	Commenced May 2, 1932; against reduction in piece rates; terminated July 4, 1932; indefinite.
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Toronto, Ont.....	12	200	Commenced June 3, 1932; against dismissal of worker; lapsed by July 31, 1932; in favour of employer.
Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Toronto, Ont.....	17	221	Alleged lockout; commenced June 7, 1932; <i>re</i> reduction in staff; terminated July 16, 1932; compromise.
Other Wood Products— Box factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	37	700	Commenced June 21, 1932; alleged discrimination in re-employment of workers after previous strike; terminated July 25, 1932; compromise.
Printing and Publishing— Lithographers, Toronto, Ont..	7	175	Commenced April 15, 1932; against reduction in wages; untermiated.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures</i> — Plumbers, Saskatoon, Sask....	43	172	Commenced June 1, 1932; against reduction in wages and for shorter hours; terminated July 7, 1932; compromise.
SERVICE— <i>Recreational</i> — Motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man.....	3	50	Alleged lockout; commenced Feb. 27, 1932; <i>re</i> union working conditions; employment conditions no longer affected by end of July; in favour of employer.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during July, 1932			
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Salmon fishermen, Rivers Inlet, etc., B.C.....	1,400	8,000	Commenced July 10, 1932; for increase in rate for fish over that offered by canners; terminated July 17, 1932; compromise.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING, AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Little Bras d'Or, N.S.....	200	4,800	Commenced July 4, 1932; against discharge of check weighman; untermiated.
Coal miners, River Hebert, N.S.	175	875	Commenced July 14, 1932; for equal division of work; terminated July 20, 1932; in favour of workers.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1932—*Concluded*

Industry, Occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during July, 1932—<i>Concluded</i></b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Fur, leather, etc.—</i>			
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	24	576	Commenced July 4, 1932; against reduction in wages, and sending work to outside shops; un-terminated.
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	39	650	Commenced July 12, 1932; for removal of foreman; un-terminated.
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	800	1,600	Commenced July 29, 1932; for union wages and working conditions; un-terminated.
<i>Textiles, clothing, etc.—</i>			
Boys' clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	138	1,242	Commenced July 11, 1932; for recognition of union; terminated July 21, 1932; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers, (cutters), Montreal P.Q.....	10	140	Commenced July 15, 1932; for recognition of union; un-terminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	285	1,710	Commenced July 20, 1932; for recognition of union; terminated July 27, 1932; in favour of workers.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	40	40	Commenced July 26, 1932; for recognition of union; terminated July 27, 1932; in favour of workers.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	75	225	Commenced July 28, 1932; for recognition of union; un-terminated.
<i>Other wood Products—</i>			
Shingle weavers, Vancouver, B.C.....	50	250	Commenced July 6, 1932; against reduction in wage rates; terminated July 11, 1932; in favour of workers.
Shingle mill workers, New Westminster, B.C.....	40	760	Commenced July 12, 1932; for increase in wage rates; un-terminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Carpenters, Niagara Falls, Ont.....	14	140	Commenced July 19, 1932; alleged violation of agreement <i>re</i> wage rates; un-terminated.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Business, etc.—</i>			
Waitresses, Toronto, Ont.....	7	21	Commenced July 16, 1932; against reduction in wages; terminated July 19, 1932; in favour of employer.

ers, Toronto, Ont.; coal miners, Bras d'Or, N.S., three disputes of fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., shingle mill workers, New Westminster, B.C., and carpenters, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February

23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, London, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta., September 29, 1931, one employer; compositors, Regina, Sask., November 21, 1931, one employer, and motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 27, 1932, one employer, this last being added this month. The dispute involving compositors employed by one firm in Saskatoon, Sask., commencing December 14, 1931, and carried in this list since May, is recorded as having lapsed during July and has consequently been removed from the list.

A dispute involving fur workers in one shop in Toronto about July 18 has been reported in the press. The Department has secured information that this was a brief dispute as to working conditions and was settled immediately, without time loss.

A dispute involving bricklayers on one building in London, Ont., about July 13, has been reported in the press. The Department has secured information that no cessation of work occurred, the press statement arising out of a proposal by outside parties to do the work at a lower rate, this being refused.

A strike of forty-eight men loading pulp logs in the Pigeon River District, Ont., on July 19, demanding an increase in wages from 30 cents per hour to 35 cents, has been reported in the press, but particulars have not yet been received.

A strike of six hundred pulpwood cutters in the Nipigon District of Ontario occurred on June 29, 1932, the workers demanding an increase in wages from \$2.50 per cord to \$2.75 with certain improvements in camp conditions. Their demands being conceded, work was resumed on July 1. This information was received too late to be included in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

A cessation of work in a shingle mill at Marpole, B.C., has been reported. It appears that the establishment was being operated on a co-operative basis, and the returns for the quarter ending June being unsatisfactory, the workers terminated the arrangement.

A cessation of work for one night shift in one mine at Sydney Mines, N.S., on July 25 has been reported, but particulars have not yet been received.

A number of disputes are reported from time to time involving men on unemployment relief work, receiving subsistence for which some work is performed or may be required. As no relation of employer and employee is involved, these are not included in the record.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**LOGGERS, NIPIGON DISTRICT, ONT.**—The strike involving loggers in a number of camps, commencing June 10, 1932, is reported to have lapsed by the end of July, the strikers having been replaced. The Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union picketed the camps and railway stations in the district.

**SALMON FISHERMEN, PORT ESSINGTON, B.C.**—A settlement of this dispute, involving some 1,800 salmon fishermen on the Skeena and Naas rivers since June 20, 1932, was reached on July 10. The men had refused to accept the rate of 27½ cents per fish for sockeye

offered by the canners, demanding a rate of 40 cents per fish. The rate last season was 30 cents. Negotiations were carried on between the canners' association and the United Fishermen of British Columbia, resulting in a rate of 30 cents per fish being accepted by some of the fishermen, with a reduction of twenty per cent in the price of nets. Others, however, commenced work on July 11 at the 27½-cent rate originally offered by the canners, being granted greater concessions as to gear, gasoline, etc., than those accepting the 30-cent rate.

**COAL MINERS, BLAIRMORE AND BELLEVUE, ALTA.**—These disputes, together involving upwards of six hundred miners since February, 1932, were untermated at the end of July, a deadlock apparently having been reached owing to the refusal of the miners to agree to the indefinite layoff of certain men who had been active in connection with the calling of the strike contrary to the agreement then in effect. During July, fifteen persons were arrested, including two women, in connection with an alleged assault on four miners. On July 18 a delegation representing the striking miners interviewed the Premier of Alberta regarding the destitute condition of the miners' families. The Premier agreed to take the matter up with the members of the government.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (DRESSMAKERS), TORONTO, ONT.**—On June 3, 1932, employees in one establishment ceased work owing to the dismissal of one worker. At the end of July, the shop being operated with a full staff and the pickets having been withdrawn, the dispute is recorded as terminated.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CUTTERS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—This dispute, which commenced on May 2, 1932, when employees in one establishment ceased work against a reduction in certain piece rates, lapsed early in July.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKS & SUITS), TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute commenced on June 7, 1932, owing to a reduction in staff by the employer instead of dividing the work, and an alleged reduction in wages. On July 16 work was resumed under conditions as prior to the dispute.

**BOX FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—On June 21, 1932, as stated in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, employees in one establishment ceased work, claiming that there was discrimination in regard to re-engaging workers involved in a previous strike commencing earlier in the month. The mayor of the city and the resident representative of the Federal Department of Labour acted as mediators, but a settlement was delayed by the



refusal of the manager to negotiate while the strikers were connected with an organization affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, which had picketed the plant, police protection being required. Several clashes between pickets and the workers employed to replace the strikers occurred early in July, nine being arrested and charged with rioting, none of these, however, being strikers or connected in any way with the establishment. On July 23 the strike was terminated on the terms arranged by the Secretary of the provincial Department of Labour, the employer agreeing to re-engage the former employees as soon as required, without discrimination; also that wages and working conditions prior to the first dispute would be restored and that a shop committee elected by the employees would be recognized.

**PLUMBERS, SASKATOON, SASK.**—This dispute, commencing June 1, 1932, against a proposed reduction in wages from \$1.30 per hour to \$1. and for shorter hours, thirty-three instead of forty-four, was terminated on July 7, an agreement being signed providing for a rate of \$1.05 per hour with a forty-hour week.

**MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—This dispute, an alleged lockout, commenced on February 27, 1932, when the employer involved replaced three former employees, members of the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators, with two operators who were members of the Canadian Motion Picture Projectionists' Association. By the end of July, however, employment conditions being no longer affected, although the union had not called it off, the dispute has been added to the list, carried elsewhere in this article, of such strikes and lockouts.

**SALMON FISHERMEN, RIVERS INLET AND SMITHS INLET, B.C.**—This dispute, involving some 1,400 salmon fishermen, commenced on July 10, 1932, when members of the Fishermen's Protective Association demanded a rate of 40 cents per fish for sockeye, the cannery having offered a price of 27½ cents per fish. As a result of negotiations between the cannery's association and the union the fishermen returned to work at a rate of 30 cents per fish.

**COAL MINERS, LITTLE BRAS D'OR, N.S.**—On July 4, two hundred miners in one colliery ceased work in protest against the removal of the check weighman by court order on charges of interfering with the operation of the mine. It appears that there had been a dispute regarding overtime work and the management had instituted proceedings against the check weighman appointed by the miners. Some of the strikers were later arrested on charges of interfering with the police in the discharge of their duty and later the mine manager, one of the employees and a county

constable were arrested on charges arising out of an explosion endangering life and property. At the end of the month no settlement of the dispute had been reported.

**COAL MINERS, RIVER HEBERT, N.S.**—This dispute commenced on July 14, 1932, in two collieries operated by one company, the workers desiring an equal division of work. After negotiations between the union officials and the management the miners' proposal was accepted and work was resumed on July 20.

**FUR FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Three disputes commenced during the month and remained unternminated.

In one establishment twenty-four employees ceased work on July 4, 1932, against a reduction in wages and sending work to outside shops. In connection with picketing a number of strikers were arrested and remanded for trial.

In another establishment thirty-nine out of fifty-four employees ceased work on July 12, 1932, demanding the removal of the foreman.

On July 29, eight hundred employees in some seventy shops ceased work, being called out by two of the four local unions. The other two locals continued to work, having reached an agreement with the Independent Furriers' Association on July 26. The establishments affected were picketed by the union, one striker being arrested for assault. On July 30 four of the firms affected had reached agreements, but the dispute was unternminated at the end of the month.

**CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Five disputes involving clothing factory workers commenced during the month in Montreal. A new organization, the United Clothing Workers of Canada, reached agreements with a number of manufacturers and called strikes in establishments of certain employers who refused. In one establishment, manufacturing boys' clothing, 138 employees ceased work on July 11, demanding the recognition of this union. The firm had previously had a verbal agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, but, after negotiations between the parties, agreed to recognize the new union, and on July 21 the employees returned under the same rates and conditions as prior to the strike.

Workers in a large establishment manufacturing men's and boys' clothing, ceased work on July 20 similarly demanding recognition of the United Clothing Workers of Canada, which was secured, and on July 27 work was resumed.

Another firm, formerly working under a verbal agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, similarly became involved in a dispute on July 26. Work was resumed the next day, however, the employer having reached a verbal agreement with the new union.

A similar dispute occurred on July 28, some seventy-five workers employed by a sub-contractor for men's factory clothing demanding recognition of the United Clothing Workers of Canada. At the end of the month the dispute was still unterminated.

Another dispute occurred on July 15 in three establishments operated by one firm, when ten employees, cutters and operators, stopped work, demanding recognition of the Montreal Dress Cutters' Union, which they had recently joined. They also alleged that two workers had been unjustly discharged. During July some twenty-five arrests were made on charges of intimidation, obstructing sidewalks, etc. At the end of the month the dispute was still unterminated.

SHINGLE WEAVERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—On July 6 shingle weavers, members of the Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, ceased work following a reduction in wages, alleged to be from ten per cent to fifteen per cent. Negotiations were carried on between the parties with the result that work was resumed on July 11, the employer agreeing to withdraw the wage cut.

SHINGLE MILL WORKERS, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—Employees in one establishment became involved in a dispute on July 12, demanding an increase in wages and a signed agreement. At the request of the mayor of the city, the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia and the resident representative of the department met the parties to the dispute in conference but no settlement was reached.

CARPENTERS, NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Employees of one contractor ceased work on July 19, demanding the union rate, an increase in wages from 60 cents per hour to 90 cents. The employer replaced the strikers to some extent, but at the end of the month the dispute was unterminated.

WAITRESSES, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of waitresses in a restaurant in Toronto ceased work on July 16, owing to a reduction in wages from \$1.40 to \$1.25 per day and an increase in hours from seven per day to eight. These were replaced and since July 19 employment conditions appear to have been no longer affected.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1932, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1931. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes which began during June was 46, and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 59 disputes in progress during the month, involving 12,300 workers, with a time loss of 77,000 working days for the month. Of the 46 disputes beginning in June, 28 were over proposed reductions in wages, 8 over other wage questions, 4 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on other questions of working arrangements and 3 on questions of trade union principle. During June, settlements were reached in 38 disputes, of which 5 were settled in favour of workers, 20 in favour of employers and 13

ended in compromises. In one other dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A dispute involving about 22,000 workers in the cotton manufacturing industry at Burnley, Lancashire, began July 23 over proposed reductions in wages.

### Belgium

During the last week in June, a strike began in the coal mining industry of the Mons district against proposed reductions in wages. The dispute later spread and affected practically all of this industry in Belgium and in some places also workers in other industries became involved. Riots were reported in several mining centres during the second week of July.

### Poland

The number of disputes beginning in the year 1930 was 319, involving 50,439 workers with a time loss of 329,001 working days for the year.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in May was 62, and 58 were still in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 53,280 and the time loss for the month was 1,242,409 working days.

No settlements have yet been reported in the disputes in the bituminous coal mining industry which were reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April and May.



## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

### Financial Summary of Administration During Second Quarter of 1932 and Since Inception of the System

THE accompanying table gives particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156; as amended by statutes of 1931, chapter 42) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the second three months of 1932, and since these Acts became severally effective. Similar information bringing the statistics down to March 31, 1932, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the issue for April, 1927, page 375. The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. The provinces now participating in Old Age Pensions are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The Northwest Territories are also within the scheme. The New Brunswick legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session in 1930, to become effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; while in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Acts providing for the participation of these provinces in any federal scheme were passed at the session of 1931, both these Acts to take effect on proclamation.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year; and in cases where a pensioner has during part of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension resided in a province where the Act is not in force, the pension payable is reduced by the same proportion as the duration of the pensioner's residence in these provinces bears to twenty years. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed the Department of Labour of Canada paid quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1932

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in C. effective Jan. 2, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at June 30, 1932.....	4,624	6,536	7,473	40,972	7,699	5	67,309
Average monthly pension.....	\$18 74	\$19 00	\$19 43	\$18 29	\$19 14	\$19 83	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during first quarter of fiscal year 1932-33, (Period April 1—June 30, 1932).....	\$257,169 35	\$379,797 74	\$430,381 14	\$2,237,870 01	\$450,234 10	\$312 32	\$3,755,764 66
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$192,904 91	\$285,528 77	\$322,785 86	\$1,678,402 51	\$337,606 13	\$312 32	\$2,817,540 50
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to June 30, 1932.....	\$2,111,153 54	\$5,072,025 59	\$4,990,154 62	\$20,531,445 95	\$4,676,751 91	\$3,975 87	\$37,385,507 48
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$1,220,989 74	\$2,787,754 98	\$2,773,259 30	\$11,591,009 25	\$2,632,416 09	\$3,975 87	\$21,009,405 23

the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty per cent to seventy-five per cent of the total expenditure. Accordingly new agreements between the Dominion and Provincial Governments under the provisions of the amending Act were completed recently, as stated in the

LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 517. That issue also contained the text of the Old Age Pensions regulations, as recently revised. Arrears resulting from the increase of the Dominion contribution were paid to the provinces back to November 1, 1931; and the payments by the Dominion for the current year are on the basis of 75 per cent of the total expenditure on old age pensions.

## SOCIAL INSURANCE IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

### Third and Fourth Reports of Provincial Commission Respecting Family Allowances and Industrial Hygiene

THE Quebec Social Insurance Commission, which was appointed by the Provincial Government in 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1236), recently issued their third and fourth reports, dealing respectively with the subjects of family allowances and Industrial hygiene. These reports have been published in one volume by the authority of the Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of Quebec.

The instructions issued to the commission by the provincial government proposed the study of the following subjects: unemployment insurance; old age pensions; sickness insurance; family assistance, or aid to the parents of large families; family placements, or the placing of under-privileged or distressed children with approved families in various sections of the province; sanitary conditions in industrial establishments, and conditions of workers in such places; occupational diseases; medical inspection for workers engaged in

occupations hazardous to health; medical examination and attendance, with periodical inspections, among factory workers; campaigns of industrial hygiene for workers.

The members of the Commission are as follows: Mr. Edouard Montpetit, chairman; the Right Reverend Mgr. Georges Courchesne, Bishop of Rimouski; the Ven. Archdeacon F. G. Scott, Quebec; Mr. John T. Foster, president, Montreal Trades and Labour Council; Mr. Gérard Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Labour, Province of Quebec, and secretary-general of the National Catholic Syndicates; Dr. A. Lessard, director of the Provincial Bureau of Health; and Mr. Georges A. Savoy, president of the Quebec Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The first report briefly stated the problems set before the Commission; the second report, which dealt with Child Protection and Mothers' Allowances was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932, page 171.

### Third Report—Family Allowances

In their third report the Commissioners pass from the consideration of the general problems of child welfare to the special question of the workman's family responsibilities, and to the suggestion that workmen, in addition to their wages, should receive a grant from the state in respect to each one of their children. The problem which Family Allowances is meant to solve is stated in the report as follows:—

"We may ask ourselves then what there is of equity and social justice in the salary offered to working men among us who have to support from four to ten children. Families of that size—and are they not the most worthy of admiration?—must, in order to balance their budget, agree to painful restrictions, even in the case of necessities. The result will be

that the large family, needing a larger house, better ventilated, with more sun, will have to remain satisfied with lodgings which are more cramped and less hygienic, because of the necessity of cutting down those expenses which can be curtailed. The same result will follow when it is a question of food and clothing. It will be necessary to reduce to their lowest sum all expenses in this department of the family economy."

Advocates of family allowances suggest that the only method that would restore equilibrium in the budget of a large family is to offer a progressive allowance for each child above the number of children in the average family (in Quebec the average is stated to be three). The proposal is, in fact, to establish a collective fund for the benefit of large



families that would be similar in principle to the Accident Fund established in connection with Workmen's Compensation.

Members of the Commission visited Europe for the purpose of investigating social insurance systems in various countries. They studied the working of family allowances in France and Belgium, their conclusions being given in the present report. An account is given also of the present standing of the movement in Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, Great Britain, Spain, Sweden, Australia and New Zealand.

Canadian opinions on the proposal are next considered, particular reference being made to the work of the Rev. Father Lebel, S.J., on behalf of mothers' allowances (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 605; June, 1928, page 598), and to the report made to the Commission by Miss Charlotte Whitton, of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, who took the opposite view.

### Conclusions

The Commissioners set forth their conclusions in the following paragraphs:—

1. While recognizing that family allowances in France and Belgium, if not in Germany and Australia, have furnished a solution to the very important problem of large families, the Commission, after long deliberation, is unanimously of the opinion that for the moment there is no opportunity of taking legal measures instituting officially family allowances in this province. We are here face to face with a system exclusively European, adapted to low wages, and it is very difficult to predict what would be the results of its application here. It is true that the partisans of family allowances take into consideration the difference in the rate of wages found in Canada, by proposing to offer the family allowance from the third child only; but it must be remembered that in many

industries the wages, even in Canada, are not very high and that there is occasion to suggest their increase rather than to run the risk, by creating a system of family allowances, of keeping them for a long period at their present level.

2. The system of family allowances, added suddenly to the collective insurance in the matter of accidents suffered while working, organized last year in Quebec, would perhaps place our manufacturers in a disadvantageous position with reference to the other provinces.

3. The economic crisis through which we are passing makes a move of this kind very difficult.

4. Grave fears may be entertained lest the drift of population from our country districts should be accentuated by the family allowance system confined to industries.

5. It would be impossible and dangerous to extend family allowances to the whole population and to make them a State institution.

6. The great agricultural problem to be faced in the province of Quebec, namely the placement of farmers' sons, or in general, the problem of an excess of population in country districts, would still remain unsolved, whereas the resources of the Government ought rather to be employed to encourage this placement on provincial lands, by means of an intensive policy of colonization.

For all these reasons the Commission has abandoned the idea of proposing the institution of family allowances in the Province of Quebec. However, there is no need to say that the Commission offers a tribute to those who have consented to bear the heavy burden of a large family.

The Commission has not yet considered the problem of social insurance, but all the systems contain special arrangements with a view to protecting the family, and the question of the family will be thus studied at a later date. The Commission offers no objection to owners of factories, who might be interested in so doing, attempting of their own accord the organization of compensation funds. That is the method of family allowances followed in France and which Monsieur Bonvoisin recommended seriously to the Commission. That is the method of social initiative, the result of a special education, which people in this Province will doubtless desire to follow.

### Fourth Report—Industrial Hygiene

In their fourth report the Commission consider the group of subjects that are included under the term "industrial hygiene,"—hours of work, employment of women and children, and safety of workshops. Details are given of the provisions for factory inspection and safety under the laws of Quebec. These mainly relate to the general hygiene conditions of workshops and the prevention of accidents. The Commissioners believe that this limited conception of hygiene should be extended so as to embrace all conditions of labour that directly or indirectly affect the worker's health and well-being. At present, for example, the factory regulations contain no pro-

vision for occupational illnesses, and the field of the doctor who is engaged in industrial work is therefor restricted. The outstanding need in provincial administration, it is stated, is to secure correlation between the Department of Health and that of Labour, and the setting up of an authority directly responsible for the health of factory workers.

The Commission conclude their report with the following recommendations, pointing out that "the security of labour will be dependent upon the Ministry of Labour, and industrial hygiene upon the Director of the Provincial Health Service."

## Recommendations

### 1. *Security of Labour*

#### 1. Title of the Act.

Chapter 182 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, entitled the Industrial Establishments Act, should be entitled the Act relating to the Protection and Inspection of Labour.

#### 2. Definition of the term, "Industrial Establishments."

The words "industrial establishments," paragraph 3, article 2, division 1, of the aforementioned act, should be defined as follows:

The words "industrial establishments" mean and include, for the purposes of the present act, manufactories, works, workshops, workyards of all kinds and their dependencies. They mean and include also all classes of industry mentioned in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931 (chapter 100, 21 Geo. V, 1931).

#### 3. Hours of Employment of boys, women and girls.

Article 15 of Chapter 182 should be replaced by the following, and article 16 suppressed: "Except in the cases mentioned in section 17, no boy under sixteen years of age, and no girl or woman, shall be employed in any of the establishments mentioned in section 3, for more than nine hours in one day, or for more than forty-eight hours in any one week. Any employer may, however, apportion the hours of labour per day for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on Saturday.

"One hour shall be allowed at noon each day for meals, if the inspector so directs, but shall not be counted as part of the working hours hereinabove mentioned.

"The day mentioned in this section shall not commence before seven o'clock in the morning, nor end after half-past six at night."

#### 4. Maximum length of working hours in certain cases.

In section 17, a maximum of seventy-two hours of work per week for boys, women and girls, may be permitted by the inspector at the request of the employer. This maximum is too high. The Commission recommends, on the suggestion of the inspectors of labour, that it should not exceed, at any time, the limit of sixty hours.

This new maximum gives to the worker an extra twelve hours per week; it permits several working evenings per week, which are quite sufficient.

#### 5. Information for purposes of statistics concerning employees.

In order to obtain detailed statistics concerning employees, the Commission recommends that the employers or heads of industrial establishments should be required to keep a register of employees, wherein are entered the names, ages, and places of abode of the boys, women and girls. Consequently in the subsection (a), paragraph 3, section 18, after the words, "names, ages and places of abode," should be inserted the words "of the men."

#### 6. Information concerning working conditions.

In order to complete the documentation as to general working conditions, the following subsections should be added after the subsections (a) and (b) of paragraph 3, section 18:

- (c) Method of remuneration: by the hour, or piece-work.

- (d) Indication of the work done by a crew, and time required, if there is occasion.

- (e) Night work, if there is occasion.

- (f) Work done on Sunday, if any.

- (g) Such other information as the chief inspector, with the approval of the Minister, may find it expedient to obtain, for the purposes of statistics, or other purposes.

#### 7. Steam-Engines.

The Commission recommends the suppression, in the Industrial Establishments Act (Chapter 182) of divisions V and VI, having to do with steam boilers, and the inclusion of those divisions in the Act relating to Stationary Engineers (Chapter 184) in order to make of the latter a comprehensive act, relative at the same time to both steam boilers and stationary engineers.

Likewise, all the regulations made according to these divisions should be included in the list of those authorized by Chapter 184.

#### 8. Documentation.

The Commission recommends the organization of classes, lectures, libraries, and the establishing of a museum of safety and industrial hygiene for the benefit of inspectors and industrial hygiene doctors.

#### 9. Regulations concerning the sick and injured.

The Commission recommends that regulations 106, 107 and 108, relative to the aid to be given to the sick and injured, should be enforced in a more extensive and thorough manner.

#### 10. Regulations concerning associations for the prevention of accidents.

Section 106 of the Workmen's Compensation Act authorizes employers referred to in Schedule 1 to form themselves into an association for accident prevention. They may make rules, which, if approved by the Workmen's Compensation Commission, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be binding on the industries included in the particular class.

The Social Insurance Commission recommends that these regulations should previously have received the approval of the inspector in chief of industrial establishments, and of the chief industrial hygiene doctor, with a view to avoiding disregard of the regulations which it is the duty of these officials to have respected.

#### 11. Work of the association for accident prevention.

The work of the association for accident prevention, and of its inspectors (section 106, chap. 100, of the Workmen's Compensation Act), will have to be directed especially:—

- 1. Toward the education of employers and employees, by the organization of lectures, the showing of educational films concerning safety and hygiene, illustrated charts, advertising, etc.

- 2. (a) The formation of committees of safety in the workshops.

- (b) The organization of first-aid appliances.

- (c) The organization of a medical service, under the supervision of a medical director of industrial hygiene or of a qualified nurse, in all large workshops; the same organization in a co-operative form for the small workshops of one or several classes.

#### 12. Increase in the number of inspectors.

The Commission has noticed that the inspection of industrial establishments was joined



with the service of inspection of public buildings. Sixteen inspectors, male and female, of whom six are at Montreal, four at Quebec, and two at Sherbrooke, are found in this department.

The inspection of public buildings and the registering of children working in factories take the time of six inspectors, male and female. Therefore, ten inspectors only devote their time to visiting the industrial establishments of the province, which number, however, almost 6,000, without counting workyards, which ought to be visited, at least when they are large.

When it is remembered that the careful inspection of a large factory may take a week, it will be agreed that the staff is not large enough to insure the observance of the act, which, in a word, is excellent.

The Commission, therefore, recommends that the finances of this department should be increased in such a way as to allow it to engage a dozen extra inspectors.

The Commission likewise recommends that a service of inspection should be permanently attached to industrial districts of necessity rarely visited hitherto, such as Hull, Three Rivers, Chicoutimi, etc.

#### 13. Mines and lumber-mills.

The Commission, aware of the fact that the Department of Mines, as well as the Forest Products Commission, have at their service inspectors who have the qualifications and the time to look after the safety of those engaged in these industries, recommends that these officers should submit a report of their activities to the Inspector of Labour.

### *II. Industrial Hygiene*

#### 1. Regulations.

It is recommended that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council draw up regulations concerning industrial hygiene, according to section 99 of the Public Health Act, and appoint a competent staff, charged with the application of such regulations.

#### 2. Division of industrial hygiene.

A division of the industrial hygiene service should be formed within the Provincial Hygiene Service, with a specialized and competent staff, and powers ought to be accorded to it to insure the efficiency of its work.

#### 3. Collaboration of the services.

The chief inspector of industrial establishments, and the head doctor of the industrial hygiene service ought to work together for the organization of a necessary collaboration of their services. They ought, if possible, to have their offices in the same city, and to confer regularly every week concerning the work done and concerning the direction to be taken by future work.

#### 4. Appointment of a chemist.

The Commission recommends the appointment of a chemist specially attached to the office of the inspection of labour and industrial hygiene.

#### 5. Penalties.

Section 100 of the Public Health Act provides for penalties for every infringement of the regulations made under Division III having reference to the hygienic conditions of industrial establishments. These penalties should continue to be inflicted by the Provincial Hygiene Service.

#### 6. Work of Women and Children.

The work of women and children will be supervised closely by the new hygiene department and will be the object of frequent inspec-

tions and repeated medical examinations, especially in the textile industry. The woman who is pregnant should stop work, in certain industries, from the beginning of the eighth month of pregnancy, and continue work only after one month from the date of birth of the child.

#### 7. Medical service in industrial establishments.

Establishments employing a certain number of persons will be required to organize a medical service and infirmary service. As we have said above, in the centres where the arrangement is possible, the small industries will be grouped in order to share the expenses of a doctor and the service of a nurse.

#### 8. Sanitary education of the worker.

This education, need of which is making itself felt, should be offered by the medical service of the industrial establishments, working with the service of inspection of labour and the department of industrial hygiene.

#### 9. Mines.

As a result of the great development of the mining industry in the Province, and of the dangers created by this industry in the matter of hygiene, the new department of industrial hygiene should extend its activities to mines and quarries.

#### 10. Employment of health units.

The county health units, wherever they exist, will be employed as bodies of supervision and inquiry in the country districts and small towns.

#### 11. Lumber-camps.

It seems to the Commission that the hygiene regulations concerning lumber-camps ought to be extended according to the system existing in Ontario. Especially should powers be accorded to the director of the health service, or to his authorized representative, to see to the closing of camps in which the hygienic regulations are not observed. Exploitation companies should be held responsible for the observance of regulations on the part of contractors, or sub-contractors, for the cutting of wood. The construction of camps should be carried out according to plans approved beforehand by the director of the provincial hygiene service. The presence of women, and of children less than sixteen years of age, in camps, ought to be the object of suitable supervision. For all these purposes and for others similar to them, the Commission is of the opinion that a system of inspection ought to be established in all forest districts, and that penalties be provided for any infringement of the regulations.

By these two last arrangements the Commission believes that our country districts will be reached, at least in part. For the Commission did not consider that its duty was to take no thought of the problem of hygiene in the agricultural districts, although the Order in Council appointing it mentioned only "industrial" hygiene.

As in its second report the Commission advocated aid to needy mothers as a general measure, it desires to remind the Government that, by a unanimous resolution already submitted, it has pronounced itself in favour of health units established throughout the province. The Commission also believes that in the farther districts where it is difficult and costly for medical aid to be guaranteed, measures ought to be taken by the director of health in order to procure for the sick the facilities of treatment to which they have a right.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1932

THE following is a short summary of the principal laws of labour interest enacted by the Nova Scotia Legislature during its recent session which began on February 23 and closed on April 30, 1932.

### Provincial Department of Labour

An Act to Provide for a Department of Labour establishes such a department to be presided over by a Minister of Labour. The new department is to take cognizance of all matters relating to labour and administer such affairs, matters, acts and regulations as the Governor in Council from time to time assigns to it.

### Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act was the subject of a number of amendments. A new clause provides that where there is cause of action against some person other than the employer the board is not obliged to sue for or require payment of damages unless it thinks fit to do so, and is given full power to compromise the cause of action or release its claim therefor, if, in its discretion, it thinks it inadvisable to bring action for such damages.

In 1929 the section providing that no compensation should be payable unless application therefor was made within a year after the occurrence of the accident was amended to include payment for medical aid also. This section has again been amended as regards medical aid, and now provides that the Board shall not pay any account rendered against it for medical aid in respect of any injury happening after the passing of the Act (April 18, 1932), unless application therefor is made within one year after the commencement of the disability. The Board may, however, in its discretion, pay the whole or any part of any claim for medical aid, furnished after the 1929 amendment was made and before the passing of the 1932 Act, in respect of which no claim for payment was made within one year after the occurrence of the accident.

A further change effected by the amending Acts of 1929 was an increase in the scale of compensation from 55 per cent to 60 per cent of average earnings or of the diminution of average earnings as the case might be. A section was added, however, stipulating that these provisions should not apply to increase the compensation payable to any person whose right to compensation arose before January 1, 1930, or to any workman whose disability arose out of his employment in the industry of lumbering (including saw-mills)

or any occupation incidental thereto or immediately connected therewith, before May 1, 1930, or to any person whose right to compensation depends upon the provisions of Part III. The above section is now amended to provide that compensation payable to any person whose disability arose out of his employment in the industry of lumbering (including saw-mills) or any occupation incidental thereto or immediately connected therewith before May 1, 1930, and to any other workman whose right to compensation arose before January 1, 1930, shall be continued under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act as it stood before the amendment of 1929 was passed.

The 1932 amendment further provides that in cases where the Board is empowered to recognize an impairment of earning capacity although there has been no diminution of earnings, the amount of the compensation to be paid in respect of such impairment is in discretion of the Board. Provision is also made that those clauses of the Act which require application for compensation to be made within one year and right thereto established within fifteen months shall not apply to the persons in respect of whom payment of compensation under special Acts was sought at the 1931 Session of the Legislature.

### Unemployment Relief

The Nova Scotia Unemployment Act, 1931, ratifies and confirms an agreement, set forth in the schedule, between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province pursuant to the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1931. Agreements between the Province and Municipalities to enable the latter to benefit by the Federal Act are also confirmed. The Governor in Council is empowered to enter into and carry out any agreement with the Government of Canada under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, to furnish direct relief, provide for public works, and pay the required sums out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or raise funds by way of loan. Municipalities are vested with power to carry out their agreements, to pay direct relief and undertake public works, and to raise loans with the approval of the Governor in Council. Where money is raised by the sale of debentures a sinking fund must be provided for. The agreement between the Dominion and the Province, which appears as the schedule to the Act, provides for the payment by the Dominion to the Province of fifty per cent of the cost of public works and



undertakings carried on by the latter to provide work for the unemployed, fifty per cent of the amount expended by the Province on sections of the Trans-Canada Highway and forty per cent of the amount expended on provincial highways. Provision is also made for the payment by the Dominion to the Province for remittance to any municipality of such proportion of the cost of municipal public works and of direct relief as may be agreed upon. The contribution towards public works may not exceed twenty-five per cent unless, owing to the financial condition of the municipality, a larger contribution by the Dominion is authorized by the Governor General in Council. The Dominion further undertakes to pay fifty per cent of the expenditure made by the Province for direct relief in territory having no municipal organization and where no suitable work can be provided. "Direct Relief" is defined as "necessary food, clothing, fuel, and shelter or the equivalent thereof." The Agreement further provides for an eight-hour day, unless a modification of this requirement is previously agreed to by the Minister of Labour, and for fair wages, the use of Canadian goods, if available, and the employment of residents of Canada and, as far as possible, of the locality in which the work is being performed.

#### Miners' Land Settlement

The Nova Scotia Miners' Land Settlement Act authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint a Board of five persons to be called the Nova Scotia Miners' Land Settlement Board. Among the duties and powers of the Board are: to acquire, hold and dispose of farms, stock, agricultural machinery and equipment; to acquire and hold agricultural lands and sub-divide same before disposal; to erect buildings, make permanent improvements and carry on farming operations on farms and lands, the property of the Board; with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada or any municipality, organization or individual to settle miners upon farms in the province; to place settlers inexperienced in farming, but otherwise deemed fitted to engage in farming as a permanent occupation, with established farmers for the purpose of gaining practical experience in farming.

Any male person over twenty-one years of age who is the head of a household and who is a British subject and has been a resident of Nova Scotia for at least five years, two of which were immediately prior to his application, and has been an employee of the coal industry in the Province may apply to the Board for assistance, provided that he has had satisfactory experience in farming and intends to live and engage in farming on the land

he purchases from or mortgages to the Board. It is provided that the selling price of any property to a settler may not exceed the purchase price of that property together with subsequent expenditures thereon. No agreement of sale may be entered into for a larger amount than \$2,000 for land, buildings, stock, machinery or equipment, and permanent improvements. No agreement of sale for a sum of \$1,000 or less shall be for a longer term than fifteen years; between \$1,000 and \$1,500 the maximum term is twenty-five years and between \$1,500 and \$2,000 thirty-two years. Advances made to settlers are to be repaid in equal quarterly or monthly instalments of principal or interest as the Board may determine, but the Board may defer payments of all or part of the first thirty-six monthly or nine quarterly instalments at its discretion. The interest rate is fixed at five per cent per annum. The Board may make regulations for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. It must submit an annual report of its operations to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

#### Early Closing of Stores in Halifax

The Halifax Early-Closing Act was amended with regard to petitions from shop-keepers and now provides that the persons engaged in the pursuit of any particular trade or calling may present a petition for the closing of all premises so occupied during certain hours on certain days mentioned in the petition. Such petition must be signed by not less than seventy-five per cent of the persons occupying premises within the city engaged in the particular trade or calling specified. The Council may make an ordinance granting the petition in whole or in part and directing that the premises occupied for the trade or calling named in the petition shall be closed during the periods mentioned therein or for such other periods as the Council specifies.

#### Licensing of Chauffeurs

The Motor Vehicle Act was revised and amended with but little change in the provisions relating to chauffeurs. A driver's licence, which is defined to include a chauffeur's licence, may not be issued to any person who is a habitual drunkard or addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. New sections were added dealing with the financial responsibility of owners and drivers, and provide for the suspension of the driver's licence of any person failing to pay a judgment or convicted of, or forfeiting his bail after arrest for, certain specified offences until such driver shall have given the registrar proof of financial responsibility. If the registrar finds, however, that such driver was employed by the owner of the vehicle as a chauffeur and that there is no motor vehicle registered in his name the owner may give proof of financial responsibility and the chauffeur be relieved of giving such proof in his own behalf.

## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1931-32

**T**HE report of the Bureau of Labour of Alberta for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, gives statistics of trade and industry in the province during this period, with details of the administration of the various acts in charge of the Bureau, including the Factories Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Theatres Act, the Steam Boilers Act, the Labour Disputes Act, and the Employment Offices Act.

*Trade and Industries.*—According to the returns received by the Bureau there was a further decline in business the volume of decline being much greater than that of the previous year. Returns from 2,808 firms covered 40,030 male employees over eighteen, 571 males under eighteen, 7,793 females over eighteen, 229 females under eighteen, and 509 apprentices. Total payments for wages and salaries were \$63,786,134.52, of which sum \$54,254,896.47 was paid to wage earners. The returns, when considered as to employment by months for males, for the first time since returns have been received show a steady decline during the entire year, there being practically no improvement through usual seasonal activities. December was the month of least employment, when 38,497 were employed, and January the month of greatest, when 41,507 were employed. As in previous years, the returns, when considered by individual industries, show great fluctuations, demonstrating again that for the unskilled work in the various industries men interchange from one to the other. The returns of monthly employment of females indicate very little change in volume of employment throughout the year. Summer holiday trade and Christmas activities did, however, bring additional employment.

The report contains tables showing the average number of wage earners by months, the classified weekly wage rates, and the weekly hours of labour. The table showing "classified weekly wage rates" indicates that of the 40,030 male employees, the largest group (5,920) were employed in the wage classification between \$30 and \$34.99 per week. As regards working hours, the statistics show that of the total number of employees 43,938 are working 48 hours or less per week.

*Labour Disputes Act.*—The report of the Labour Disputes Act, by the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, premier of the province, gives the details of settlement of the two boards of conciliation and investigation that were established. (These reports appeared in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.) In the first—that in connection with the dispute be-

tween the Beverage Dispensers Alliance and the hotel proprietors of Calgary—a settlement was arrived at which was satisfactory to both parties. As regards the second—involving a dispute between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and certain planing mill operators in Calgary—the unanimous report of the board was accepted by the workers but was not acceptable to the employers.

*Factories Act.*—Returns of Inspectors covering inspections under the Factories Act show decreases in the staffs of quite a number of the places visited. A total of 4,638 inspections was made of 4,386 factories, shops, hotels, offices and office buildings, in which were employed 21,107 males and 7,355 females. Recommendations relative to safety; sanitation, hours and wages, and the employment of children, to the number of 1,102 were made, all of which were carried out by employers. There were 515 inspections made of 491 elevators, in connection with which 413 safety recommendations were made. Full particulars of the inspections are given in tables in the report.

*Theatre Inspection.*—The report of the chief inspector of theatres shows a decline in revenue. It is also indicated that there were many motion pictures in circulation during the year that "have been of an inferior quality," there being 541 complaints out of a total of 13,972 reports. Details were also given respecting three films fires. It is stated that some progressive changes have been made in the regulations pertaining to projectionists. The clauses for provisional certificates have been eliminated and the apprenticeship period extended from six to twelve months. The department is also permitted to confiscate motion picture prints which have become unfit for safe running in theatres. Particulars are also given respecting projection room inspections and recommendations.

*Boiler Inspection.*—The annual report of the chief inspector of boilers and machinery gives the number of inspections as 3,117 with a total of 4,457 inspection visits and the consequent issue of 2,479 inspection certificates. In addition, 45 inspections were carried out under the Factories Act at saw-mills, grain elevators, etc. The total revenue during the year accruing from inspection fees, etc., was \$23,319.25. The chief inspector reviews in detail the activities in his branch and the main features of work respecting various types of boilers and pressure vessels.



*Employment Offices.*—In common with other provinces, the offices of the Alberta Employment Service recorded a most active year. Due to the various specially created works to relieve unemployment, the placements were within .02 per cent of those recorded in the previous year. Of the 50,084 vacancies filled, 44,974 were for males and 5,110 for females. Placements in the male section were recorded as 9,807 being sent to farms, 300 to building construction, 58 to clerical work, 223 to personal occupations, 11,187 to general labouring, 573 to lumbering, 107 to manufacturing industries, 3 to professional occupations, 158 to railroad construction and maintenance, 981 to mining, 473 to miscellaneous occupations and 21,219 to casual employment. Of the female placements 958 were sent to farms, 15 to clerical positions, 2,343 as domestics, 7 to manufacturing industries,

10 to miscellaneous occupations and 1,779 to casual employment. Casual placements are those where the work is of less than one week's duration. In the male section these constitute 47 per cent of the total placements and 35 per cent of the female section. There was a slight increase in the operating costs, the average cost per vacancy filled being 78.89 cents as compared with 78.56 cents for the previous year.

The importance of the service given is indicated by the number of vacancies listed and the large number of applicants registered at the offices. Of the 45,282 vacancies listed in the male section, 99.32 per cent were filled, and of the 80,465 applicants, 56 per cent were given employment. Of the 5,240 vacancies in the female section, 97.5 per cent were filled, and of the 8,793 female applicants, 58.14 per cent were given employment.

### Women's Minimum Wages in Alberta

The report of the Minimum Wage Board shows decreases in female employment under all Orders except those governing amusement trades and beauty parlours. The decreases from the previous year were: manufacturing, 240; laundries, 38; hotels and restaurants, 402; offices, 771; and retail stores, 311. Amusement trades and beauty parlours had an increase of 16.

A total of 3,687 inspections was made of 3,378 businesses, in which were employed 8,626 experienced females and 504 learners; 305 orders for adjustment of wages, 87 for adjustment of hours and 13 for adjustment of staff so that not more than 25 per cent would be in receipt of apprentice wages, were made.

The following paragraphs from the Board's report indicate the extent of its administrative duties during the year.

Representations were made to the board in respect of the difficulties that postmasters in the small towns and villages were experiencing due to the application of Order No. 5 (office occupation) to this class of employment. After careful consideration Order No. 5 was amended, removing from its scope employment in post offices, and this class of employment was included within the scope of Order No. 8 (telephones and post offices).

Two requests were received from firms to work female employees overtime to permit of seasonal rush trade being taken care of; the requests were granted.

Permission was also granted to storekeepers in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat to work employees overtime to take

care of Christmas shopping rush. Payment for overtime at not less than regular rates, and a report of all overtime worked was required.

Two requests were received from firms for permission to employ a greater percentage of apprentices than is permitted by regulation, due to their inability to secure a sufficient number of experienced employees. Investigations made by the board revealed a shortage of experienced employees and the requests were granted.

Three requests were received for permission to transfer employees from one branch to another at special rates to be fixed by the board. These requests were granted, the employer being required to furnish the board with a statement of earnings during the period of such transfer.

Special consideration was given to a number of individual female employees, and handicap rates varying from 10 per cent to 25 per cent below regular minimum rates were fixed for ten of these females, whose cases were specially considered.

Five court cases were taken against employers for failing to pay minimum wages; four convictions were obtained and employers were ordered to pay back wages. Decision in the other case is pending.

A number of permits were issued for overtime to be worked to take care of emergencies that had arisen. In all cases employers advised the Department of the number of hours worked and the amount paid for same.

## REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE OF ONTARIO FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1931

THE first annual report of the Department of Public Welfare of Ontario for the year 1930-31 has recently been issued. This department was organized by Order in Council of September 16, 1930, as a result of the recommendations of the report of the Ross Commission on Public Welfare, and the following divisions were placed under its administration: The Mothers' Allowances Commission; the Old Age Pensions Commission; the Soldiers' Aid Commission; Children's Aid Branch; Industrial Schools; Ontario Training Schools; Houses of Refuge; and Orphanages.

*Mothers' Allowances.*—The eleventh annual report of the Mothers' Allowance Commission is included in the report of the department, and covers the year ending October 31, 1931. This legislation became effective in 1920 and provides for the children of widows, deserted wives, women with totally and permanently incapacitated husbands, and foster mothers who have the care of orphan children. In the administration of this Act the following scale of payments has been adopted; a mother with two children, under sixteen years of age, living in a rural district—\$30 per month; in a town of 5,000 or over, or in a separated town—\$35 per month; in a city the rate of allowance is \$40 per month. For each additional child under sixteen years of age in the mother's care and dependent on her, \$5 per month is added to the scale.

The municipality in which a beneficiary has resided for one year is required to contribute 50 per cent of the allowances granted, and the cost of administration is borne by the province. In 1930-31, this was 3.31 per cent of the amount paid out.

The number of families under the care of the Commission at the end of the fiscal year was 5,998, an increase of 375 over the number on that date of the previous year. The children in these families numbered 18,036 an increase of 1,128 over the number on that date of the previous year. The amount expended during the year was \$2,582,221.41, an increase of \$188,133.41 over the year 1929-30. Desertion continues to be a common cause for the demand for consideration under the Act and the Commission recommends the necessity for the adoption of some means to check this type of social evil.

For purposes of inspection and counsel, the province is divided into districts and in each of these is an investigator responsible to the

Department of Public Welfare whose business it is to visit the homes of the recipients of Mothers' Allowances; to see that the money is being spent for the purpose for which it is intended; to see that the children are regularly at school; and to give counsel and guidance where needed. These investigators co-operate with the local boards for the effective working out of the Act. The report states that "no estimate can be made of the beneficial results flowing from the application of this Act. The Province must eventually feel in its social and economic life the effect of the thousands of children enjoying the blessings of home and mother care, made possible through the administration of this Act."

*Old Age Pensions.*—The second annual report of the Old Age Pensions Commission indicates the number of those receiving pensions and the amount expended up to October 31, 1931 (These statistics for each province and for all Canada are given quarterly in the LABOUR GAZETTE, the most recent presentation being on another page of this issue). Dealing with the question of eligibility for pension, the report states:—"In some quarters there appears to be a tendency on the part of children to evade their responsibility for the care of their parents and to thrust the burden on the public. This is not the purpose of the enactment and, in determining eligibility for pension or the amount of the pension, the ability of the children to aid their parents has been considered by the Commission as well." As to the effectiveness of the Old Age Pensions scheme the report states that "while it requires the expenditure of large sums from the treasury, it has removed the fear of dependent old age from the minds of many."

*Soldiers Welfare Work.*—There are two organizations functioning under the department whose activities are directed toward the welfare of ex-service men and their dependants.

The Soldiers' Aid Commission deals with that group of veterans of the Great War and their children who have been unable to establish themselves completely. The Commission was organized in 1915 to assist sick and wounded soldiers returning from the theatre of the war. In 1919 the Commission was given power to make wards of that body the orphaned children of soldiers dying from wounds or killed in action. During the years



that followed, the Commission administered a large sum in the way of assistance and loans. It further undertook the work of training returned men for new occupations. This work met with considerable success.

The report points out that additional welfare work is carried on among the soldiers by the Veterans' Welfare Service branch, which came into existence in September, 1930, and functions independently of the Soldiers' Aid Commission. An important part of the work accomplished by this service is the making of contracts with employers of labour and the placement of soldiers and their dependants who may be out of employment.

Efforts on behalf of ex-soldiers resulted in the temporary or permanent placement of 233 veterans and 148 of their dependants.

*Child Welfare.*—Grouped under this division are a number of organizations dealing with the protection of neglected children, crippled children, children in refuges and orphanages, and boys in training and industrial schools.

The report of the Children's Aid Branch indicates its activities in the supervision of the net-work of Children's Aid Societies throughout the province. It is explained that the system of child protection operates through 58 Children's Aid Society branches each with a full time local superintendent.

During the year 1930-31, wards to the number of 865 were released from supervision through legal adoption or through coming of age. Since the inception of the activities of the Children's Aid Society over 35,000 children have become wards of the Society. The number on the supervision list at the end of the year was 8,500. Efforts are constantly being made to keep this number at the lowest possible minimum by means of adoption. During the year local superintendents made 4,538 supervisory visits

and the Roman Catholic inspector reported on 876 Catholic children.

The Children's Aid Society also administers the Children of Unmarried Parents' Act, and the Legal Adoption Act. During the past year the number of completed adoptions was 819, an increase of 113 over the previous year, making a total of 6,796 adoptions since the legislation was adopted ten years ago. The report of the inspector of training schools, industrial schools, refuges and orphanages reviews the administration of these institutions during the year 1930-31.

The thirty-four orphanages throughout the Province have a population of 2,925 children, an increase of 267 over the previous year. Owing to labour conditions there have been few children placed out in foster homes, and the prospect is stated to be not bright for any decrease in the number of inmates in these institutions.

The refuges throughout the Province of Ontario are forty-six in number, there being forty city refuges, three district refuges and three convalescent homes. The total population in these forty-six institutions which form a chain of protection for unfortunate people is 3,284.

The number of inmates in the county houses of refuge is 1,988, the maintenance and care being provided by the county.

The number of pupils in the four industrial schools, November 1, 1930, was 604, and the number in residence October 31, 1931, was 640, showing an increase for the year of thirty-six. Academic and vocational training, both for boys and for girls, is carried on in these institutions.

There is also presented the report of the training school for boys at Bowmanville and the report of the Ontario Society for Crippled Children.

## Census of Merchandising and Retail Establishments in Canada

Two further preliminary reports on the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1931 were issued recently dealing respectively with Hamilton, Ontario, and Regina, Saskatchewan (Note was made in the last issue, page 788, of similar reports for Winnipeg and Ottawa.)

The report for Hamilton shows a retail business in 1930 of more than \$68,000,000. There were 2,005 retail stores with sales of \$63,068,300 and 727 service establishments with gross receipts of \$5,587,800. The 2,005 retail merchandising establishments employed 7,348 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members re-

ceiving a fixed salary) who received \$7,637,300 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$9,207,900.

The report for Regina shows a retail business during the year 1930 of more than \$32,000,000. There were 496 retail stores with sales of \$30,172,500 and 210 service establishments, with gross receipts of \$2,360,500. The 496 retail merchandising establishments employed 3,042 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$3,704,700 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$4,734,200.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN ONTARIO

THE following information for the guidance of employers in Ontario was issued on June, 30, 1932, by the Provincial Apprenticeship Board. The members of this Board are Messrs. J. B. Carswell (chairman), Ernest Ingles, and F. S. Rutherford.

### Information for Employers

The Ontario Apprenticeship Act is the result of careful study and persistent effort on the part of interested individuals representing both employers and organized labour in the construction industry, for the past ten years. At present it applies only to the building trades. Its purpose is to provide adequate training facilities for apprentices in order that they may become competent mechanics. This will benefit both employers and organized labour, and be of even greater benefit to the general public at large.

The Act is administered by the Minister of Labour, through the Provincial Apprenticeship Board, consisting of three members, and the staff of the Apprenticeship Branch under the direction of the Chief Inspector of Apprenticeship. Regulations governing the training of apprentices are made by order in council, on the recommendation of the Provincial Board after consultation with both employers and employees in the trades affected.

**Classes.**—After careful study it was deemed advisable to establish day classes for apprentices during the first and second years of apprenticeship. These classes are held during January and February, which are quiet months in the building trades. In order that the best training possible may be given, classes are organized in the larger centres with a sufficient number in each class to warrant engaging a competent instructor. The schools and supplies are provided by the local and provincial education authorities, who also pay the salaries of the instructors. During the third and fourth years, apprentices are required to attend evening classes wherever possible, and it is planned to provide correspondence courses for apprentices in the smaller municipalities.

**Assessment.**—While attending day classes the apprentices are taken off their employers' payrolls and paid \$10 per week as a maintenance allowance. The railway fares of the boys from outside points are also paid. All employers in the trades are required to contribute towards this expense through assessment.

Ninety-eight per cent of the first assessment issued in 1930 has been paid, which amounts to \$41,350. There are 127 assessments out-

standing amounting to \$840. Twenty-eight hundred assessments were issued for 1931, amounting to \$33,000.

The rate of assessment has been set at  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent of the payroll for the preceding year and it is expected that this rate will be sufficient for all future expenses.

**Apprentices.**—During the 1931 term 314 boys attended day classes, 138 of whom came from outside places where classes could not be established, while 57 of these came from towns where no technical training of any kind could be had. Two hundred and sixty-three (263) attended 1932 classes, 109 coming from outside points, 23 of whom came from places without a technical school of any kind.

There are 957 active apprentices at present—99 in Bricklaying, 10 in Masonry, 101 in Carpentry, 37 in Painting, 58 in Plastering, 309 in Plumbing, 87 in Steamfitting, 113 in Sheet Metal Work, 143 in Electric Wiring. Three hundred and fourteen (314) of these attended day classes for eight weeks during the 1931 term of school and the average cost to the employer was \$13. Two hundred and sixty-three attended during the 1932 term, and the average cost was \$12. An effort is made to give the apprentice instruction in different branches and operations of the trades, which they do not get with the average employer.

The Provincial Apprenticeship Board extends a cordial invitation to all employers to visit these classes, and the inspectors will be glad to arrange for such visits, so that employers can see for themselves exactly how the boys are being trained. Additional information regarding the operation of the Act will be gladly furnished, on request, by The Chief Inspector of Apprenticeship, East Block, Parliament Buildings, Toronto 5, Ontario.

### Registrations and Attendance

The following additional figures showing registrations and school attendance as on July 13, 1932, have been supplied by Mr. A. W. Crawford, Deputy Minister of Labour and Chief Inspector of Apprenticeship for Ontario.

Registrations to date are as follows:—

Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed	Active
Bricklaying.....	193	15	86	92
Masonry.....	12	2	.....	10
Carpentry.....	191	10	86	95
Painting and Dec.	76	7	33	36
Plastering.....	116	8	53	55
Plumbing.....	496	51	144	301
Steamfitting.....	143	19	39	85
Sheet Metal.....	163	14	42	107
Electrical work..	247	30	81	136
	1,637	156	564	917



School attendances were as follows:—

Year	Hamilton	Ottawa	Toronto	Windsor	Total
1930-31.....	126	40	138	10	314
1931-32.....	99	23	141	.....	263

### Information for Apprentices

The Board has also published, in leaflet form, the following information for apprentices:

Under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act every boy entering any of the designated trades should receive sufficient instruction and practice to make a finished mechanic. In order that this may be accomplished the apprentice must be prepared to observe the following conditions:

Regularity and punctuality on the job are essential at all times and the apprentice is required to co-operate with the District Inspector of Apprenticeship, and to make every effort to fulfil his obligation to his employer and to those endeavouring to teach him his trade.

Regulations provide that an apprentice shall attend technical school day classes for a period of eight weeks in each of the first and second years of his apprenticeship. A complete course of instruction has been prepared by the Apprenticeship Board, and the apprentice is required to pass the necessary examinations at the end of each term. A living allowance of \$10 per week is paid each apprentice while in attendance at day classes. Deductions from this amount will be made for lost time. If absent from classes the apprentice is required to report at once to the school, giving reason for absence. The Board may consider non-attendance at day classes sufficient reason for withholding a diploma.

During the third and fourth years the apprentice is required to attend evening classes. Where such classes are not available, correspondence courses will be substituted. Failure to attend evening classes, or to complete a correspondence course, may be considered sufficient reason to delay promotion and increases of pay. Upon entering a technical school the apprentice should remember that he is there for instruction and should conduct himself accordingly, making the very best use of his time. The principal is responsible and has the power to suspend any person for not observing the rules of the school.

Failure by an apprentice to observe the apprenticeship regulations may result in cancellation of his contract. These conditions of

apprenticeship are submitted for your instruction and guidance, and they should receive your careful consideration and attention.

Any apprentice who conscientiously applies himself to work and study during the period of apprenticeship will have no difficulty in mastering his trade. The opportunities for thoroughly trained mechanics in the building trades are unlimited and your future depends on the extent to which you take advantage of the training and instruction provided during the period of your contract.

Mr. J. Clark Reilly, manager of the Canadian Construction Association, addressed the Rotary Club of Ottawa on July 18, on "Craftsmanship, a Need in Modern Industry," showing the urgent need that exists for providing useful training for boys who have passed through the public schools, and pointing out that under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act provision is made for turning out skilled workmen for the construction industry.

Average earnings per hour in the cotton-goods manufacturing industry in the United States in the early part of 1932 amounted to 26.6 cents as against 32.5 cents in 1930, a decrease of approximately 6 cents. Average full-time hours per week in 1932 were the same as in 1930, namely, 53.4. Further details, by occupation, sex, etc., are contained in a summary of a recent study by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, published in the *Monthly Labour Review* for July.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has in course of publication a series of bulletins presenting a summary of the evidence taken by the British Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance (The "Gregory Commission"). An Interim Report by this Commission was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1931, page 781; the final report of their findings has not yet been published. The present bulletin forms a portion of a systematic study of social insurance that is being undertaken by the Research Department of the Metropolitan Company, the subjects of inquiry including unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance, and old age pensions. A special commission was sent to Europe last year by the Company to investigate existing systems of social insurance. In regard to the English system of unemployment insurance the investigators found that the field was covered by the minutes of the evidence heard by the Gregory Commission, and accordingly this evidence is being summarized in the present series. The first bulletin deals with the economic and historical background of unemployment insurance in England.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALBERTA IN 1931

### British Columbia

THE fifteenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia reviews the administration of the Act during the calendar year 1931. Industrial conditions are reflected in the operation of the Act during the year, the report indicating that there were approximately 150,000 workers protected under the statute in 1931 as compared with 175,000 in 1930. While the figures for 1931 were not complete, it is estimated that the payroll for that year of the industries under the Act would total close to \$150,000,000. For the purpose of levying assessments the payrolls of all employers are checked each year. These totals for the past 10 years are as follows, 1930—\$176,845,469; 1929—\$189,839,024; 1928—\$183,576,470; 1927—\$175,315,992; 1926—\$172,862,307; 1925—\$164,216,219; 1924—\$155,410,227; 1923—\$153,548,944; 1922—\$130,592,502; 1921—\$129,518,375.

According to the report, firms employing labour in industries under the Act showed a 4½ per cent decrease in number at the end of 1931 as compared with December 31, 1930. At the end of each year for the past nine years the figures were as follows: 6,524 in 1923; 6,838 in 1924; 7,197 in 1925; 7,613 in 1926; 8,243 in 1927; 8,688 in 1928; 8,888 in 1929; 8,958 in 1930; and 8,565 on December 31, 1931. New employing firms to the number of 992 commenced operations last year; 178 other firms resumed operation in 1931. Optional protection was applied for and extended to 158 employers who desired to protect their workmen, but who were not required to do so by the Act. After deducting the number of employers who ceased to employ labour the net loss in operating firms for the year was 393.

**Numbers Benefiting.**—Summarizing the operations of the Act during the past fifteen years the report states that within that period 378,252 accident claims have been filed under the Act, or an average of 25,217 for each year. During those fifteen years 3,326 met death as a result of accidents at work; 8,990 others suffered injuries which left them either totally or partially disabled for work for life. Arising out of those fatal accidents there were at the end of 1931 on the pension-list 818 widows; 1,074 children; 128 dependent mothers; 44 dependent fathers; and 47 other dependants. One thousand nine hundred and two totally or partially disabled workers were in receipt of monthly allowances for what permanent impairment they sustained. In all, 4,013 people

were at the end of 1931 receiving regular monthly cheques in respect of fatal and permanently disabling accidents. About 1,900 other workers are at any given time off duty on time-loss compensation with injuries from which they recover entirely. It will be seen from these figures that those in receipt of benefits under the Act, together with those dependent upon them, numbered close to 15,000 at the end of last year. Those protected under the statute rely on its benefits to tide them over periods of disability caused through accidents at work. The records show that only 462 workers of the 25,877 injured in 1931 were carrying any other type of accident insurance. Over 98 per cent depended on the statute to provide them and their dependants with sustenance while disabled.

**Claims.**—The statistics regarding industries within the scope of the Act show another marked reduction in both fatal and non-fatal accidents, there being a decrease of 7,408 as compared with 1930. During the past five years the accident figures have been as follows: 30,066 in 1927; 32,793 in 1928; 36,750 in 1929; 33,285 in 1930; and 25,877 in 1931. Fatal accidents showed a marked decrease. For the past five years fatalities reported were as follows: 219 in 1927; 251 in 1928; 253 in 1929; 277 in 1930; and 125 in 1931. Non-fatal accidents numbered as follows: 29,847 in 1927; 32,542 in 1928; 36,497 in 1929; 33,008 in 1930; and 25,752 in 1931. Trifling accidents to the number of about 2,500 occurred, in which no claims were made by the workmen. First-aid treatment only was given in those cases, and the time-loss did not extend to more than three working days. Time-loss accidents were distributed amongst the industries as follows: Lumber industry, 30 per cent; construction, 11 per cent; general manufacturing, 11 per cent; the railroading groups, 10 per cent; coal-mining, 5 per cent; navigation and stevedoring, 5 per cent; metal mining, 4 per cent; and all other classes, 24 per cent. Of the fatal accidents, 42 per cent were in the lumber industry; 18 per cent in the railroading groups; 9 per cent in the metal mining; 5 per cent in navigation and stevedoring, 4 per cent in coal mining; 4 per cent in construction; and 3 per cent in general manufacturing. Of the workmen filing claims, over 70 per cent gave their nationality as British or Canadian and 54 per cent were married. One hundred and sixty-nine of the claims made were from injured women.



The total wage loss due to accidents in 1931 was \$2,070,135.32, the average daily wage being \$4.41, and the average cost per accident being \$95.62. The average length of disability was 44.96 days and the average age of workmen injured was 36 years.

*Accident Prevention and First Aid.*—"Most employers in recent times," the report states, "have accepted the responsibility for safety in industry. There are still to be found a substantial number, however, who cling to the fatalistic philosophy that 'accidents will happen' and that little or nothing can be done about it through organized safety campaigns and safety inspection. They resent the intrusion of outside interference with their organization and methods of doing their work. Statistical information regarding accidents for a period of fifteen years, in the various industries of the province, shows clearly that where accident-prevention has been given a fair trial the results have been uniformly good. Safety appliances in pulp plants, saw-mills, and shingle-mills have practically eliminated certain types of disabling hand injuries which were common before accident-prevention regulations were enforced. In those industries in which guards and other safety devices cannot be used to any great extent, safety work must be largely devoted to creating 'safety-thinking' amongst the workmen and the management of those firms engaged in those industries. In the woods, where workmen are to a greater extent on their own than are men in many other occupations, much depends on the general attitude of the management towards the whole safety problem. In those camps in which the employers and management become convinced that accidents are preventable, and in turn make it known that unsafe methods of work will not be tolerated, the accident records of those operators soon reflect the fact that they take their safety work seriously.

"Some firms have for years consistently kept their accident frequency and resulting accident cost much lower than the average for woods operations throughout the province. Some other operators who have introduced high-speed methods of logging, with insufficient regard to the safety of those concerned have had a disastrous and costly accident record. During the past ten years the total number of accidents sustained, as well as the number of permanently disabling and fatal accidents, have risen faster than the gross aggregate number of hours all workmen were employed in the woods. During the past fourteen years 730 workmen lost their lives at logging, 1,877 were left partially or totally disabled for life, and over 37,000 sustained

injuries which caused them temporary total disability for work. There are in the province a substantial number of workmen who have sustained fractured skulls in the woods, which either caused them to be put away in mental hospitals or rendered them incapable of returning to their former occupation or work requiring them to go up on scaffolds or do full manual labour. Many of them will have to be maintained, in part at least, for life."

It is pointed out that employers are required to provide, at their own expense, first aid equipment and service, the extent of such service depending on the number of workmen employed and proximity to the nearest hospital and doctor.

*Assessment Rates.*—The report reviews its method of establishing the assessment rates on the various industries under the Act in order to maintain the accident fund, out of which compensation and administration expenses are paid. For the purpose of assessment, all industries are divided into sixteen classes, and in fixing the rates of each class the past accident experience, covering a number of years in such class, is the determining factor. "Unless the nature of an employment changes from a relatively safe one to a comparatively hazardous one, or *vice versa*, the actual accident experience over a number of years fixes the rate of assessments in each sub-class. The records show that logging has steadily grown more hazardous, with a greater accident frequency and severity of injuries sustained. Each year during the past six years cognizance has been taken of this trend when estimates were made of the probable requirements of the class. Rates for all logging operations have had to be increased. These increases, substantial as they were, proved insufficient to take care of the mounting accident cost. The result is that the logging sub-classes caused losses to Class 1, with which they are grouped, and in turn to the Accident Fund.

"The accident cost in logging would have been much greater were it not for the fact that single men were largely employed in this industry. Of the thirty-four fatal accidents in logging in 1931, only seven were to married men. The cost to the class fund in respect of a fatal accident to an unmarried logger is for funeral expenses only, \$100, unless he was maintaining his mother or other dependant, or received medical attention for his injuries. The cost to the fund for the death of a married logger with a dependent family runs into substantial amounts, varying with the age of the widow and the number and ages of the children left fatherless."

"The compensation payable to widows, children, and other dependants, and for medical

attention, hospital care, and funerals, is the same under the Act whether the deceased workmen were earning \$3 per day or \$6 per day. Assessments, however, are based on the percentage of the actual pay-roll, and when wages fall to one-half, the portion of the assessment rate required to pay these benefits must necessarily be doubled. Time-loss com-

pensation, on the other hand, being based on actual wages, falls when wages fall, and consequently does not affect the rate of assessment. Only about one-half of all compensation payable under the Act, however, goes down when wages go down. The result is that if wages fall to one-half, assessment rates must necessarily rise accordingly."

## Alberta

The fourteenth annual report of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, covering the administration of the Act during the calendar year 1931, indicates that the total number of accidents reported during that period was 10,049, of which 33 were fatal, as compared with 12,607 accidents and 49 fatalities in 1930. For all industries within the scope of the Act, the payroll in 1931 was \$77,010,626.41 and the estimated number of employees was 69,863.

The amount of assessment collected from employers during the year was \$738,889.58, as compared with \$1,139,586.97 for 1930. Since the Act came into effect in 1918, the Board has collected from the industries of Alberta the sum of \$10,218,468.08. The largest collection of assessment from employers was in 1929 when the total for that year amounted to \$1,345,403.51. In spite of depressing conditions, it is stated that collections during the year were satisfactory, and although \$20,630.35 remained unpaid at the end of the year, a large part of this sum is considered collectable.

Since the year 1918, 119,867 accidents have been reported to the Board, 764 proving fatal, and leaving 1,116 dependants—362 widows and 754 children.

Of the total of 10,049 accidents in 1931, besides the 33 fatalities mentioned above, 123 resulted in some permanent disability while 9,893 involved temporary disability. The mining industry was again responsible for the greatest number of accidents, there being 2,451 during the year. The building group was second with 1,256 while class 37 (warehouse, cartage, elevators, power laundries, etc.) was third with 983 accidents. The most frequent cause of accidents was that designated as "flying and falling objects", followed by "machinery, tools and equipment" and "falling and tripping". The time loss caused by permanent disability cases totalled 37,735 days, and by temporary disability cases 118,543 days. The number of accidents to minors (20 years and under) was 594; and to those of advanced age (60 years and over) was 200. The average age of all workmen meeting with accidents was 34.58 years.

The ratio of assessment levied on the employers in each industry under the Act per \$100 of payroll is given in the report. Among the industries with the higher rates of assessment are the following: Logging and saw-mills, \$7; fishing and steel construction (buildings and bridges) each \$6; sewer construction (with blasting) \$4.50; road making (with blasting) \$4.25; building construction (over four stories) \$4; coal mines, \$3.75. There is also given the medical aid rating under the various schedules, based on each shift or part thereof. In this respect, logging, saw-mills, and roadmaking have the highest medical aid rating with 5 cents each per shift. Under the Alberta Act employers are authorized to deduct a sum as determined by the Board from the earnings of each workman in their employ for every day or part of a day worked. These deductions are forwarded to the Board at stated periods during the year, and credited to the Medical Aid Fund, out of which payments are made for medical service and hospital attention to workmen who have met with accidents in the course of their employment. The contributions for medical aid during the year totalled \$203,001.27, while payments for medical aid services amounted to \$234,940.51, leaving a deficit in the year's operation of \$31,939.24, with the result, the report states, that an increased levy for the year 1932 becomes necessary in some of the more hazardous industries.

*Finance.*—The total revenue for the year 1931 on account of Accident Fund was \$800,395.94, as against an expenditure of \$939,027.50, or an expenditure in excess of revenue of \$138,631.56. The total amount collected and credited to the Accident Fund since 1918 amounts to \$10,218,468.08. Of that amount, \$4,338,560.58 has been paid in compensation, \$4,307,567.75 has been placed in the Pension Fund to provide the statutory pensions for workmen suffering various degrees of permanent disability, and for dependants of workmen where the accident resulted fatally.

The Board has also established a Disaster Fund to meet the loss occasioned by disaster, the cost of which, in the Board's opinion,



would be unfair to place upon the employers in any particular class. This Fund with the accumulated interest now amounts to \$286,510.25.

The cost of administration for the year past was \$121,760.10, which includes the cost of maintaining the Mine Rescue Cars and Stations, and the operation of The Electrical Protection Act.

The statistics relating to the claims made during 1931 are summarized as follows:

Number of employers within the scope of the Act as at December 31, 1931.	3,795
Number of accidents reported during the year 1931. . . . .	10,049
Number of accidents and claims not finally disposed of as at December 31, 1930. . . . .	1,420
Number of claims disposed of by award of pension or payment of compensation. . . . .	4,878
Number of claims disposed by payment only of account for medical aid. . . . .	3,065
Number of accidents disposed of for which no application for compensation was received. . . . .	107
Number of accidents disposed of on which no compensation was due. . . . .	2,090
Number of claims on which further payments have to be made. . . . .	591
Number of accidents awaiting further reports and on which no payments have been made. . . . .	738

*Rehabilitation.*—"One of the problems which frequently confronts the Board," it is stated, "is that in connection with the rehabilitation of permanently, partially disabled workmen. For instance, a miner, who for years has followed work in the mines, meets with a leg injury and is physically unable to return to his former occupation. The workman's disability may be such that his earning capacity is 30 per cent impaired and his pension award must necessarily be supplemented by earnings at work he can perform. A creditable number of employers make a practice of finding places for their crippled workmen, and if a sufficiently large number of employers followed this practice, the rehabilitation problem would be much less acute. Only a limited number of workmen can be re-trained for the lighter tasks suited to their particular needs. Rehabilitation is accomplished in a number of cases by the commutation of pension payments to lump sums, and at the request of the workman, the purchase and equipment of a farm for him. Other injured workmen have their pensions commuted and re-establish themselves in small businesses. For those partially disabled workmen, who, for various reasons, must be absorbed again in industry, the co-

operation of individual employers is necessary."

In accordance with the provisions of Privy Council Order No. 645, the Board is refunded the full cost of accidents to workmen who are in receipt of a war pension of 25 per cent or greater on account of disabilities due to or aggravated by service in the Great War. Through the provisions of this Privy Council Order, an employer may give employment to a disabled ex-service man without the risk of added cost on account of his war disability.

Under Section 38A of the Act, where an accident happens to a workman whereby he is entitled to an action against a person other than his employer, and he claims compensation from the Board, the Board is entitled to the rights of the workman or his dependants to recover from such other person any amount paid as a result of his injury. Under this Section \$805.68 was recovered during the year.

*Accident Prevention, Mine Rescue and First Aid.*—The report of the Mine Rescue and First Aid Department reviews the operations under its control during 1931. Activities of mine rescue cars in the various districts are reviewed as well as the work of the mine rescue stations in promoting first aid and safety training. The section on accident prevention deals with the checking and analyzing of accidents and the reports received monthly from 215 accident prevention committees, and the drafting of safety regulations.

The Board continued to give first aid training during the past year. Three hundred and thirty-five first aid certificates were issued by the St. John Ambulance Association to workmen who attended classes held under the auspices of the Board and who qualified in first aid work. A total of three thousand, five hundred and thirty certificates have been issued to workmen employed in industries throughout the province, and these workmen are rendering valuable service to those injured during the course of their employment.

Included also is the report of the chief electrical inspector who reviews the operations of his department under the Electrical Protection Act. Since the Act became effective in 1920, a standard type of construction was adopted for the province, and regulations have been put into effect, revised and amended from time to time in order to keep pace with the rapid development of the industry. A list is presented of the cities, towns, and villages where wiring inspections have been made.

## PROGRESS OF THE GARDEN ALLOTMENT MOVEMENT IN CANADA

SOME progress has been made recently in Canada, as in the United States and various European countries, in providing garden allotments as a means of lessening the distress resulting from unemployment or of adding to the resources of workers. On this continent the movement is maintained through spontaneous local effort, but in Europe it is fostered by a special organization—the International Allotments Office, founded in Luxembourg in 1927, and representing some two and a half millions of workers who belong to allotment societies in fourteen countries—and the International Labour Office at Geneva is now engaged in an enquiry into the progress that has so far been made. The policy of garden allotments was widely followed in various countries during the world war.

The following notes as to the movement in Canada are based on information supplied by the various provinces.

### Nova Scotia

There is no garden allotment scheme in operation in Nova Scotia, the only assisted plan being that relating to miners' land settlement, which was provided for in legislation enacted this year, as outlined on page 866 of this issue. In this case the allotments are of farm lands and not of garden lots.

### New Brunswick

Although it was reported that no allotment schemes were conducted by public authorities in New Brunswick, the experiment was tried in Fredericton under the auspices of the Rotary Club. Approximately fifty allotments, operated by unemployed heads of families, are being cultivated.

### Quebec

In the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 741, reference was made to an address by Dr. Frank G. Pedley, director of the Industrial Clinic of the Montreal General Hospital, and executive director of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, on the subject of "The Role of Private Charity in Meeting Distress due to Unemployment." In the course of this address, Dr. Pedley stated that a project was under way in Montreal to secure land for gardening purposes, and that a considerable number of married men had applied for allotments and it was hoped in this way to occupy the time of the men during the summer months and at the same time secure for their families a supply of fresh vegetables.

### Ontario

Reports have been received from representatives of the provincial Department of Labour in 24 municipalities in Ontario on the subject of garden allotments in the district. The reports indicate that in 21 of these municipalities garden allotment schemes are in operation with provision for probably 7,500 to 8,500 men cultivating garden plots. In 3 of the centres reporting, no allotment plan has been inaugurated. In no case has any special organization been set up to direct the scheme. Usually the civic relief officials, co-operating with voluntary welfare organizations and patriotic or service clubs, have made the necessary provisions and taken care of arrangements, or the complete responsibility has been undertaken by voluntary organizations. In addition there are in some centres the industrial plans undertaken by firms, primarily for the benefit of their own employees, whether unemployed temporarily, on short time or fully employed. In some instances the land thus put under cultivation is city property only. One city commandeered all vacant lots for this purpose and another has planted a large acreage which is being cultivated by rationed men in return for their meal tickets. In the majority of centres, however, the use of private property has been granted by the owners for the benefit of unemployed men or men on part time, in addition to the civic property; and in connection with the use of the privately-owned property, one report only mentions insecurity of tenure as a drawback in such a plan. In connection with industrial schemes, the land is owned by the companies concerned, one of which has donated to the city the use of a large tract of land for the benefit of the public at large and not for its own employees only.

The general idea in connection with garden allotments this year has been to provide for the unemployed, or rather to help them to provide for themselves, but the provision has been enlarged in many cases to include men on short time and fully employed men if any plots have been available after the first distribution. A certain amount of compulsion is exercised by some civic authorities in insisting that heads of families receiving direct relief should make this effort if possible to help themselves and their dependants and in one centre the relief granted a man may be in accordance with the success he has made of his garden plots. Many plans have been followed as regards the amount of assistance given in connection with the gardens, varying from the



staking off of the plots only, to the complete care until the garden is planted and then it is handed over to the men for their care and cultivation. Usually seed potatoes are provided free of charge, if need be, and frequently all seeds and sometimes the use of garden tools.

As to results, the consensus of opinion of municipal authorities and interested citizens appears to be that the scheme is a success if the allotment holders are thoroughly interested in the work and are given the necessary assistance and support, but unless their full co-operation is gained the results are apt to be mediocre. Several report plots "80 per cent excellent; 10 per cent fair and 10 per cent poor." Many civic relief officers feel that the amount of produce raised on these plots should reduce considerably the relief requirements of the families during the autumn and winter, and in some cases the plot-holders will be permitted to sell or trade their produce in order to provide themselves with other necessities.

#### Manitoba

The plan being followed in urban municipalities in Manitoba is to allot vacant city lots to citizens who are unemployed and who will undertake the gardening of them. In some cases the lots are owned by the city itself, in which case no special arrangements are needed except to give the man who wishes to use the plot a permit. In other cases plots of land are obtained from private owners and allocated to those desiring to use them. Because of the very critical unemployment situation this year it has been made a condition that every married man on unemployment relief must cultivate a garden, and in order that he may do this, free issue of seeds has been made to each applicant.

#### Saskatchewan

In the Province of Saskatchewan no legislation appears on the statute books providing for the organization and incorporation or operation of allotment societies nor does the government make any contribution from its public funds towards the promotion of such societies, or for direct assistance to individuals who may undertake allotment gardening, poultry and bee keeping, etc. In the largest cities of the province, however, considerable garden-

ing is carried on by wage-earners as a form of recreation as well as a means of supplementing the workers' income.

During the present period of depression the municipal governments have encouraged workers to undertake gardening and have rendered assistance to the extent of providing lands suitable for cultivation free of cost to the workers and in some instances have also provided the original cultivation such as ploughing and harrowing, and also a supply of seeds to permit planting.

#### Alberta

No specific organization of allotment associations has been organized in Alberta, land being readily available for gardens for workers. During the past 20 years there has been activity in urban centres in providing additional garden space for workers, the lots usually being made available by the civic authorities. During the last two years, in particular, the various cities have made land for gardening available to unemployed persons in receipt of relief. It is stated that in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton this year approximately 2,000 unemployed persons are cultivating a vacant lot under this scheme, while in Lethbridge and Medicine Hat from one to two hundred are operating similarly. Additional to this, the cities of Calgary and Edmonton are cultivating two or three large plots of land, supplying the seed, and having the actual work done by men in receipt of relief. The vegetables grown upon this land will, when harvested, be the property of the city and will be used for relief purposes during the coming winter, the thought at the moment being that the vegetables taken from these large plots of land can be used in the community kitchen for the feeding of some of the men.

#### British Columbia

There is no such official scheme in operation in British Columbia. However, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, of Trail, have sponsored a program of garden allotments. The company has made available a tract of land at Tadanac, adjacent to the smelter, and supplies fertilizer and seed, while the workmen provide the necessary labour.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### General Safety Rules in Nova Scotia

The Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association recently published, in pamphlet form, a series of "General Safety Rules and Standards," which have been approved by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Board. The "Foreword" to the code is as follows:—

"The assessment rates on the various industries coming under the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act depend almost wholly on the number and severity of the accidents occurring in these industries. It is obvious, therefore, that if accidents can be prevented the assessment rates can be reduced. About ten years ago the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association distributed Safety Codes and Regulations to the industries throughout Nova Scotia with the object of interesting the employers in safety work, and assisting them in detecting and eliminating accident hazards. No doubt many of these Codes have since become lost or mislaid and we are therefore, making another distribution. In view of the different conditions obtaining in the various industries in the Province, it is impossible to draft regulations which will adequately cover all, but the accompanying Code will provide a convenient and reliable guide for the employers who are desirous of establishing and maintaining safe working conditions and practices within their plants. We trust that full use will be made of this Code."

It is pointed out that section 83, subsection 1 of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act provides for the formation of Associations by the employers under the Act, and gives them powers to make and enforce Rules and Regulations for the prevention of accidents.

The Rules and Standards are classified as follows: Power transmission safeguards; Standard railings and toe boards; Plan equipment; Standards; Elevators; Machine tools; Compressed air apparatus; Safeguards for polishing and grinding machinery; Forging and stamping; Woodworking machinery; Foundry safeguards; and Suggested rules for safe operation of elevators.

### Safety Organization in Factories

The Home Office (England and Wales) recently issued in its Safety Series a pamphlet (No. 14) on Safety Organization in Factories. Statutory regulations, it is pointed out, have had fairly good results in safeguarding the lives and the health of workers, but the accident death rate still continues high. "It

has now come to be generally recognized that the problem of accident prevention can never be solved merely by an extension of the statutory regulations, but that adequate safety organization within the industry and within the individual factory, in which both employer and worker must take their part, is necessary to secure any substantial reduction in the annual total."

Reference is made to the resolution adopted in 1928 by the International Labour Conference (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928, page 757), which declared as follows:—

The Conference is of opinion that the time has come to attempt to reach a higher standard of safety by the development of new methods and believes that the greatest advance can be made on the lines of the movement which has received the name of the "Safety First" movement, and which implies in its application to industry (i) the recognition of accident prevention as an essential part of the organization of the works; (ii) common interest and endeavour on the part of employers and workers in the individual works in seeking to promote a higher standard of safety.

The purpose of the present pamphlet is to supply information as to the essential features of a safety organization such as is recommended by the Geneva Resolution, and the nature of its functions. The important features of a Safety Organization are declared to be as follows: (1) An efficient organization must start at the top. The employer must, himself, be a believer in safety work, and must give "safety" a recognized place in the factory organization; (2) The interest of the foremen must be secured. Experience shows that the attitude of the foreman towards "safety" has an important bearing on the attitude of the men under him; (3) Equally, the interest of the workers must be secured. To achieve this, they should take a direct part in the work of the organization.

A safety organization should consist of (1) A safety committee, (2) a Safety Officer and (3) a Bulletin and propaganda service. The primary duty of the safety committee should be to stimulate the interest of all workers in the prevention of accidents by "Safety First" and other methods. The committee should further inquire into the circumstances of all accidents occurring in the factory. Accident prevention work must be based on accurate knowledge of all accidents which occur. Arrangements should therefore be made for a complete record to be kept of all injuries to workers, however slight such injuries may be. It is also extremely useful to have records kept of all accidents to plant, etc., which might



have resulted in personal injuries. A careful analysis of these records and a proper study of them will indicate the location and causes of the various accident risks.

The incidence of industrial accidents is affected by other factors such as atmospheric conditions and lighting, and by personal conditions, such as "accident proneness," age and experience.

### **Occupational Diseases in Great Britain**

The annual report of the Senior Medical Inspector of Factories in Great Britain for 1931 contains important details of occupational diseases occurring during the year.

Much information is given in regard to asbestosis and silicosis. A number of enquiries

into conditions in factories were made, especially in regard to the health of packers in the asbestos industry.

During the year 785 deaths from fibrosis of the lungs were registered; of these 319 were deaths from silicosis, as compared with 241 in 1930. The industries chiefly affected were those of sandstone (69 cases), pottery (57), coal-mining (47) and grinding (36). In addition, nine deaths from asbestosis were brought to the notice of the Department; in all, full particulars were available of 35 deaths from asbestosis, or asbestosis with tuberculosis.

The report also refers, among other things, to nervous disabilities due to monotony of mechanical work, and the fatigue resulting from the performance of domestic duties by women workers.

## **RECENT LABOUR UNION CONVENTIONS**

### **Eleventh District of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada**

The eighteenth annual convention of the Eleventh District of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada (comprising the Maritime Provinces and Quebec and Ontario) was held at Columbus, Ohio, June 3-4, 1932, with second vice-president W. P. Covert presiding. The delegates present represented eighteen of the twenty-four local unions in the District.

Chairman Covert gave a review of conditions in the larger centres of the jurisdiction. He urged the delegates to take back to their locals the message that they must do everything in their power to maintain high standards, using discretion, however, so as to avoid adding to unemployment among their members.

According to the financial report, total receipts, including balance on hand June 1, 1931, amounted to \$1,112.46, and disbursements totalled \$780, leaving a balance on hand of \$332.46. The total membership in District 11 was 820, while the total Canadian membership of the union numbered 1,211.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Asking that projectionists in Ontario be granted the same protection from an excess of apprentices as applies to the building and other trades in the Province;

Urging the Quebec Government to enact legislation that (a) in each projection room two licensed projectionists be employed during the whole of the performance; (b) the examination of applicant projectionists be made more exacting as to theory and practice of projection machines and their connection;

Recommending that before any reductions in wages are made, the theatre managers be notified that they will have to take up the question with the international office in New York;

Endorsing W. P. Covert as Canadian representative on the executive board of the International Union.

Mr. P. J. Ryan, Montreal, Que., was re-elected by acclamation as District secretary-treasurer.

Kitchener, Ont., was selected as the convention city for 1933.

### **American Federation of Musicians**

With approximately 240 delegates in attendance, the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians was held at Los Angeles, Calif., June 13-18, President Joseph N. Weber presiding.

According to the report of the treasurer, total receipts, including balance brought for-

ward, amounted to \$2,119,929.24, expenditures totalled \$870,357.75, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,249,571.49.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:—

Endorsing the five billion dollar bond issue by the United States Government for the relief of the unemployed;

Asking members of the Federation to co-operate in the promotion of sales of United States and Canada-made products in order to increase employment;

Recommending that no assistant of the president shall be a member of the executive council;

Protesting against the action of the United States Government in dispensing with the services of musicians at the various national homes, and asking Congress to have these bands restored to their former status;

Requesting the members to withhold their support from such Congressmen as have shown themselves unfriendly to organized labour by voting against the modification of the 18th amendment (prohibition);

Protesting against any move to reduce the number or strength of bands of the regular army or navy;

Recommending the separation of regimental bands from service companies, batteries or troops;

Instructing the local unions to cut down to the minimum the names of theatres, resorts and individuals on the unfair list;

Authorizing the levying of a two per cent tax on travelling bands and dance orchestras;

Endorsing the Band Leaders' Bill, which has for its object the commissioning of regular army and National Guard band leaders.

In the election all the chief officers were re-elected: President, Joseph N. Weber, 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; Vice-President, Charles L. Bagley, 403 California Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; Secretary, William J. Kerngood, 37-39 William St., Newark, N.J.; Treasurer, H. E. Brenton, Box B, Astor Station, Boston, Mass. E. W. Jarrott was also re-elected as member of the executive board for Canada.

Chicago, Ill., was selected as convention city for 1933.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Employees' Stock Purchase Plan of Imperial Oil Limited

Announcement has recently been made of the coming into effect on July 1, 1932, of the Fourth Co-operative Investment Trust of Imperial Oil Limited. In previous issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* the various industrial relations plans and employees benefit schemes of the company have been reviewed. The principle underlying these co-operative investment trusts was first outlined in the issue for April, 1920, page 422. Since then, references have been made to the employee's stock-ownership policy of the company in the issues for July, 1922, page 649, and April, 1925, page 347. The industrial relations plan of Imperial Oil was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1919, page 46, and March, 1921, page 508.

The purpose of the trust, which is to be in operation for a term of three years unless sooner terminated, is to enable employees of the company and those actively engaged in the conduct of its business to become stockholders therein on favourable terms, and to assist them in paying for their stock. The conditions of eligibility governing employees who have participated in previous trust funds of the company are detailed in the bulletin explaining the plan. The purposes of this trust are to be effectuated through the establishment and operation of a fund, to be constituted by joint deposits by the employees and the company and its qualified subsidiaries.

To such deposits shall be added whatever dividends are received from stocks held in the fund.

The chief features of the plan are given in the following paragraphs:—

Any eligible employee may become a participant in the fund by making deposits therein in the following manner:

He shall authorize the company, or the qualified subsidiary by which he is employed, to deduct from the amount due him as current compensation for services on each pay day, either monthly or otherwise, a sum not in excess of ten per cent thereof, or of such less percentage thereof applicable to all participants alike as shall be fixed by the board of directors as a maximum, and to pay the same over to the trustees to be placed in the fund to his credit; which deduction, payment over and credit on the trustee's books shall thereupon be made, provided however, that no employee shall be permitted to increase the amount of his deposits during the last six (6) months prior to the termination of this trust.

*The Company's Deposits.*—Concurrently with the making of any such deposit by or on behalf of an employee, the company or the subsidiary by which he is employed, shall, out of its own moneys, pay into the fund to the further credit of such employee a sum equal to fifty per cent of his deposits.



*Investment of Fund.*—So far as practicable, the trustees shall, from time to time, apply the moneys remaining in the fund to the purchase from the company of shares of its capital stock at prices to be fixed as herein-after provided. Such shares may be an original issue by the company, or a purchase by it of its outstanding shares.

*Price of Stock.*—The price at which the trustees may, from time to time, purchase stock from the company for the purposes of the fund shall be determined as follows: (a) In the case of stock originally issued by the company, the price shall be fixed by the Board of Directors of the company as of January 1 and July 1 in each year. Such price shall not be above nor more than ten per cent below the average market price of the stock for the previous three months. The price so fixed shall govern as to all such purchases during the succeeding six months. (b) As to stock which the company shall have purchased, the price shall be the cost to the company of such purchased shares, provided however, that the price thus payable by the

trustees shall not exceed the price currently applicable under the next preceding paragraph (a).

*Title to Stock Purchased.*—The stock so purchased shall be issued in the name of the trustees, who shall hold title to the same and shall possess all voting and other rights pertaining thereto. Said stocks shall be apportioned on the trustees' books to the participants in proportion to their deposits and entered in their respective accounts.

There are also definite rules governing failure of an employee to make deposits, withdrawals by participating employees, leaving of the company's service by participants, and death or retirement of employee participants.

The fund is to be administered by five trustees, to be appointed by the board of directors, which board shall at all times have power of removal and substitution. Three of such trustees may be officers or directors and two employees who are depositors in the trust but not officers or directors of Imperial Oil, Limited.

## Profit Sharing and Co-partnership in Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, June, 1932, contained an account of schemes of profit sharing and co-partnership that were in operation in 1931 in Great Britain. The information relates only to definite schemes under which employees participate in profits on some prearranged basis; it does not include arrangements for giving bonuses or gratuities at the discretion of the employer, without any specified basis, and schemes providing for bonuses which depend only on output, sales, etc., and not on profits. The total number of undertakings of all kinds known to have been practising profit-sharing at the end of 1931, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 485. Eight firms had each two separate schemes in operation, so that the total number of schemes was 493. About 477,000 workpeople were employed in the businesses concerned, of whom about 233,000 participated, or were entitled to participate, in the benefits of the schemes.

The schemes described in the article are divided into (1) those in businesses other than co-operative societies, and (2) those in co-operative societies.

### Schemes in Non-Co-operative Societies

In this group profit-sharing has been tried in a wide variety of industries; in nearly every industry, however, the number of

schemes known to have been started is very small in comparison with the total number of firms engaged in the industry; and in all industries taken together about one-half of the schemes started have come to an end. The most conspicuous exception is the gas industry, in which a large proportion of the principal company-owned undertakings have introduced schemes; comparatively few of these schemes have been discontinued, and a number have been in operation for twenty years or longer.

The number of workpeople employed by the 316 firms with schemes in operation at the end of 1931 was approximately 441,000 of whom about 199,000 were eligible to participate in the benefits conferred by the schemes. In the previous year the number participating, or entitled to participate, in the schemes then in force was approximately 205,000, out of a total of about 467,000 persons employed.

The large proportion of employees of the firms concerned who did not come within the profit-sharing arrangements is in part due to the fact that participation in many schemes rests upon certain qualifications, such as the attainment of a certain age, or employment with the firm for a minimum number of years; but to a much greater extent it results from the fact that the figures given

include a considerable number of schemes which admit employees to participation in the profits only to the extent that they are able and willing to deposit savings with the firm, or to purchase shares in the undertaking. In many schemes profit-sharing is only available to those employees who are prepared to purchase shares in the undertakings or to deposit savings with the firm. In the case of the "share issue" schemes the employee is usually offered shares on terms more favourable than those open to the ordinary investor. The mere holding of shares by an employee is not in itself regarded, for the purpose of the Department's statistics, as an example of profit-sharing, since these shares may have been purchased in the open market, on the same terms as by the ordinary investor; and in that case the dividends on the shares have no element of special advantage to the employee, as such. But where specially favourable terms are accorded to the employee-investor the scheme is included in the statistics as being an example of profit-sharing, although of a rather special and limited kind. Similarly those schemes which give to employees who deposit money with the firm a guaranteed minimum rate of interest, together with a further dividend varying with profits, are treated as examples of profit-sharing, although not of the normal type. These two special types of arrangement account for 96 of the existing schemes, and for 36 of the defunct schemes.

Cash bonus schemes (including schemes where the bonus is placed to the credit of the employee in a savings account from which he may freely withdraw) represent about 40 per cent of the existing and about 65 per cent of the discontinued schemes. In contrast with these schemes are those under which the whole, or part, of the employee's bonus is not distributed in cash; bonuses retained in such schemes are either placed in a provident, superannuation, etc., fund or, more frequently, are invested on behalf of the employee in the capital of the undertaking.

Schemes which encourage employees to acquire shares or other capital in the undertakings with which they are connected, and

in this and in other ways to obtain some share in the control of the business, are frequently referred to under the description "co-partnership." Among the 324 schemes in operation there are 135 which provide for some form of shareholding by employees; while of the 325 defunct schemes, 63 provided such arrangements.

In the case of 251 schemes in operation in 1931 particulars are available as to the bonuses paid or credited to employees in that year. In these schemes the bonus may be regarded as that part of the dividends on the shares which represents the advantage given to employees over other shareholders; and this advantage is usually insusceptible of exact calculation.

There is another class of schemes—those which have been called "deposit" schemes—where the profit-sharing bonus can usually be stated, but is of a different character from that in other types of schemes; here the supplementary interest, over and above the fixed minimum rate, paid on sums left on deposit with the employing firms by employees, is regarded as the profit-sharing bonus.

#### Schemes in Co-operative Societies

At the end of 1931, 169 co-operative societies were known to the Department to have in operation definite profit-sharing systems. Many other societies are understood to pay to their employees additional remuneration in the form of bonuses on output, commission on sales, etc.; but such arrangements are not regarded as coming within the scope of the Department's statistics of profit-sharing, and are accordingly excluded.

Nearly 36,000 workpeople are employed by the societies mentioned above, and practically all of these workpeople participated or were entitled to participate, in the schemes. In other words, profit-sharing, when practised by co-operative societies, applies in nearly all cases to virtually the whole of the workers employed; whereas outside the co-operative movement, as explained above, many of the schemes apply to only part of the employees.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Reduction in Working Hours

The question whether and if so under what conditions, a reduction in hours of work would tend to ease the unemployment situation continues to occupy much attention in the world of industry. While employers and workers generally and in most countries take opposite views on the question, there are some signs—notably in Italy—that opinion in industrial circles, both among employers and workers, is being gradually focussed on the possibility of relieving the present situation by this method.

At the last session of the International Labour Conference a resolution was passed commending a reduction in hours of work and condemning a reduction in wages. By means of a shortening of hours, the resolution affirmed, production could be adjusted to consumption, available work could be distributed over a large number of persons, and the unemployed could be reabsorbed into employment. The International Labour Office, it was urged, should investigate the question of the establishment of a 40-hour week in all industrial countries by international agreement. This resolution which was submitted by representative of the workers was opposed by representatives of employers and of certain Governments, chiefly on the ground that a reduction in hours of work would increase the cost of production and so defeat its own object. It was adopted only by a small majority.

Since then, the controversy has proceeded vigorously, by speeches, resolutions and articles in the press. Reference is made in *Industrial and Labour Information*—the weekly publication of the International Labour Office—in its issue of July 18, to discussions in the Italian National Council of Corporations leading to the adoption of a resolution favourable to a forty-hour week, and also to a pronouncement by the head of the well-known F.I.A.T. automobile manufacturing works favourable to the reduction of working hours to thirty-six a week without diminution of wages.

### Meeting of the Governing Body

A special meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva on June 30 at which tributes were paid to the memory of Albert Thomas, late Director of the International Labour Office. The texts of these addresses were published later in pamphlet form. A committee was appointed to investigate the best practical means of perpetuating Mr. Thomas' memory.

The Governing Body considered a report by the Director on the decisions of the Council of the League of Nations affecting the International Labour Organization. One of these decisions referred to the action to be taken on the resolution of the last Session of the International Labour Conference concerning the world economic crisis, and the means of dealing with it. This resolution, which the Council of the League of Nations decided to submit to the next Assembly, suggested among other things the convening of an International Economic Conference—an idea which has been expressed in various forms in a number of countries since that time. With a view to the possibility of such a conference being held, and the further possibility of a request being made to the International Labour Office for assistance, the Governing Body decided to appoint a delegation of three members (one from the Government group, one from the Workers' and one from the Employers' group) which would collaborate, if necessary, with the proposed World Economic Conference.

*Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in its issue of June 27, published the substance of a memorandum dealing with the laws of Canada and its provinces bearing on the various Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference. A previous memorandum prepared in March, 1930, was published by the International Labour Office in 1931. The information now published deals with amendments and new legislation and regulations which have been adopted since 1930.

### Membership of Turkey

On July 18, 1932, the Special Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations admitted to membership the Turkish Republic, which thus automatically becomes a member of the International Labour Organization, making 57 countries in all. Very cordial relations of a semi-official nature already existed between Turkey and the International Labour Office. At first these relations were limited to the exchange of information, but a few months ago the Turkish Government's Draft Labour Code was referred to the Office for examination, and this gave rise to regular correspondence. For the past five years Turkey has regularly sent an observer to attend the sessions of the International Labour Conference.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1932

EMPLOYMENT conditions, as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June, 1932, were only slightly less favourable than those reported during the corresponding quarter of 1931, as there was a decrease of 2 per cent in the vacancies offered, and of 1 per cent in the placements effected in regular and casual employment. All industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance and farming, where marked gains were recorded, showed declines under each comparison. Increased placements in these two groups were the direct result of efforts made by the Government to relieve unemployment by providing work on highways and in sending men to farms under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act. The heaviest losses reported were in services and manufacturing, followed by others of lesser degree in all remaining groups. Provincially, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia registered gains, both in vacancies and placements, while in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta declines were shown under both comparisons. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period April to June, 1932.

From the chart on page 901, which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of June, it will be seen that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed no marked variation from April through June, following a slightly downward course throughout the quarter, except during the latter part of April and also of June, when an upward tendency was manifested. Both curves at the close of the period

under review were, however, on considerably higher levels than those recorded at the end of June, 1931. During the period April to June, 1932, there was a ratio of 59.2 vacancies and 57.2 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 58.5 vacancies and 55.8 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,271, of applications registered 2,147, and of placements effected 1,228, in contrast with a daily average of 1,334 vacancies, 2,280 applications and 1,273 placements in regular and casual employment during the same quarter of 1931.

During the three months April to June, 1932, the offices reported that they had made 98,743 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 93,315 placements, of which 37,353 were in regular employment and 55,962 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 26,248 were of men and 11,105 of women, while casual work was found for 46,357 men and 9,605 women. A comparison with the same period of 1931 shows that 94,175 placements were then made, of which 35,285 were in regular employment and 58,890 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 126,981 men and 36,141 women, a total of 163,122, in contrast with a registration of 168,665 persons during the same period of 1931. Employers notified the Service during the quarter April to June, 1932, of 96,574 vacancies, of which 73,078 were for men and 23,496 for women, as compared with 98,657 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of June, 1932.



## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	48	23	20	60	23	37	289	252	16	1,366	764	531
Animal products edible.....	2		2				17	16		28	26	2
Fur and its products.....										16	2	14
Leather and its products.....							1	1		19	15	3
Lumber and its products.....	11	9	2	18	18		28	30		119	70	46
Musical instruments.....										7	2	4
Pulp and paper products.....	1		1	1	1		38	37		166	81	76
Rubber products.....							1			63	13	49
Textile products.....	2		2	1	1		36	27		117	82	22
Plant products edible.....	9	2	2	13	3	10	15	7	4	196	119	74
Plant products, n.e.s.....							7	2		38	14	23
Wood distillates.....										1	1	
Chemical and allied products.....							1			67	38	28
Clay, glass and stone.....	1	1					33	33		18	8	9
Electric current.....							2	2		9	5	4
Electric apparatus.....				4		4	6	7		104	65	30
Iron and steel products.....	21	10	11	22		22	73	70	1	323	188	106
Non-ferrous metal products.....							8			32	19	14
Mineral products.....	1	1		1		1	8	1	7	34	7	27
Miscellaneous.....							15	13	4	9	9	
<b>Logging</b> .....	3	2		23	23		245	124	124	1,317	1,104	203
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....	1	1								1	1	
<b>Farming</b> .....	20	19		9	9		149	143		2,876	2,396	411
<b>Mining</b> .....	2	2					4	4		43	35	8
Coal.....	2	2								1		
Metallic ores.....							4	4		30	28	3
Non-metallic ores.....										12	7	5
<b>Communication</b> .....							1	1		4	2	2
<b>Transportation</b> .....	17		17	13	1	12	2	2		228	45	174
Forwarding and storage.....	15		15	11		11	2	2		130	18	105
Railway.....	1		1							11	8	3
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1		1	2	1	1				80	16	62
Air.....										7	3	4
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	726	417	308	883	149	735	746	693	29	26,243	3,240	22,947
Railway.....				12		12	19	2	17	73	75	4
Highway.....	627	361	265	818	140	679	42	38	4	20,073	2,777	17,227
Building and other.....	99	56	43	53	9	44	685	653	8	6,097	388	5,716
<b>Services</b> .....	1,494	198	1,210	1,748	205	1,523	4,146	2,777	743	13,719	4,376	7,046
Governmental.....	30		30	3	3					178	62	112
Hotel and restaurant.....	67	10	56	56	18	36	197	152		733	540	88
Professional.....	153	6	139	37	1	36	126	17	99	460	213	233
Recreational.....	24	6	17	1		1	5	4		538	157	318
Personal.....	270	3	267	433	9	422	459	307	147	4,302	271	3,753
Household.....	950	173	701	1,216	172	1,028	3,359	2,297	497	7,449	3,065	3,142
Farm.....				2	2					59	38	
<b>Trade</b> .....	73	9	64	30		29	205	127	32	1,054	325	691
Retail.....	52	9	43	30		29	82	44	24	928	280	657
Wholesale.....	21		21				123	83	8	126	45	34
<b>Finance</b> .....	27		27	2		2	16	8	9	83	18	64
<b>All Industries</b> .....	2,411	671	1,646	2,768	410	2,338	5,803	4,131	953	46,934	12,306	32,677
Men.....	1,189	473	714	1,489	214	1,275	2,153	1,652	413	37,627	8,191	29,179
Women.....	1,222	198	932	1,279	196	1,063	3,650	2,479	540	9,307	4,115	3,498

## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—APRIL-JUNE, 1932

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
136	49	81	133	42	81	79	39	40	83	37	45	2,184	1,229	851
9	3	6	12	2	11	3	3	.....	6	6	.....	77	56	21
4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5	15
5	2	3	3	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	20	9
2	2	1	4	3	1	24	16	8	27	25	2	233	173	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	4
9	.....	9	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	13	2	11	230	121	99
19	2	17	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	1	3	64	13	49
19	3	16	21	15	6	21	8	13	13	2	10	182	114	46
2	2	.....	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	307	159	135
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	18	50
2	1	1	15	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	3	88	46	40
3	1	2	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	44	13
3	.....	3	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	13	6
52	29	17	19	8	10	21	5	16	10	1	9	123	72	43
4	1	2	6	1	5	4	3	1	3	.....	3	541	311	192
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40	25	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	14	46
23	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	199	.....	111	108	3	28	22	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,615	1,621	29	2,598	2,431	23	2,396	2,340	65	411	389	21	4	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	28	24	4	28	28	.....	108	96	12
.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	17	14	3	.....	.....	.....	23	19	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	28	28	.....	65	63	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	20	14	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	6	.....	6	13	3	10
5	4	2	94	39	55	41	13	28	46	6	40	446	110	328
4	2	2	50	4	55	33	5	28	15	2	13	269	33	229
1	1	.....	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	55	44	11
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	24	4	20	114	29	84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	4
6,317	1,853	4,464	1,446	340	1,104	4,370	1,499	2,871	8,241	4,592	3,643	48,972	12,783	36,101
234	13	221	106	81	25	3	2	1	12	10	2	459	183	282
4,319	159	4,156	1,197	181	1,014	2,708	1,196	1,542	5,162	4,525	637	34,946	9,377	25,524
1,764	1,681	87	143	78	65	1,659	301	1,328	3,067	57	3,004	13,567	3,223	10,295
3,391	1,353	1,981	2,810	1,239	1,319	1,866	927	907	1,694	561	1,124	30,868	11,627	16,453
6	2	4	74	34	40	5	4	1	13	5	8	309	110	195
151	134	30	73	54	11	96	84	11	67	46	20	1,440	1,038	252
74	22	52	107	64	33	50	11	38	44	26	17	1,051	360	647
46	18	30	60	22	38	46	7	39	31	7	24	751	251	467
322	14	305	602	44	557	462	29	434	473	17	454	7,323	694	6,339
2,544	941	1,557	1,416	695	636	898	502	384	1,059	453	601	18,891	8,298	8,546
248	222	3	478	317	4	309	290	.....	7	.....	7	1,103	876	7
159	19	140	151	15	134	61	15	45	83	19	63	1,816	529	1,198
102	16	86	130	8	120	48	12	35	64	17	46	1,436	386	1,040
57	3	54	21	7	14	13	3	10	19	2	17	380	143	158
15	3	12	8	2	6	10	5	5	7	2	5	168	38	130
11,661	4,928	6,709	7,233	4,102	7,222	9,054	5,063	3,967	10,710	5,742	4,950	96,574	37,353	55,962
8,418	3,555	4,898	5,079	2,909	2,010	7,695	4,141	3,563	9,428	5,113	4,305	73,078	26,248	46,357
3,243	1,373	1,811	2,154	1,193	712	1,359	.....	404	1,282	629	645	23,496	11,105	9,605



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JUNE 1932

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon report from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on July 1, was 7,994, the employees on their payrolls numbering 811,972 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for June was 1,791, having an aggregate mem-

bership of 175,006 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 71 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of July, 1932, as reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of July showed a slightly downward tendency, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,994 firms employing 811,972 workers, or 3,935 fewer than on June 1. This decrease brought the index number to 88.7, as compared with 89.1 in the preceding month, and 103.8 on July 1 of last year. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index, on the basis of the 1926 average equals 100, was as follows:—1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

Gains were reported in services, construction and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, logging, mining, communications and trade showed contractions; in some cases, the losses were seasonal in character. The declines in manufacturing were on a smaller scale than those recorded on the same date in 1930 and 1931, chiefly as a result of more moderate seasonal curtailment in the textile and iron and steel industries.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was unfavourable in Quebec and Ontario; in the Prairie Provinces improvement was indicated, while the general situation in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia was unchanged.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Statements were tabulated from 610 firms employing 66,364 workers, as against 66,415 in the preceding month.

This minor decline (which was not sufficiently large to alter the index number for June 1) compared unfavourably with the increase noted on July 1, 1931; the general index was then higher. Construction, particularly highway construction, recorded considerable improvement on the date under review, but there were also gains in lumber mills, iron and steel plants and services; on the other hand, manufacturing as a whole was slacker, chiefly in the electric current and fish-preserving industries, and mining and transportation showed seasonally reduced activity.

*Quebec.*—Building and highway construction and manufacturing, reported curtailment in Quebec, while shipping, railway construction and services showed heightened activity. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, animal food and lumber mills reported increases, but the textile, leather, iron and steel and some other industries were slacker. The forces of the 1,904 co-operating employers aggregated 233,440 persons, compared with 236,531 on June 1. A similar decline had been registered on the same date of last year, but the index then was higher.

*Ontario.*—There was a falling-off in activity in Ontario, where the 3,539 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 333,424 employees, or 2,400 fewer than on June 1. Gains were shown in construction, transportation and mining, but manufacturing as a whole (especially of iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper and leather products) was seasonally quiet, and there were losses in

communications, services and trade. Much larger decreases had been indicated on July 1, 1931, but the index then was many points higher.

*Prairie Provinces.*—The most noteworthy advances in this area were in construction, but services, manufacturing and transportation also showed improvement; on the other hand, mining and logging recorded seasonally reduced activity. Data were compiled from 1,146 employers with an aggregate staff of 110,674 workers, as against 109,126 in their last

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

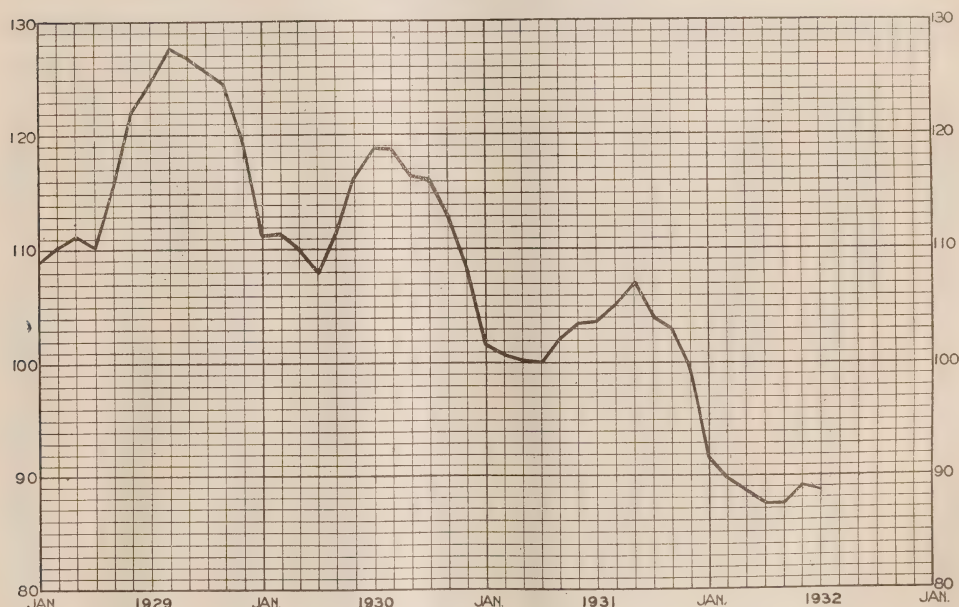
### Employment by Cities

In Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, reductions in employment were reported, while improvement was indicated in Winnipeg.

*Montreal.*—Employment in Montreal showed a decline, there being seasonal losses in manufacturing, notably of textile, leather and iron and steel products, while construction also

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



report. This increase of 1,548 workers was smaller than that registered on the same date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

*British Columbia.*—Practically no change as compared with June was reported in British Columbia, where the index stood at 83.7 as compared with 97.9 on July 1, 1931, when very little change had also been indicated. A total working force of 68,070 persons was employed on the date under review by the 795 firms whose data were received. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was seasonally busier, but logging and highway construction recorded declines.

released employees; on the other hand, shipping reported heightened activity. A combined working force of 130,304 persons was indicated by the 1,070 co-operating employers, who had 135,007 workers on June 1. Decreases were also noted on July 1, 1931, but employment then was more active.

*Quebec.*—A falling-off was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 144 firms with 12,759 employees, compared with 12,836 in the preceding month. Services registered advances, but manufacturing and construction were slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1931, although a larger decline had then been shown.



*Toronto.*—There were seasonal losses in employment in manufacturing, mainly in textiles and iron and steel, while construction, trade, services and communications also showed curtailment. The 1,178 employers furnishing data reduced their staffs by 2,641 workers to 112,432 at the beginning of July. A contraction had also been reported on the same date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

*Ottawa.*—Statistics were received from 160 employers with 12,666 persons on their pay-lists, compared with 12,790 in the preceding

month. There were comparatively small reductions in manufacturing, transportation and trade. Larger losses had been indicated on July 1, 1931, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

*Hamilton.*—There was a further but slight decrease in Hamilton, where employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year; 56 workers were let out from the forces of 235 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 26,354 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing reported considerable improvement, especially in the iron and steel, textile

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921.....	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922.....	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923.....	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924.....	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925.....	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	115.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	108.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.3	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Dis- tricts as at July 1, 1932.....	100.0	8.2	28.7	41.1	13.6	8.4

and food groups, but construction released employees.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—Curtailment in employment, mainly in automobile plants, caused a decline of 198 persons in the staffs of the 133 reporting employers, who had 11,452 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1931, although much larger losses had then been reported.

*Winnipeg.*—Manufacturing, construction and trade registered moderate advances, while other industries showed only slight changes.

An aggregate working force of 35,705 employees was reported by the 386 co-operating firms; this was 659 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a smaller number of persons, but employment then was generally more active.

*Vancouver.*—The trend of employment in Vancouver was unfavourable, according to information from 337 establishments employing 27,734 workers, as against 27,941 in the preceding month. There were losses in shipping and construction, while other groups

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922.....	89.4		97.7				95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923.....	97.1		98.9	117.4	96.2		89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924.....	96.0		92.7	108.9	86.0		87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925.....	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926.....	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927.....	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928.....	110.4	132.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	113.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	123.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	80.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	83.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.5	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	83.7
Relative Weight of employment by Cities as at July 1, 1932.....	16.1	1.6	13.9	1.6	3.2	1.4	4.4	3.4



reported only slight changes. A decrease had also been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1931, but the index then was higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

### Manufacturing Industries

Food canning, lumber and mineral product factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants; this, however, involved the release of a smaller number of persons

from these two important groups than that noted on July 1 of 1931 and other years of the record. The leather, pulp and paper, chemical and clay, glass and stone groups also recorded contractions in employment. The 4,914 co-operating manufacturers employed 423,023 operatives, as against 426,158 in the preceding month. Much larger decreases were indicated in this division on July 1, 1931, though the index then was higher.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Large additions to staffs were recorded in this group, 1,567

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1921.....	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922.....	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923.....	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924.....	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925.....	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926.....	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927.....	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.6	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	69.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	83.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1932.....	100.0	52.1	1.2	5.3	3.0	12.4	13.1	2.7	10.2

persons being taken on by the 257 establishments making returns, which had 20,515 in their employ. Improvement was noted in fish-canning in British Columbia, but there were losses in the same industry in the

Maritime Provinces; dairies and meat-packing plants in the other provinces also afforded increased employment. The index on July 1, 1932, was higher than on the same date in 1931, when only a small gain had been indicated.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	July 1, 1932	June 1, 1932	July 1, 1931	July 1, 1930	July 1, 1929	July 1, 1928	July 1, 1927
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	52.1	85.4	86.0	97.2	111.3	120.3	113.1	106.8
Animal products—edible.....	2.5	114.7	109.3	112.6	110.9	122.3	121.6	121.4
Fur and products.....	0.2	84.6	86.0	98.9	94.6	104.0	93.0	101.8
Leather and products.....	2.2	86.5	80.4	86.0	86.0	92.8	97.6	100.8
Boots and shoes.....	1.6	93.6	98.3	97.6	87.7	95.2	.....	.....
Lumber and products.....	4.2	64.8	64.2	83.7	105.4	122.7	117.7	115.8
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.2	54.7	51.3	74.5	103.1	122.6	118.5	120.5
Furniture.....	0.8	71.2	77.4	96.1	105.2	123.4	117.0	106.1
Other lumber products.....	1.2	91.0	93.3	102.3	112.3	122.3	111.9	108.0
Musical instruments.....	0.1	29.4	31.3	58.9	62.9	99.9	97.6	97.2
Plant products—edible.....	3.5	100.5	96.9	106.8	114.5	112.3	101.3	100.4
Pulp and paper products.....	6.5	87.9	88.3	97.5	110.4	113.0	110.0	107.8
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	73.7	72.8	87.4	107.3	110.5	117.2	111.5
Paper products.....	0.9	96.7	99.1	99.3	106.6	113.3	113.9	104.3
Printing and publishing.....	2.9	104.0	105.3	110.3	115.9	116.1	110.0	104.5
Rubber products.....	1.3	86.2	86.4	97.0	120.4	143.4	127.1	114.9
Textile products.....	10.0	96.2	98.9	96.4	99.2	105.8	101.2	103.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.7	103.6	107.0	97.6	97.2	104.1	107.0	109.3
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	79.3	80.4	81.5	82.1	96.1	98.9	106.0
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.7	99.4	108.5	92.5	88.5	98.4	103.1	102.8
Silk and silk goods.....	.8	363.1	374.6	317.5	276.6	217.9	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.1	107.7	108.6	105.4	104.4	113.3	103.3	99.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	89.1	91.9	94.6	100.3	103.5	99.7	99.1
Other textile products.....	1.0	77.6	81.0	83.8	93.9	104.6	106.7	107.5
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.8	112.0	112.4	116.2	125.8	125.6	118.0	106.0
Tobacco.....	1.0	106.7	107.1	103.2	114.3	111.8	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.8	118.5	119.7	136.0	143.5	147.0	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.0	82.7	78.8	105.9	118.9	183.8	126.2	110.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	109.9	114.1	115.9	116.5	118.7	113.6	103.6
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.0	78.2	83.1	112.9	137.1	137.8	116.5	112.2
Electric current.....	1.8	117.4	117.4	127.7	133.1	137.0	120.8	111.5
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	109.0	109.9	133.3	156.1	142.7	118.4	106.5
Iron and steel products.....	11.0	68.2	69.4	85.8	109.5	126.8	116.4	103.0
Crude, rolled and forged products.	.9	61.7	58.8	88.3	116.2	136.3	123.5	107.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.1	77.6	78.6	98.5	122.6	132.1	121.8	109.8
Agricultural implements.....	.3	28.1	27.4	39.9	70.2	127.8	116.5	98.7
Land vehicles.....	5.4	72.7	73.8	85.2	107.2	119.9	160.3	96.3
Automobiles and parts.....	1.5	87.8	86.3	75.3	119.4	145.3	124.1	107.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	.3	62.4	65.4	81.9	116.4	142.7	115.4	102.7
Heating appliances.....	.4	72.6	76.5	96.4	105.0	133.6	143.5	113.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	.5	63.8	66.0	111.6	156.2	178.4	.....	.....
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.5	69.9	74.3	85.8	111.2	127.6	117.6	102.1
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	72.5	75.3	90.3	107.2	117.0	112.5	104.4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.5	78.2	78.4	114.2	127.6	134.8	122.0	114.4
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	123.6	123.3	127.7	149.1	141.7	125.8	107.7
Miscellaneous.....	.5	99.8	97.5	107.2	110.7	113.4	109.5	103.4
<b>Logging</b> .....	1.2	34.2	37.9	38.5	82.1	80.1	69.5	69.9
<b>Mining</b> .....	5.3	95.0	96.8	104.1	113.8	119.5	113.1	106.6
Coal.....	2.8	83.2	86.5	90.5	96.8	102.9	98.7	102.1
Metallic ores.....	.6	132.2	133.0	141.4	142.2	140.3	125.9	112.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).	.6	76.1	74.4	92.5	132.5	148.2	137.4	115.6
<b>Communications</b> .....	3.0	93.1	94.1	104.8	119.7	123.8	108.7	103.0
Telegraphs.....	.6	95.3	98.0	107.6	121.1	130.5	116.1	110.8
Telephones.....	2.4	92.7	93.1	104.1	119.3	122.0	106.8	104.8
<b>Transportation</b> .....	12.4	85.9	85.5	97.7	108.0	117.5	109.2	107.0
Street railways and cartage.....	2.9	114.0	113.1	122.1	123.2	128.7	114.5	105.4
Steam railways.....	7.6	77.7	77.1	91.8	104.1	113.1	110.0	105.3
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.9	90.4	91.4	96.1	108.2	126.0	98.0	117.7
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	13.1	93.3	92.9	137.1	170.1	164.5	154.3	144.2
Building.....	2.8	59.1	62.9	117.3	150.9	148.8	120.5	120.8
Highway.....	6.5	149.7	147.7	201.8	819.7	213.3	222.3	221.1
Railway.....	3.8	77.3	74.0	101.9	120.6	160.4	159.8	137.7
<b>Services</b> .....	2.7	119.9	116.8	130.8	142.7	145.4	130.8	116.1
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.4	118.2	111.1	133.7	160.8	154.8	133.5	119.2
Professional.....	.3	130.7	129.4	125.8	128.9	126.6	129.5	110.3
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	119.5	121.9	128.0	133.6	135.1	115.3	106.0
<b>Trade</b> .....	10.2	115.4	116.1	124.0	129.5	127.7	117.0	107.5
Retail.....	7.5	121.8	122.1	130.7	133.5	132.8	116.8	102.8
Wholesale.....	2.7	100.8	102.4	109.1	120.3	116.8	117.7	109.7
<b>All Industries</b> .....	100.0	88.7	89.1	103.8	118.9	124.7	.....	.....

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



*Leather and Products.*—Statements were received from 249 manufacturers in this division, employing 17,543 workers, as compared with 18,415 in the preceding month. The bulk of the decrease took place in boot and shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario. The situation was not quite so good as that recorded on the same date in 1931, when smaller losses were indicated.

*Lumber and Products.*—Rough and dressed lumber mills showed heightened activity, but other lumber-using factories were slacker, notably furniture works. Reductions had been noted on July 1, 1931, but the index then was much higher. A combined working force of 33,768 employees was reported by the 773 firms co-operating on the date under review; this was 310 more than at the beginning of June. The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario shared in the upward movement, while losses were indicated in the Western Provinces.

*Musical Instruments.*—The production of musical instruments showed a decrease, according to data from 35 factories employing 839 persons, or 85 fewer than on June 1. Most of the reduction took place in Quebec. Employment in this group was less than on July 1, 1931.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—The resumption of operations in canneries caused an advance, which, however, was not so great as that registered on July 1 of a year ago. Returns were received from 387 manufacturers of vegetable foods, having 28,501 operatives, as against 27,446 in their last report. The improvement in Ontario was most noteworthy. The index was lower than it was last summer.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was a decline in this group, chiefly in printing and publishing houses, while pulp and paper mills were rather busier. The 558 co-operating employers in the Dominion reported 52,833 workers, compared with 53,040 on June 1. Curtailment had also been indicated on July 1, 1931, but the index of employment was then higher.

*Rubber Products.*—Very little general change was registered in rubber factories, in which employment was lower than in the summer last year. Statistics were tabulated from 43 firms with 10,957 employees on the date under review, as compared with 10,981 in the preceding month.

*Textile Products.*—Seasonal curtailment of operations, mainly in Quebec and Ontario,

was reported by the 835 co-operating textile manufacturers, who employed 81,158 workers, or 2,417 fewer than at the beginning of June. The largest losses were in garment, cotton, woollen, silk, headwear and knitting mills. Much greater declines were indicated on the corresponding date in 1931, but the level of employment then was practically the same as on the date under review.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Employment in this division showed a moderate decrease, according to statistics from 154 establishments, employing 14,460 persons, compared with 14,523 in the preceding month. There were minor increases in Quebec, but employment in Ontario declined. An advance had been noted on the same date last year, when the index was higher.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—There was a falling-off in activity in chemical factories; 140 firms reported 8,094 employees, compared with 8,350 on June 1. All provinces shared in the downward movement. A decrease had also been shown at the beginning of July, 1931, when employment was in greater volume.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Contractions took place in building material plants, the 181 co-operating establishments reducing their forces by 528 persons to 8,427 on the date under review. Most of the reduction was in Quebec and Ontario. The level of employment was lower than on July 1 of a year ago, when the trend was upward.

*Electric Current.*—A small loss was registered in electric current plants, 92 of which reported a combined working force of 14,368 persons, as against 14,421 at the beginning of June. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, improvement having then been indicated.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—There was a decrease of 70 in the staffs of the 86 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 12,112 employees on July 1. Quebec reported a loss, while the tendency in Ontario was upward. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus was less than on July 1 in the preceding year, although a larger decline had then taken place.

*Iron and Steel.*—The trend in iron and steel factories was seasonally downward in Quebec and Ontario; the losses were on a much smaller scale than on July 1 a year ago, when employment was, however, in larger volume. The greatest falling-off on the date under review was in the railway car, structural

iron and steel, foundry and machine shop groups, while rolling mills showed improvement. Returns were compiled from 757 employers whose forces aggregated 89,076 workers, as against 90,745 in the preceding month.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Small reductions were registered on the whole in non-ferrous metal products; the smelting and refining and aluminum product divisions showed increases which were offset by losses in the precious and base metals group. The 130 co-operating manufacturers employed 12,085 operatives, or 29 fewer than in the preceding month. A considerable decrease had been reported on the same date last year, but the index was then higher.

*Mineral Products.*—A gain was shown in this division, but the situation was not so good as in July, 1931. Statistics were received from 97 employers whose staffs rose from 11,978 on June 1, 1932, to 12,138 on July 1.

### Logging

There was a falling-off in logging, 1,110 persons being released from the staffs of the 221 reporting firms, who employed 9,364 on July 1. Most of the decline occurred in British Columbia. The reduction involved a much smaller number of workers than that noted on the corresponding date a year ago, but the index then was higher by some four points.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was a seasonal decrease in employment in coal mines, 87 of which employed 22,309 men, as compared with 23,106 in their last report. There were losses in the Eastern and Prairie coal fields, but employment in this industry showed little general change in British Columbia. A decline had also been noted on July 1 of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

*Metallic Ores.*—A minor reduction was reported in metallic ore mines; statements were tabulated from 68 operators employing 15,657 persons, or 48 fewer than on June 1. The index, at 132.2, was lower than on July 1, 1931.

*Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—There was a small increase in the payrolls of the 77 co-operating non-metallic mineral mines, which employed 5,009 workers, or 76 more than in the preceding month. Employment was in lesser volume than at the beginning of July a year ago, although a considerable reduction had then been recorded.

## Communications

A decrease in staffs was registered on telephones and telegraphs, according to the reporting companies and branches, which had 24,150 persons on their payrolls, compared with 24,394 in their last report. The index was at a lower level than on July 1, 1931, when very little general change had been indicated.

## Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Employment in the local transportation group increased, 167 firms reporting 23,367 workers in their employ, as against 23,154 in the preceding month. There were general gains, the largest being in the Prairie Provinces. Improvement had also been noted on the same date in 1931, when the index was higher.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics tabulated from 93 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group showed that they employed 61,321 workers at the beginning of July, or 366 more than in the preceding month. A decline had been recorded on July 1 last year, when employment was above its level at the time of writing. The Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia reported improvement on the date under review, but there were losses in Quebec.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was a decrease in employment in water transportation on the date under review; 87 companies reduced their staffs by 187 employees, bringing them to 15,724. The situation was not so good as at the beginning of July 6, 1931, although the falling-off then indicated had involved a greater number of workers. On the date under review, there were declines in the Maritime Provinces, and British Columbia also showed a very slight reduction as compared with June 1, while improvement was indicated in Quebec and Ontario.

## Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Curtailement in employment was noted in building construction, in place of the advances usually indicated at midsummer. The index was lower than at the beginning of July of last year. The 646 co-operating contractors employed 23,156 workers, as compared with 24,563 in the preceding month. The Maritime and Prairie Provinces reported expansion, but elsewhere the trend was unfavourable.

*Highways.*—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance increased on the date under review, when the 374



firms furnishing data had 52,533 employees, or 657 more than at the beginning of June. There were large advances in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, with losses in Quebec and British Columbia. Employment in this group was not so active as on July 1, 1931, when an exceptionally large program of road work and improvement were being carried out in connection with unemployment relief.

*Railway.*—A combined working force of 36,881 persons was reported by the 36 contractors and divisional superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 29,573 employees on June 1. Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces shared in the increase. Larger additions to staffs were noted on July 1 a year ago, and the index then was higher than on the date under review.

### Services

Continued and greater expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 286 employers with 22,370 persons on their staffs, as compared with 21,705 in the preceding month. The opening of the

summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which was on a smaller scale than that reported on July 1, 1931, when employment was at a higher level. The tendency was favourable in all provinces except Ontario, but the largest increases were in the Prairie Provinces.

### Trade

Wholesale houses showed decreased activity, while retail stores reported little general change. Statements were tabulated from 858 firms having 83,108 persons in their employ, as against 83,400 in the preceding month. The largest losses took place in Ontario. The index was lower than in the summer of 1931, when very little general change had been recorded.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are shown in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of June, 1932

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied in employment outside their respective trades, or who are idle owing to illness, are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The present article on unemployment deals with the situation among local trade unions at the close of June, 1932, and is based on the returns received from 1,791 labour organizations with a combined membership of 175,006 persons. Of these 38,372, or 21.9 per cent, were reported idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 22.1 in May and 16.3 in June a year ago. Manitoba and Alberta unions registered employment advances from May, of around 3 per cent, the gains in the former province being of rather general distribution throughout the various industries, and in the latter being confined chiefly to the coal mining industry, though unemployment in the mines still remained at a high level and short time work

was prevalent. In New Brunswick also somewhat greater activity was noted, while in Ontario the situation varied but slightly from May, the tendency being in a more favourable direction. Declines in employment of a largely offsetting nature, however, were recorded by British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan unions, none of which were particularly noteworthy. An unfavourable employment balance was reflected in all provinces as compared with June a year ago, the curtailment evident in Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and New Brunswick being particularly marked.

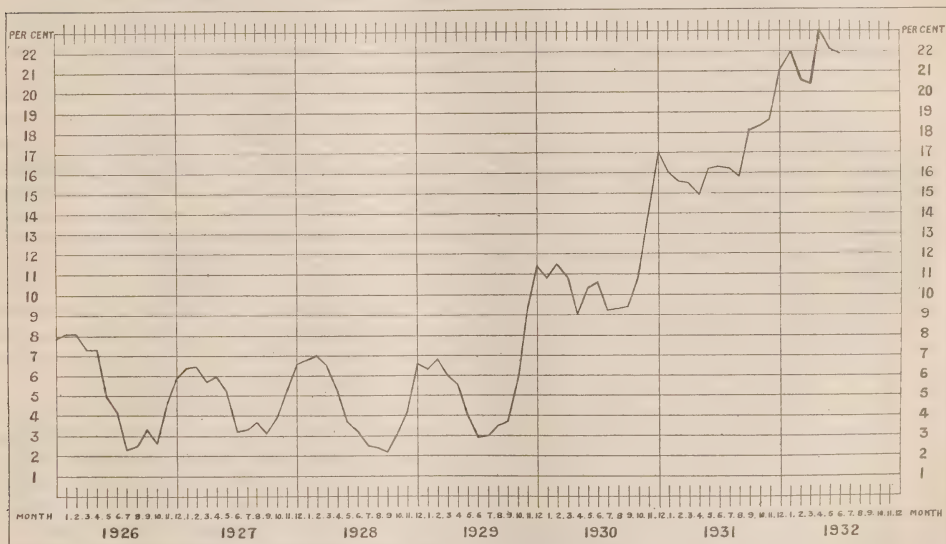
Each month a separate tabulation is made of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. During June, Montreal unions reported the most substantial percentage of idleness of the cities compared, closely followed by Toronto and Vancouver percentages, which were in all three cities slightly above those registered in May. In Regina also employment recessions of moderate proportions occurred. The Saint John situation, however, showed noteworthy improvement, with gains of lesser magnitude among Halifax, Winnipeg and Edmonton unions. A pronounced drop in the volume of work available was indicated by Saint John and Toronto unions from June of last year and activity for Vancouver, Hal-

fax, Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina unions was also notably reduced. From Edmonton the declines in employment recorded were on a considerably smaller scale.

Appearing with this article is a chart which shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1926, to date. In January of the present year the curve traced a course slightly upward from that of December, showing a somewhat greater unemployment prevalence, while in February conditions as indicated by the curve were slightly better, this improvement continuing throughout March. The April situation was, however, again less favourable, the projection of the curve showing a slightly upward movement and reaching

last day of the month. General labourers reported employment gains from May involving the greatest number of members; and among glass, hat, cap and fur workers, and cigar makers the improvement was pronounced when viewed from a percentage basis, but these workmen formed but a small share of the membership included in the manufacturing industries. Employment for textile workers also tended upward, though the change was slight. Counteracting this improvement, however, was the curtailment evident among leather and wood workers, pulp and paper makers, printing tradesmen, garment and iron and steel workers, the curtailment being slight except for the first two classes named. An

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



the peak of unemployment for the first half of this year. A gradual and favourable employment tendency, however, has been noted from April until the close of the month reviewed. More depressed conditions as shown by the curve have prevailed during the first six months of this year than in the corresponding period in 1931, the level of the curve being in each month above that indicated a year ago.

For the manufacturing industries, as a whole, the percentage of idleness in June remained the same as was indicated in May, namely, 24.2 per cent, though fluctuations were apparent in the various trades. Returns for June were received from an aggregate of 470 organizations with 47,883 members, 11,585 of whom were without employment on the

adverse situation was shown in the manufacturing industries from June last year when 18.4 per cent of the membership included was without work, unemployment for iron and steel workers being a large factor in this unfavourable movement, though heavy contractions were also registered by wood workers, general labourers and textile, fur and leather workers. Declines on a more moderate scale, however, were reported by printing tradesmen. On the other hand, the situation for pulp and paper makers, garment, hat and cap workers and metal polishers was substantially improved and lesser gains occurred for cigar makers and glass workers.

The level of activity for coal miners in June was slightly higher than in the previous month as shown by the returns tabulated



from 47 unions embracing a membership of 16,864 persons. Of these, 2,084 were reported idle on the last day of the month, being a percentage of 12.4, as contrasted with 14.3 per cent of inactivity in May. The improvement in June was confined entirely to the Province of Alberta, British Columbia unions reporting the same percentage of idleness as in May, while in Nova Scotia unemployment was in slightly greater volume. Alberta unions were also responsible for the better employment trend indicated in the mining industry as compared with June, 1931, when 13.0 per cent of the members reported were without

work. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick miners, however, were afforded slightly less activity than in June a year ago.

From unions in the building and construction trades 243 reports were received in June covering a membership of 23,448 persons, 14,264 of whom, or 60.8 per cent, were unemployed on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 57.2 in May, and 38.6 in June, 1931. Electrical workers and painters, decorators and paperhangers reported the most pronounced declines in activity from May and among carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, bridge and structural iron workers and hod carriers and building labourers the employment level was also somewhat reduced. The situation for granite and stone cutters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and plumbers and steamfitters, however, showed some improvement from May. Among steam shovel and dredge-men the same volume of unemployment was reported in both months compared. Much quieter conditions than in June last year prevailed for bridge and structural ironworkers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, and plumbers and steamfitters, hod carriers and building labourers also showing a noteworthy drop in work afforded. Nominal contractions of activity only were reflected by painters, decorators and paperhangers. Tile layers, lathers and roofers alone reported a more favourable situation than in June of last year.

The employment trend in the transportation industries during June was upward from the previous month, the change, however, being slight. This was manifest by the returns tabulated from 781 unions, with a membership aggregate of 62,785 persons, 11.8 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 12.5 per cent in May. Steam railway employees, whose returns included about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, navigation workers, teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees all shared in this slight advance. Compared with the situation for June last year in the transportation industries, when the unemployment percentage stood at 9.5, navigation workers showed a noteworthy drop in activity during the month reviewed. Less favourable conditions also were indicated by steam railway employees, and among teamsters and chauffeurs the curtailment evident was on a much smaller scale. Street and electric railway employees reported an unchanged employment volume, the percentage of idleness in each month standing at less than one per cent.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
June, 1919.....	2.7	2.4	4.0	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	3.4	2.6
June, 1920.....	-6	-4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
June, 1921.....	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
June, 1922.....	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
June, 1923.....	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
June, 1924.....	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.8
June, 1925.....	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	-8	4.9	2.6	4.1
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
June, 1928.....	-5	-8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	16.9	15.0	16.3	14.9
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	26.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	17.0	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.9	16.9	21.1	22.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	12.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.2	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9

TABLE 11—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Months	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper	Printing, publishing and mill workers	Wood products	Fibre, textile products and workers	Textile and carpet workers	Garnment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations		
1919, June, .....	0		6.9	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.1	0	1.5	1.0	0	2	4.5	2	9.6	0	0	4.7	1.5	3.7	1.5	7	1	8	2.1	0	4.1	2.6		
1920, June, .....	25.3	3.3	16.7	26.9	2.3	0	1.7	0	1.3	0	1.8	0	0	3.8	3.8	23	27.2	0	3.4	4.7	3.7	8	1.5	7	1	1.6	2.1	0	4.1	2.6		
1921, June, .....	26.7	4.9	7.9	6.3	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.3	1.6	0	2.8	0.8	0	0	0.3	23	28.2	14.5	3.4	13.4	3.7	8	1.5	7	1	1.6	2.1	0	4.1	2.6		
1922, June, .....	0	4.9	7.9	6.3	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.3	1.6	0	2.8	0.8	0	0	0.3	23	28.2	14.5	3.4	13.4	3.7	8	1.5	7	1	1.6	2.1	0	4.1	2.6		
1923, Jan, .....	0	4.9	7.9	6.3	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.3	1.6	0	2.8	0.8	0	0	0.3	23	28.2	14.5	3.4	13.4	3.7	8	1.5	7	1	1.6	2.1	0	4.1	2.6		
1924, June, .....	0	23	16.4	10.0	3.8	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	2.6	
1925, Jan, .....	1	0	23	16.4	10.0	3.8	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	2.6
1926, June, .....	1	0	23	16.4	10.0	3.8	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	2.6
1927, June, .....	1	0	23	16.4	10.0	3.8	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	2.6
1928, June, .....	2.6	0.6	4.6	6.3	2.4	3.4	2.4	3.4	1.9	0.20	9	0	0	22	6.30	7	6.6	2.9	9.3	3.9	2.2	7.2	2.2	9	1	0	1.8	0	4.1	2.6		
1929, June, .....	2.6	0.6	4.6	6.3	2.4	3.4	2.4	3.4	1.9	0.20	9	0	0	22	6.30	7	6.6	2.9	9.3	3.9	2.2	7.2	2.2	9	1	0	1.8	0	4.1	2.6		
1930, Jan, .....	18.4	12.2	6.6	8.3	1.0	0.0	15.8	4.6	13.2	2.7	18.8	0	8	8.33	6.2	1.9	1.640	7	9.3	3.9	1.4	7.1	1.4	7	1	0	1.8	0	4.1	2.6		
1931, Jan, .....	2.4	0.3	6.4	8.5	8.0	4.8	6.4	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7	2.2	14.3	6.7	20	1.5	0.37	0.37	30.6	7	32.7	8	1	1.8	0	1.8	0	4.1	2.6		
1932, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1933, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1934, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1935, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1936, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1937, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1938, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1939, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1940, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1941, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1942, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1943, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1944, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1945, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1946, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1947, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1948, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1949, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1950, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1951, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1952, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1953, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1954, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1955, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1956, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1957, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1958, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1959, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1960, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1961, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1962, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1963, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1964, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1965, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1966, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3	8.1	3.7	6	3	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	2.6		
1967, Jan, .....	1.8	0.9	11.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	1	0	9.7	6.9	9	4.34	6	0.24	1.30	3</											



Retail clerks with 5 uniops in June, combining a membership of 1,193 persons, indicated 2.3 per cent of their members idle on the last day of the month, the same percentage as was shown in May, while in June, 1931, 0.4 per cent of unemployment only was reported.

Civic employees were better engaged during June than in the preceding month according to the returns tabulated from 72 associations with a membership total of 7,799 persons. Of these 396 or 5.1 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, in contrast with 9.5 per cent in May. Some falling off in activity, however, was noted from June last year, when 0.4 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Employment in the miscellaneous group of trades was slightly retarded during June, the 125 unions from which returns were tabulated, with a total membership of 4,980 persons, showing 1,057, or a percentage of 21.2 idle on the last day of the month, compared with 20.5 per cent of unemployment in May. Theatre and stage employees reported contractions of activity from May of nearly 4 per cent, a 2 per cent decline being shown by stationary engineers and firemen. Among hotel and restaurant employees and barbers the tendency was also toward lessened activity, the changes, however, being but fractional. Unclassified workers, on the contrary, reported a slightly better situation. Unem-

ployment in the miscellaneous group of trades was in greater volume than in June, 1931, when 17.2 per cent of the membership involved was idle, stationary engineers and firemen showing marked increases in slackness. A less favourable situation also obtained for theatre and stage employees and barbers. Hotel and restaurant employees, on the other hand, were afforded a considerably greater volume of work than in June, 1931, and among unclassified workers gains in activity on a smaller scale were indicated.

Among fishermen an unemployment percentage of 7.6 was registered in June, compared with a fully engaged situation in May, and with 1.5 per cent of inactivity in June, 1931.

The 5 unions of lumber workers and loggers making returns in June, comprising a membership of 1,334 persons, reported 48.7 per cent of their members idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 26.7 in May and 27.9 in June, 1931.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1931, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for June of each year from 1919 to 1929, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1930, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for June, 1932

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of June, 1932, as shown by the average daily placements effected, was 8 per cent lower than that of the preceding month, but 10 per cent above the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago. All industrial divisions showed declines from May, except farming and transportation, the gain in farming being fairly substantial, and the greatest decreases noted taking place in services and construction and maintenance. In comparison with June last year, a marked gain occurred in construction and maintenance, where was shown the major number of placements made in relief of unemployment. Increases also were registered in farming and logging, but in a much smaller degree. Of the losses reported, those in services and manufacturing were the largest, although fewer placements also were made in all remaining groups.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1930, as rep-

resented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed little variation throughout the month, following in both instances a slightly lower trend during the first half of June and rising a little over two points during the second half of the period under review. At the close of June, however, the levels attained were over fourteen points higher than those recorded in the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 57.0 during the first half and 59.4 during the second half of June, 1932, in contrast with the ratios of 52.1 and 45.1 during the corresponding periods of 1931. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 55.1 and 57.8 as compared with 49.5 and 43.3 during the corresponding month of 1931.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during June, 1932, was 1,177, as compared with 1,289 during the preceding month and 1,088 in June a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,022 in comparison with 2,190 in May, 1932, and with 2,245 during June last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during June, 1932, was 1,142, of which 511 were in regular employment and 631 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,242 during the preceding month. Placements in June a year ago averaged 1,039 daily, consisting of 444

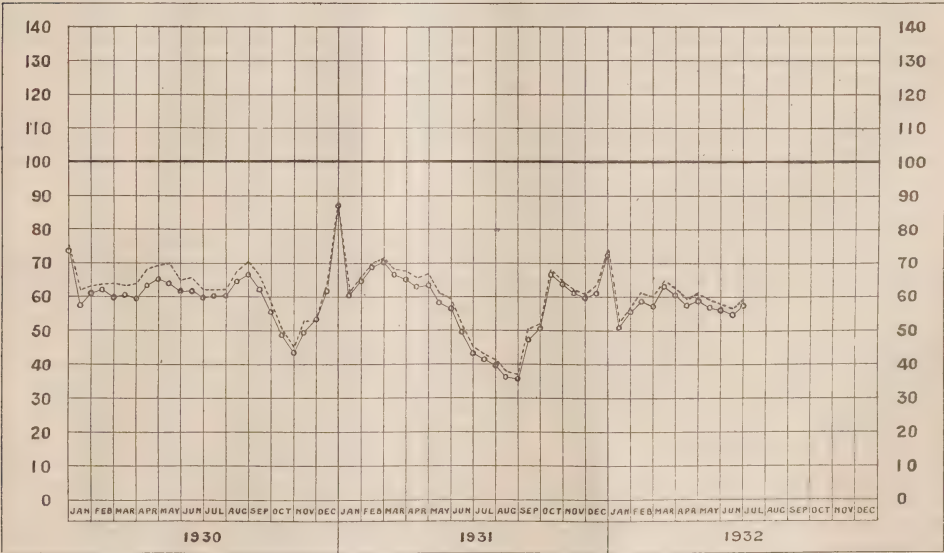
women, a total of 29,404, while applications for work numbered 50,547, of which 38,780 were from men and 11,767 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1922, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932 (6 months).....	69,993	120,951	190,944

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o



placements in regular and 595 in casual employment.

During the month of June, 1932, the offices of the Service referred 30,357 persons to positions, and effected a total of 28,532 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 12,777, of which 9,017 were of men and 3,760 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 15,755. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 22,237 for men and 7,167 for

NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decrease of 41 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during June, when compared with the preceding month and of over 27 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also declined nearly 41 per cent when compared with May, and were over 26 per cent less than in June, 1931. All industrial divisions participated in the reductions in



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1932

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place-ments same period 1931
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis-tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	599	33	720	634	136	445	1,314	202
Halifax.....	282	20	381	271	41	230	957	19
New Glasgow.....	96	13	117	142	31	58	212	71
Sydney.....	221	0	222	221	64	157	145	112
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	1,202	4	1,236	1,199	156	1,043	888	252
Chatham.....	45	0	45	45	8	37	223	79
Moncton.....	813	4	817	810	45	765	122	101
St. John.....	344	0	373	344	103	241	513	72
<b>Quebec</b> .....	1,761	105	5,934	2,587	1,259	355	3,248	1,197
Amos.....	95	0	77	96	1	95	16	22
Hull.....	160	10	325	157	156	1	99	230
Montreal.....	744	42	3,552	836	567	43	2,086	452
Quebec.....	434	29	1,070	1,012	291	141	606	239
Rouyn.....	39	0	327	38	7	31	273	6
Sherbrooke.....	126	7	259	119	103	16	67	151
Three Rivers.....	163	17	324	329	134	28	101	97
<b>Ontario</b> .....	14,472	316	24,388	14,514	5,096	8,779	35,807	4,919
Belleville.....	73	0	82	74	37	37	193	56
Brantford.....	319	0	343	318	257	61	2,420	147
Chatham.....	202	11	234	192	57	135	809	159
Cobalt.....	7	0	15	7	3	4	0	87
Fort Frances.....	158	0	77	158	149	9	239	.....
Fort William.....	431	0	474	431	389	42	452	29
Guelph.....	70	17	131	79	35	25	869	66
Hamilton.....	595	6	1,104	614	203	364	3,588	221
Kingston.....	2,730	31	2,830	2,695	47	2,648	1,045	155
Kitchener.....	83	0	199	85	65	20	806	66
London.....	1,424	24	1,689	1,460	240	1,165	1,310	217
Niagara Falls.....	111	13	132	141	47	46	697	85
North Bay.....	432	5	447	392	358	34	302	75
Oshawa.....	625	0	730	608	32	576	1,012	66
Ottawa.....	707	77	1,319	735	392	210	2,910	394
Pembroke.....	350	8	477	347	77	39	52	190
Peterborough.....	99	4	91	87	43	75	426	100
Port Arthur.....	514	0	450	502	427	75	1,750	443
St. Catharines.....	206	7	512	197	88	109	2,390	58
St. Thomas.....	181	14	177	171	87	84	529	95
Sarnia.....	326	1	334	324	97	227	437	84
Sault Ste. Marie.....	59	2	581	66	14	32	250	218
Stratford.....	165	0	166	166	111	55	496	138
Sudbury.....	100	1	874	98	81	17	646	55
Timmins.....	133	0	205	131	72	59	306	102
Toronto.....	3,874	69	10,155	3,967	1,251	2,404	9,085	1,417
Windsor.....	498	26	760	469	244	225	2,779	196
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	4,038	16	5,413	4,042	1,615	2,411	13,593	722
Brandon.....	789	11	837	774	107	667	396	46
Dauphin.....	57	0	135	56	34	22	245	11
Portage la Prairie.....	35	1	32	32	32	0	0	.....
Winnipeg.....	3,157	4	4,409	3,180	1,442	1,722	12,952	665
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	2,048	136	2,418	1,966	1,153	804	2,824	594
Estevan.....	168	0	185	161	154	7	127	5
Moose Jaw.....	583	48	691	571	192	370	761	105
North Battleford.....	152	7	149	146	118	28	21	22
Prince Albert.....	108	21	149	89	56	33	123	47
Regina.....	352	46	492	333	253	80	867	107
Saskatoon.....	292	0	334	294	221	73	632	221
Swift Current.....	118	4	122	114	64	50	233	38
Weyburn.....	168	9	156	150	57	93	28	27
Yorkton.....	107	1	140	108	38	70	22	22
<b>Alberta</b> .....	2,158	10	4,105	2,186	1,514	610	11,821	2,132
Calgary.....	714	0	2,202	725	635	70	5,020	1,447
Drumheller.....	150	1	379	167	88	79	214	64
Edmonton.....	941	7	1,014	971	654	285	4,900	434
Lethbridge.....	117	2	260	114	82	32	1,238	118
Medicine Hat.....	206	0	250	209	85	124	449	69
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	3,126	17	6,333	3,229	1,818	1,308	4,108	907
Cranbrook.....	26	0	86	26	7	19	127	7
Kamloops.....	36	0	222	42	17	20	20	28
Nanaimo.....	945	0	922	943	941	2	291	7
Nelson.....	304	0	328	305	154	151	11	38
New Westminster.....	50	1	155	49	27	22	169	46
Penticton.....	119	3	154	131	55	60	59	26
Prince George.....	60	0	106	60	60	0	10	3
Prince Rupert.....	7	0	37	7	3	4	199	57
Vancouver.....	548	12	3,116	635	323	230	2,598	386
Victoria.....	1,031	1	1,207	1,031	231	800	624	309
<b>Canada</b> .....	29,404	637	50,547	30,357	12,777	15,755	73,573	*11,991
Men.....	22,237	184	38,780	22,201	9,017	13,039	64,469	7,339
Women.....	7,167	453	11,767	8,156	3,760	2,716	9,104	3,752

\*166 Placements effected by offices since closed.

placements from June of last year, those in construction and maintenance and logging being the largest. Construction and maintenance and services were the only groups in which work was available to any considerable extent, there being 156 placements in the former and 376 in the latter. Of the placements in the services' division 249 were of household workers. During the month 72 men and 64 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during June, were over 37 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 56 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 38 per cent when compared with May, and of 67 per cent in comparison with June, 1931. The large gain in placements over June of last year was due to work provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction, as construction and maintenance was the only group to show any gain under this comparison. Of the declines in all other groups, those in logging were the largest. There were 696 placements in construction and maintenance and 461 in services. Of the latter, 342 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 95 of men and 61 of women.

#### QUEBEC

During the month of June, positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec were nearly 18 per cent less than in the preceding month, but 18 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 10 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a gain of nearly 20 per cent in comparison with June, 1931. A large increase in placements in the services' division was mainly responsible for the gain over June of last year, although all groups, except construction and maintenance, manufacturing and transportation showed improvement. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 66; logging, 142; farming, 71; construction and maintenance, 152; trade, 59; and services, 1,116, of which 905 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 397 men and 862 women.

#### ONTARIO

There was a decrease of nearly 8 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during June,

when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 4 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 8 per cent less than in May, but nearly 7 per cent above June, 1931. A substantial increase in placements under construction and maintenance, with smaller gains in farming and logging, accounted for the improvement reported over June of last year. Of the declines in all other groups, those in services and manufacturing were the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 418; logging, 526; farming, 1,314; construction and maintenance, 7,735; trade, 309; and services, 3,502, of which 1,842 were of household workers. During the month 3,672 men and 1,424 women were placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during June, was nearly 18 per cent better than in the preceding month and about 98 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. The increase in placements over June, 1931, was almost entirely due to gains in the highway and building divisions of construction and maintenance, although farm placements also were more plentiful and manufacturing showed a slight improvement. These increases were offset in part by declines in all other groups. The only reduction of importance, however, was in services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 33; farming, 421; construction and maintenance, 2,533; trade, 42; and services, 986, of which 820 were of household workers. There were 1,165 men and 450 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

During June, orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan called for over 11 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 14 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 11 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a gain of nearly 16 per cent when comparison is made with June, 1931. Farm placements during the month under review were considerably higher than during the corresponding month of last year, while services showed the largest loss. The changes in other groups were unimportant, there being gains in construction and maintenance, trade and trans-



portation, and losses in manufacturing and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 31; farming, 575; transportation, 44; construction and maintenance, 548; trade, 59; and services, 699, of which 458 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 819 of men and 334 of women.

#### ALBERTA

Orders received and placements effected through employment offices in Alberta during June were nearly 31 per cent less than in the preceding month, and there was also a decline of over 29 per cent in comparison with June, 1931, in both orders received and placements made. A decrease in placements on relief work was responsible for the decline from June of last year, although there were fewer placements in all other groups except farming and logging, the increase in logging being quite small. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 31; farming, 749; construction and maintenance, 736; and services, 569, of which 358 were of household workers. There were 1,269 men and 275 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during June, were over 15 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and over 5 per cent below the corresponding month last year. There was a decline in placements of nearly 15 per cent when comparison was made with May, and of over 5 per cent in comparison with June, 1931. Construction and maintenance showed the only gain of importance in placements over June last year. Of the declines, those in services and farming were the largest, with somewhat smaller losses in manufacturing, logging, trade and transportation. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were manufacturing, 24; logging, 23; farming, 242; construction and maintenance, 2,248; trade, 30; and services, 532, of which 341 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,528 of men and 290 of women.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of June, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 12,777 placements in regular employment, 5,630 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate

locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 249 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 234 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 15 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2-7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Ontario 12 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation during June, all of whom were going to provincial employment. Of these, Port Arthur transferred 4 bush workers and one restaurant cook, and Sudbury one lumber piler to centres within their respective zones. The Timmins zone was the destination of one carpenter and one hotel clerk journeying from North Bay and of one farm hand conveyed from Niagara Falls. Travelling from Toronto 3 hotel workers were bound for employment in the Peterborough zone. Transfers at the reduced rate from Manitoba centres in June numbered 126, of which 112 were to provincial situations and 14 to outside points. The latter were effected by the Winnipeg office which despatched one boatman, one waitress, one cookee and one domestic to Port Arthur, two cooks to Estevan, 2 hotel workers and one town general to Regina and 3 farm hands and 2 farm housekeepers to various Saskatchewan rural centres. Provincially from Winnipeg one farm housekeeper proceeded to Dauphin and 94 farm hands, 13 sheet metal workers, one fire ranger and 2 carpenters to employment at points within the Winnipeg zone. To a point within its own zone St. Boniface transferred one farm hand. At Saskatchewan offices 24 certificates for reduced transportation were granted during June, all of which were to points within the province. Of these, 21 were issued to farm help, 15 workers travelling from Saskatoon, 4 from Regina and 2 from Moose Jaw to the agricultural districts of the province. The balance of this provincial movement was to the Saskatoon zone, which received 2 hotel workers sent from Regina, and one blacksmith from Saskatoon. Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Alberta during June were 75 in number, 74 of whom were bound for employment within the province. From Edmonton 9 highway construction workers, 10 mine workers, 6 saw-mill workers, 2 fishermen, 2 steamship cooks, 2 hotel employees, 2 building construction workers, one teamster, one

cafe waitress and one labourer went to centres within its own zone; 3 highway construction teamsters to Calgary and 17 farm hands and 2 farm domestics to rural areas, particularly around Edmonton. The Calgary office was instrumental in transferring one highway construction cook within its own zone, and 13 farm hands and 2 farm household workers to various provincial points. The one interprovincial transfer was of a farm hand who received a certificate at Edmonton for transportation to Saskatoon. The movement of labour from British Columbia centres in June was entirely provincial and comprised the transfer of 12 persons, 11 of

whom secured their certificates at Vancouver. These included one cook going to Kamloops, and 8 mine workers and 2 domestics destined to employment at points within the Vancouver zone. In addition, one farm hand was despatched from Nelson to Penticton.

Of the 249 workers who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in June, 127 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 116 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 3 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway and one by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in June, 1932

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during June was \$4,386,349; this was a decrease of \$903,157 or 17.1 per cent, as compared with the May total of \$5,289,506, while in comparison with June, 1931, there was also a decline of \$4,207,609, or 49.0 per cent, the value for that month having been \$8,593,958. The aggregate for the first six months of 1932, viz., \$22,577,143, was lower than in 1931 and also than in any other year of the record; in this connection, however, it is important to note the considerable decline in the wholesale costs of building materials, the Bureau's index having fallen from 144.5 in January-June, 1920, to 78.6 during the first half of the present year, or by 45.6 per cent. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these index numbers.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued nearly 400 permits for dwellings valued at over \$1,100,000 and some 2,100 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$3,200,000. During May, authority was given for the erection of over 400 dwellings and some 2,700 other buildings, valued at approximately \$1,250,000 and \$3,800,000, respectively.

Improvement over May, 1932, was recorded in Quebec and Ontario, where there were increases of 4.7 per cent and 36.5 per cent, respectively. Of the declines elsewhere, that of \$973,147, or 87.8 per cent, in Manitoba was largest.

As compared with June, 1931, there were decreases in all provinces except Nova Scotia, Ontario reporting the greatest loss of \$1,903,971 or 48.0 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Montreal recorded an increase in the value of the permits issued as compared with the preceding month, but a decline as compared with the corresponding month in 1931, while Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported decreases in both com-

parisons. Of the other cities, Sherbrooke, Guelph, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor, Woodstock and Nanaimo indicated improvement over May, 1932, and June, 1931.

*Cumulative Record for First Half-Year, 1920-1932.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during June and in the first six months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first six months of the same years are also given.

Year	Value of permits issued in June	Value of permits issued in first six months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first six months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first six months (1926 average=100)
1932.....	\$ 4,386,349	\$22,577,143	28.7	78.6
1931.....	8,593,958	58,950,508	74.8	83.6
1930.....	18,621,487	85,413,985	108.4	98.6
1929.....	27,816,592	124,609,267	158.2	99.6
1928.....	22,751,960	102,036,987	129.6	97.0
1927.....	18,363,239	80,842,719	102.6	96.6
1926.....	18,718,050	78,760,419	100.0	101.0
1925.....	14,915,884	65,899,717	83.7	103.1
1924.....	13,967,006	60,674,154	77.0	110.8
1923.....	14,286,252	73,047,496	92.7	111.4
1922.....	17,052,582	71,281,496	90.5	108.0
1921.....	14,240,934	55,771,084	70.7	132.0
1920.....	14,113,794	61,754,710	78.4	144.5

The aggregate for the first six months of this year was very much lower than in the first half of 1931 or any previous year of the record; the cost of building, as indicated by the index number of wholesale prices of building materials, was also lower than in any of the last twelve years.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May and June, 1932, and June, 1931; the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.



## ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	June, 1932	May, 1932	June, 1931	Cities	June, 1932	May, 1932	June, 1931
<b>Prince Edward I'd—</b>				<b>Ontario—Con.</b>			
Charlottetown.....	—	—	—	Sarnia.....	\$ 8,433	\$ 15,407	\$ 4,765
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	\$ 92,269	\$ 106,340	\$ 89,740	Sault Ste. Marie.....	33,860	12,630	13,209
*Halifax.....	88,655	95,230	74,755	*Toronto.....	375,591	514,482	1,615,159
New Glasgow.....	1,050	2,450	13,075	York and East			
*Sydney.....	2,564	8,660	1,910	York Townships	126,370	170,628	599,351
<b>New Brunswick</b>	39,004	40,289	135,860	Welland.....	8,235	3,790	13,745
Fredericton.....	2,800	3,900	33,795	*Windsor.....	698,850	2,945	63,465
*Moncton.....	5,700	12,390	33,700	East Windsor.....	100	1,090	1,750
*Saint John.....	30,504	23,999	66,365	Riverside.....	Nil	Nil	2,060
<b>Quebec.....</b>	1,534,862	1,466,638	2,433,114	Sandwich.....	Nil	900	2,025
*Montreal—Maison-				Walkerville.....	1,000	3,000	20,000
neuve.....	1,420,337	1,310,691	2,078,663	Woodstock.....	17,435	10,669	16,936
*Quebec.....	52,250	115,407	284,791	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	134,695	1,107,842	577,404
Shawinigan Falls.....	3,700	2,000	3,800	*Brandon.....	2,320	6,757	10,294
*Sherbrooke.....	28,400	19,800	14,700	St. Boniface.....	3,925	28,335	7,560
*Three Rivers.....	8,110	13,415	3,900	*Winnipeg.....	128,450	1,072,750	559,550
*Westmount.....	22,065	5,325	47,260	<b>Saskatchewan</b>	86,885	365,050	337,441
<b>Ontario.....</b>	2,062,396	1,510,734	3,966,367	*Moose Jaw.....	2,075	9,350	33,106
Bellefleur.....	13,735	18,900	3,105	*Regina.....	22,370	25,695	145,815
*Brantford.....	6,765	7,507	21,538	*Saskatoon.....	61,640	330,935	108,520
Chatham.....	9,580	8,600	16,550	<b>Alberta.....</b>	248,582	430,633	400,761
*Fort William.....	23,250	63,200	56,850	*Calgary.....	74,344	74,008	183,731
Galt.....	9,664	12,438	27,373	*Edmonton.....	171,345	346,980	187,485
*Guelph.....	38,257	16,580	10,065	Lethbridge.....	2,293	9,060	19,130
*Hamilton.....	149,350	111,000	326,800	Medicine Hat.....	600	585	10,365
*Kingston.....	28,117	108,390	143,435	<b>British Columbia</b>	187,856	261,980	653,271
*Kitchener.....	37,155	19,027	120,987	Kamloops.....	8,050	11,375	4,430
*London.....	49,450	62,790	110,505	Nanaimo.....	4,300	75	2,000
Niagara Falls.....	105,550	9,802	14,640	*New Westminster.....	9,790	15,145	41,610
Oshawa.....	6,180	5,539	13,070	Prince Rupert.....	4,505	3,965	9,610
*Ottawa.....	260,390	131,390	504,905	*Vancouver.....	126,650	203,465	530,565
Owen Sound.....	Nil	2,200	3,600	North Vancouver.....	985	1,700	9,430
*Peterborough.....	16,765	16,255	72,790	*Victoria.....	33,576	26,255	55,626
*Port Arthur.....	12,207	156,250	35,205				
*Stratford.....	7,052	7,428	16,702	Total—61 cities.....	4,386,349	5,289,506	8,593,958
*St. Catharines.....	17,850	14,123	54,792	*Total—35 cities.....	4,014,049	4,950,568	7,738,684
*St. Thomas.....	1,255	3,874	61,090				

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

## Great Britain

THE British Ministry of Labour Gazette, July, 1932, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at June 27 showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with May 23. There was an improvement in a number of industries, but this was offset mainly by a substantial increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 22·3 at June 27, 1932, as compared with 22·1 at May 23, 1932, and 21·2 at June 22, 1931. For males alone the percentage at June 27, 1932, was 25·7, and for females 13·5. At May 23, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25·3 and 13·9.

It is estimated that on June 27, 1932, there were approximately 9,394,000 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 8,000 less than a month before, and 32,000 less than a year before.

At June 27, 1932, there were 1,961,769 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 39,358 less than a month before, but 110,348 more than a year before. The total on June 27, 1932, included 1,617,509 men, 51,233 boys, 255,799 women and 37,228 girls. It was made up of 684,661 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 969,284 applicants for transitional payments, 195,840 other insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 111,984 uninsured persons.

At June 27, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 503,467 men, 16,462 boys, 159,132 women and 9,317 girls who were on short time or were otherwise suspended from work on the definite understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 688,378 was 57,714 more than a month before, and 26,237 more than a year before. It included 587,114 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 47,618 applicants for transitional payments, and 53,646 persons not in

receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

At June 27, 1932, there were on the registers in Great Britain 95,631 men, 101 boys, 1,455 women and 9 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 97,196 was 12,319 less than a month before. It included 63,087 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 33,209 applicants for transitional payments, and 900 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

Comparisons of the numbers on the registers and of the percentages unemployed with those for a year ago are affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes.

Employment improved in a large number of industries and services, including principally the cotton and jute industries, textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., the boot and shoe industry, iron and steel manufacturing, general engineering and ironfounding, the building, printing and publishing, rubber, and distributive trades, and the transport, dock and harbour, and hotel and boarding-house services. There was a substantial increase in temporary stoppages in coal mining, and there was also some decline in employment in the pottery, woollen and worsted, and linen industries, in motor vehicle and in tinplate manufacture, and in tailoring and public works contracting.

### United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour, reports the changes in employment and earnings in June, 1932, as compared with May, 1932, based on returns made by 64,014 establishments in 16 major industrial groups, having in June, 4,246,037 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$84,206,424. The combined totals of these 16 groups show a decrease of 3.0 per cent in employment and 6.4 per cent in earnings.

The canning and preserving group reported a substantial seasonal increase in employment and earnings from May to June and the dyeing and cleaning group reported a small gain in employment combined with decreased earnings. The remaining 14 industrial groups reported decreases in both employment and payrolls. The decreases in employment in five groups—crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, power and light, electric railway and motor bus operation, and laundries—were less than 1 per cent. Decreases of less than 2 per cent were reported in the wholesale and retail trade and building and

construction groups, and decreases of less than 3 per cent were shown in the quarrying and non-metallic mining and the hotel groups. The bituminous coal mining group reported 3.3 per cent fewer employees in June as compared with May, and the group of manufacturing industries reported a decrease of 3.7 per cent in employment over the month interval. The most pronounced decreases in number of workers from May to June, 16.0 and 20.8 per cent, respectively, were reported in the metalliferous and anthracite mining groups.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics also published reports of building permits issued from 354 cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over for the month of May, 1932, and June, 1932. The estimated cost of all buildings for which permits were issued in these cities during June was \$49,452,379. This was 26.3 per cent less than the estimated cost of building operations in these cities during the month of May. The number of permits for all building operations decreased 10.8 per cent, comparing these two periods. Comparing June, 1932, with May, 1932, there was a decrease of 15.4 per cent in the number and an increase of .3 of 1 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings. New non-residential buildings decreased 13.4 per cent in number and 38.3 per cent in estimated cost. Additions, alterations and repairs decreased 9.4 per cent in number but increased 2.7 per cent in estimated cost. During June, 1932, two thousand four hundred and eighty-eight family dwelling units were provided in new buildings. This is a decrease of 5.9 per cent as compared with May. Comparing permits issued in 343 cities in June, 1931, and June, 1932, there was a decrease of 64.5 per cent in the number and a decrease of 75.6 per cent in the cost of new residential buildings. New non-residential buildings decreased 36.7 per cent in number and 34.5 per cent in estimated cost. Additions, alterations and repairs decreased 18.8 per cent in number and 43.0 per cent in estimated cost. Total construction decreased 30.0 per cent in number and 52.3 per cent in indicated expenditures. The number of family dwelling units provided decreased 73.9 per cent.

The *Monthly Survey of Business*, published by the American Federation of Labor, in its issue of July 25, estimates the number of unemployed as about 10,800,000. "Through the first half of this year," it is stated, "lay-offs in industry were still averaging over 200,000 a month, and in spite of temporary work found on farms the number out of work in June approached 11,000,000. Trade union figures for July show another large increase in unemployment."



## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN MANITOBA, 1932-1933

UNDER the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 69, Consolidated Amendments, 1924, of the Province of Manitoba, being "An Act to Establish and Protect the Wages of Workmen Employed on Public Works," the Minister of Public Works of the Province has approved of the rate per hour and working hours set forth in the following schedule as the minimum rate per hour payable to any employee engaged in the respective trades, and the maximum number of hours during which an employee engaged in the respective trades shall be required to work. The schedules will apply and be effective from August 1, 1932, until April 30, 1933, or until such times as another order may be made by the said Minister of Public Works. The previous schedules, effective from September 14, 1931, until April 30, 1932, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1931, page 1130.

### Fair Wage Schedule for Winnipeg

The following schedule shall apply to the city of Winnipeg, and a radius of thirty miles therefrom, effective from the first day of August, 1932, to the thirtieth day of April, 1933.

—	Rate per hour		Hours per week
	\$	cts.	
1. Asbestos workers—			
(a) Journeymen.....	0 85		44
(b) First class improvers.....	0 70		44
2. Asphalters—			
(a) Finishers.....	0 58½		44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating material.	0 50		50
3. Blacksmiths.....	0 75		44
4. Bricklayers.....	1 25		44
(b) Helpers—			
1. Mixing and tempering mor- tar.....	0 55		50
2. Attending bricklayers on or at scaffold.....	0 50		50
5. Bridge and structural steel and iron workers.....	0 90		44
6. Carpenters.....	0 90		44
(b) Helpers.....	0 50		50
7. Cement finishers.....	0 70		50
8. Electrical workers, inside wire- men—Licensed journeymen....	1 00		44
9. Labourers—			
(a) Skilled — comprising the following: placing or assisting mechanics in the placing of face brick, cut stone, architec- tural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, orna- mental bronze and iron, in- terior joinery, laying drain tiles, attending concrete mixer, puddling concrete in forms or levelling and finish- ing in slabs, bending and plac- ing reinforcing material, movable scaffolding and run- ways.....	0 50		50
(b) Unskilled and helpers.....	0 40		50

—	Rate per hour		Hours per week
	\$	cts.	
10. Lathers (metal, wood)—			
(a) Metal lathers.....	1 00		44
(b) Wood lathers.....	0 90		44
11. Marble setters.....	1 20		44
(b) Helpers.....	0 55		50
12. Mosaic and tile setters.....	1 15		44
(b) Helpers.....	0 55		50
13. Operating engineers on con- struction—			
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums.....	1 00		50
(b) Engineers in charge of double drum machines.....	0 90		50
(c) Engineers in charge of sin- gle drum machines.....	0 90		50
(d) Firemen.....	0 65		50
14. Painters, decorators, paper- hangers and glaziers.....	0 75		44
15. Plasterers.....	1 25		44
(b) Helpers.....	0 55		50
16. Plumbers.....	1 00		44
(b) Helpers.....	0 50		50
17. Sheet metal workers.....	0 85		44
18. Steamfitters.....	1 00		44
19. Stonecutters—			
Journeymen.....	1 05		44
20. Stonemasons.....	1 25		44
(b) Helpers.....			
1. Mixing and tempering mor- tar.....	0 55		50
2. Attending stonemasons on or at scaffold.....	0 50		50
21. Teamsters.....	0 45		60
(b) Teamsters with team.....	0 70		60
22. Terrazo workers—			
(a) Layers.....	0 72½		44
(b) Helpers.....	0 55		50

Whereas certain contracts exists between contractors and the Government and the City of Winnipeg for unemployment relief works, which works are not completed and for which contracts were let during the existence of fair wage rates higher than those now proposed, it is recommended that the old rate of wages shall continue unless an agreement to the contrary mutually agreeable to all parties concerned is negotiated.

### Fair Wage Schedule for the Province of Manitoba (Exclusive of Winnipeg)

The following schedule shall apply to any portion of the Province of Manitoba other than the City of Winnipeg, and a radius of thirty miles therefrom, effective from the first day of August, 1932, to the thirtieth day of April, 1933.

—	Rate per hour		Hours per week
	\$	cts.	
1. Asbestos workers—			
(a) Journeymen.....	0 80		44
(b) First class improvers.....	0 70		44
2. Asphalters—			
(a) Finishers.....	0 58½		44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating materials.	0 50		50
3. Blacksmiths.....	0 70		44
4. Bricklayers.....	1 20		44

—	Rate per hour		Hours per week	—	Rate per hour		Hours per week
	\$	cts.			\$	cts.	
(b) Helpers—				(b) Engineers in charge of double drum machines.....	0 80		50
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	0 50		50	(c) Engineers in charge of single drum machines.....	0 80		50
2. Attending bricklayers on or at scaffold.....	0 40		50	(d) Firemen.....	0 60		50
5. Bridge and structural steel and iron workers.....	0 85		44	14. Painters, decorators, paper-hangers and glaziers.....	0 70		44
6. Carpenters.....	0 85		44	15. Plasterers.....	1 20		44
(b) Helpers.....	0 40		50	(b) Helpers.....	0 50		50
7. Cement finishers.....	0 70		50	16. Plumbers.....	1 00		44
8. Electrical workers, inside wiremen—Licensed journeymen.....	0 90		44	(b) Helpers.....	0 45		50
9. Labourers—				17. Sheet metal workers.....	0 75		44
(a) Skilled — comprising the following: placing or assisting mechanics in the placing of face brick, cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, ornamental bronze and iron, interior joinery, laying drain tiles, attending concrete mixer, puddling concrete in forms, or levelling and finishing in slabs, bending and placing reinforcing material, movable scaffolding and runways.....	0 45		50	18. Steamfitters.....	1 00		44
(b) Labourers on buildings.....	0 40		50	(b) Helpers.....	0 45		50
(c) Unskilled.....	0 35		..	19. Stonecutters.....			
10. Lathers (metal, wood)—				Journymen.....	0 95		44
(a) Metal lathers.....	0 95		44	20. Stonemasons.....	1 20		44
(b) Wood lathers.....	0 85		44	(b) Helpers—			
11. Marble setters.....	1 15		44	1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	0 50		50
(b) Helpers.....	0 50		50	2. Attending stonemasons on or at scaffold.....	0 40		50
12. Mosaic and tile setters.....	1 10		44	21. Terrazzo workers—			
(b) Helpers.....	0 50		50	(a) Layers.....	0 72½		44
13. Operating engineers on construction—				(b) Helpers.....	0 50		50
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums.....	0 90		50				

NOTE.—All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the City Schedule, excepting where other agreements for specific work are in effect.

Whereas certain contracts exist between contractors and the Government and the City of Winnipeg for unemployment relief works, which works are not completed and for which contracts were let during the existence of fair wage rates higher than those now proposed, it is recommended that the old rate of wages shall continue unless an agreement to the contrary mutually agreeable to all parties concerned is negotiated.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue, page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent

workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication of manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.



With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be

payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid.

The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and

working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and

that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a public building at Windsor, Ont. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, May 28, 1932. Amount of contract, \$695,929 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 25	8
Carpenters.....	1 00	8
Cement finishers.....	0 70	8
Concrete mixer (steam) operators..	1 00	8
Hoisting engineer (1 and 2 drum)..	1 00	8
Lather, metal.....	1 10	8
Linoleum layers.....	0 60	8
Marble and tile setters.....	1 25	8
Marble and tile setters' helpers.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	1 25	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 50	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 85	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 80	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 80	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Waxers and polishers.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamsters.....	0 45	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8
Steam shovel operators.....	1 20	8
Cranemen.....	0 96	8
Firemen.....	0 72	8
Elevator constructors.....	1 37	8
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	0 87½	8
Stone cutters.....	1 12½	8
Electricians.....	1 25	8

Demolition and reconstruction of part of the existing wharf at St. Charles de Caplan, Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Ltée., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 25, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$12,995.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 55	8
Timbermen.....	0 42	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8



Construction of a Customs and Immigration building at Beebe, P.Q. Name of contractor, J. R. Royer Limitée Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, July 18, 1932. Amount of contract, \$8,325 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stone masons.....	0 80	8
Stone cutters (granite).....	0 90	8
Stone cutters (limestone).....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 60	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 75	8
Cableway operators.....	1 10	8
Dragline operators.....	1 10	8
Chauffeurs.....	0 45	8
Compressor operator.....	0 60	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 50	8
Steam shovel engineer.....	1 10	8
Steam shovel cramenen.....	0 88	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 65	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 55	8
Firemen.....	0 45	8
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 75	8
Electric hoist engineer.....	0 60	8
Structural ironworker.....	0 80	8
Locomotive crane operators.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 70	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Painters.....	0 65	8
Pipe fitters.....	0 65	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Pumpmen.....	0 45	8
Riggers.....	0 60	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Welders and burners.....	0 55	8
Pile driver engineer.....	0 75	8

Dredging harbour, Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractor, W. R. Forest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, July 14, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,800. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging harbour, Yarmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 23, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$45,580.05. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Kaministiquia river, Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, Great Lakes Dredging & Contracting Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 29, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$36,023.75. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

##### Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Contract for the removal of the existing dock on the east side of the Welland Ship Canal at Welland South, Ont., and the construction of a reinforced concrete pile dock on the site of the existing dock. Name of contractors, Messrs. Cameron & Phin, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, July 22, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$169,643.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in July, 1932, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contract which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. ....	\$ 599 63
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. ....	153 86
<i>Making and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms</i>	
Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. ....	130 30
E. Guillet & Sons, Co., Marieville, P.Q. ....	31 01
Muir Cap & Regalia Ltd., Toronto, Ont. ....	128 79
Samuel Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q. ..	23,898 54
J. A. Humphrey & Son Ltd., Moncton, N.B. ....	3,069 66
<i>Mail Bag Fittings</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. ....	120 00
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ont. ....	142 04
<i>Scales</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ont. ....	373 40
<i>Letter Boxes, etc.</i>	
F. H. Plant, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. ..	3,474 54
Amedee Lesieur, Montreal, P.Q. ..	11,660 00

### Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada

The Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada held their annual convention at Quebec City early in August for the purpose of considering administrative problems. Mr. N. R. Craig, chairman of the Saskatchewan Board, presided, representatives attending also from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. It was decided that a conference of the medical officers of the various Boards would be held in connection with the next convention, which will meet at Regina next year.

In reference to the recent decision by Mr. Justice de Lorimier (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932), which declared the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act to be *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature, Mr. Craig stated that the Association had considered the situation that had been created by this decision, but that the matter could only be dealt with by the judiciary.

Reports to the Association from various Boards showed that despite the existing conditions through the Dominion, expenditures upon wages in the different provinces had been maintained proportionately with employment, and generally, the number of accidents which had been dealt with by the different boards had sensibly decreased during the past two years.

### AGREEMENTS AS TO WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR COAL MINERS IN NOVA SCOTIA, AT GLACE BAY, SYDNEY MINES, SPRINGHILL AND STELLARTON

AS stated in the issue of LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 647, agreements were signed on May 31 by the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, and of the four coal mine operating companies of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited, effective from March 15, 1932, to January 31, 1934. The agreements provide for reductions in wage rates of twelve and one-half per cent for those on piece rates and ten per cent for those on day rates, etc., except that no rate for adult miners is reduced below \$3.25 per day. The result is to bring down to this figure, which had been the rate for surface labourers since 1925, the rates for underground labourers and many other classes for which there had previously been differentials over the surface labourers' rate.

These agreements were the result of the recommendations of a Royal Commission appointed by the government of Nova Scotia, the report of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, page 270. The Commission also recommended that in the agreements provision should be made for an umpire to settle those disputes which were not settled by negotiations between the representatives of the miners and the management. The Department is informed that when these agreements were signed it was arranged that the provisions for such an umpire would be negotiated later. The text of the principal clauses of the agreement between the Dominion Coal Company and the union is given herewith, and also the schedules of rates for men paid by the day and the hour, "datal men," the schedules of mining

or contract rates, per ton, yard, etc., being omitted owing to limitations of space. The clauses of the Dominion Coal Company's agreement apply to the other mines with certain exceptions.

#### Agreement between the Dominion Coal Company Limited and District No. 26 of the United Mine Workers of America

*Preamble.*—This agreement with respect to wage rates and terms of agreement is made on the basis of the report of the Royal Commission, composed of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, Chairman, Reverend H. P. McPherson, D.D., and Professor John D. MacMillan, D.D., dated February 18, 1932.

The parties hereto agree that during the period of this agreement, the scale of wages for labour shall be as set forth in the schedules attached hereto.

#### AGREEMENT

*No. 1. Hours of Labour.*—The collieries will commence to hoist coal at 7 a.m., at which time all the men must be in the mine. The day's work will cease at three o'clock, when all arrangements will be available for conveying men to the surface. The surface men around the bankhead and screens, associated with the handling of coal, are to be on duty between the hours of 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., and for a short time after, if necessary, for the purpose of attending to such duties as will facilitate their own work, such time not to exceed a half hour. The standard of other surface labour around the collieries to be from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. with half an hour for dinner. Where continuous attendance is required, the shifts will be eight (8) hours, both surface and underground.

*No. 2. Observance of Mining Laws.*—This contract shall conform to existing mining laws in the province of Nova Scotia, and both parties



agree to co-operate in the observance of said laws.

**No. 3. No stoppage of Work.**—It is distinctly understood and agreed that in case of all disputes and grievances of every nature arising under this contract, the mines shall continue to work, pending settlement.

**No. 4. Method of Settling Disputes.**—(a) There shall be a Pit Committee consisting of three men at each mine; two of them must be practical coal miners.

(b) The duties of the Mine Committee shall be confined to the adjustment of disputes between the mine manager and the miners or mine labourers arising out of this agreement, or any district or local agreement made in connection therewith.

(c) When any grievance or grievances arise between the mine manager and the miners or mine labourers and they fail to reach an agreement, the miners or mine labourers shall refer the grievance or grievances to the Pit Committee, and should they fail to reach an agreement with the mine manager, they shall refer grievance or grievances to the local superintendent and the district executive; should they fail to reach an agreement, the grievance or grievances shall be referred to the general superintendent and the district executive.

(d) It is contrary to the spirit and intent of this clause for any employee to attempt to, or to lay any mine or section of the mine idle for the purpose of forcing a settlement of any grievance.

**No. 5. Duties of the Pit Committee.**—The Pit Committee in the discharge of its duties shall under no circumstances go around the mine for any cause whatever unless called upon by the mine manager or his representatives and by a miner or company man who may have a grievance he cannot settle with the mine manager or his representative; however, it is mandatory for the mine manager or his representative and the miner or company man affected to make a request for the Pit Committee to come to the place or places where the grievance is at once, so that a thorough investigation can be made and adjustment of grievance made, if possible.

Any Pit Committee-man who shall attempt to execute any local rule or procedure in conflict with any provision of this contract, or any made in pursuance hereof, shall be forthwith deposed as a committeeman. The foregoing shall not be construed to prohibit the Pit Committee from looking after the matter of membership, dues and initiation in any proper manner.

Members of the Pit Committee shall not leave their places of duty during working hours, except by permission of the company, or in cases involving a stoppage of the mine.

**No. 6. Hiring, Discharging and Time to be Paid For.**—(a) Management: The management of the mine and the direction of the working force is vested exclusively in the operator and the U.M.W. of A. shall not abridge this right.

(b) Discharge and Hire: The right to hire and discharge is vested exclusively in the operator, but no man shall be discharged except for sufficient cause, other than personal prejudice or activity in matters relating to the United Mine Workers of America. It is not the intention of this provision to encourage the discharge of employees or refusal of employment to applicants because of personal prejudice or activity in matters affecting the United Mine Workers of America.

(c) Discharge and Suspension: If any employee shall be discharged or suspended by the management and it is claimed that an injustice has been done him, an investigation, to be conducted by the parties and in the manner set forth in section 4, shall be taken up promptly and if it is proved an injustice has been done, the management shall reinstate said employee and pay him full compensation for the time he has been suspended and out of employment.

(d) Provided that, if at the end of five days after the discharge of an employee who claims an injustice has been done him, and an investigation has not been made, a final decision reached within that time, such discharged employee will be given employment pending the final disposition of the case.

If the discharged employee be a miner, the employment given under this clause will be his regular working place, and, if a day man, he will be given such employment, at day work, as the management elects and that he is competent to perform, if such employment takes a lower rate of wages than that at which he was employed at the time of his discharge and the final decision of the case be in his favour, he will be paid in the final compensation and the adjustment of the case at the same rate of wages he was receiving at the time he was discharged.

(e) In order that no dispute will arise, it is hereby agreed that the foregoing paragraph of this section shall be construed that day men shall receive the scale wage for the work at which they were employed when suspended and miners \$3.74 per day.

(f) When the foreman directs an employee to do labour, the scale of wages being lower than this regular scale, he shall be paid the wage scale as paid for labour from which he was transferred during time employed.

(g) No member of the United Mine Workers of America shall be denied employment, except for sufficient cause, other than personal prejudice or activity in matters affecting the United Mine Workers of America, and when an applicant for work is denied employment and it is claimed by him an injustice has been done said applicant, investigation shall be conducted by the tribunals and in the manner set forth in section No. 4 for the adjustment of grievances and shall be taken up promptly. If it is proven an injustice has been done, the mine management shall give employment to said applicant. The reasons assigned for not employing said applicant shall be set forth during the investigation. It is understood and agreed that the taking up and investigation of discharge of applicant case will take precedence over all other cases except shutdowns, and no list shall be kept for the purpose of regulating the employment of applicants in violation of this contract.

(h) It is provided, however, the above provisions of this section shall not apply to a man that is a menace to the safety of the lives of himself or other employees in such mine. Neither shall it apply to an applicant who is incompetent to perform such labour or to men who continue to neglect their work, or for any other justifiable cause, for such refusal of employment, and no one shall be considered as coming under the provisions of above paragraphs who, when making application for work, is at the time employed elsewhere or has an application for work pending at another mine.

(i) It is understood and agreed that the company shall select its day and monthly men, based upon their qualifications and fitness for the work to be performed, provided, however, an applicant claiming he has been discriminated against shall have the right of appeal as provided for in paragraph "G" of this section and a hearing and final disposition of said appeal shall be made in conformity with paragraphs "g" and "h" of this section. It is further provided that no day or monthly man employed at such work shall be transferred to mining ahead of an applicant waiting for employment as a miner, at the time said day or monthly man was employed.

(j) It is agreed that when a boy reaches the age of eighteen years, the management has the right to move him along to a higher classification of work, provided he is capable of performing such work.

**No. 7. Day Men to Perform Work Assigned Them.**—All day men shall do any class of work in or around the mine that the management may require of them; provided, however, he is paid scale price for such work; no man transferred to other work shall be paid less than his regular wages; any man transferred to other work carrying a higher rate of wages shall be paid the higher rate.

**No. 8. Miners Requested to Fill Place of Other Employees.**—When a miner shall be requested to fill the place of another employee, he shall receive the rate of wages paid for miners, which is \$3.74, and each and every miner when called upon, who is competent to perform such work, shall take his turn in performing the work assigned him by the management for the day in question.

**No. 9. Regular Attendance at Work.**—Employees are expected to attend work when it is available and the places of men habitually absenting themselves from work may be filled at the discretion of the management.

**No. 10. In case men refuse to continue at work because of a grievance.**—If any man refuse to continue at work because of a grievance which has not been taken up for adjustment in the manner provided herein, and such action shall seem likely to impede the operation of the mine, the Mine Committee, when called upon by the Mine Manager, shall immediately furnish a man or men to take such vacant place or places, in order that the mine may continue at work, and it shall be the duty of any member or members of the United Mine Workers who may be called upon, provided he is competent, when called upon by the Mine Manager, and the Mine Committee, to immediately take the place or places assigned to him or them in pursuance thereof.

**No. 11. No grievance to be taken up when mine is idle in violation of contract.**—Under no circumstances shall a grievance be taken up for adjustment during a suspension of work in violation of this contract.

**No. 12. Falls in working places.**—Where a fall occurs in any working place, and which prevents the miner or miners from working at the face, the official in charge of the section, on being notified by the workmen, will immediately make arrangements to have the same cleaned up, providing he deems it advisable to do so. This work, when done by the miner, to be paid at rate of miners taken out of place.

**No. 13. Deficient work.**—If any place in a mine becomes deficient for any reason other than the intervention of stone, the management and the men affected shall agree on a rate to be paid, while the place is deficient. Should they fail to agree, the men concerned shall continue to work in the place at the rate paid miners taken from place, which is \$3.74 per day, until such time as they elect to go on the regular rate of the place.

**No. 14. Check weighman.**—Miners may elect a check weighman, who must be an employee in or around the mine at the time and for at least three (3) months previous to his election, and the Company shall furnish him with a check number and he shall credit to his number the portion of coal checked off or deductions made from each and every man due to pay the check weighman for his day's work, or part of day, to pay his wages.

The Company shall give any man so elected a place in or around the mine at the end of his labours as check weighman.

**No. 15. Re-employment of officers.**—The Company agrees that all men leaving their employment to accept elected or appointed positions with the United Mine Workers of America, will, at the expiration of their official duties, be given employment at the mine.

**No. 16. Maintenance men during suspension of mining.**—In case of either local or general suspension of mining, either at the expiration of this contract or otherwise, the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines shall not suspend work, except at the option of the operator, but shall fully protect all the Company's property under their care and operate fans and pumps and lower and hoist such men or supplies as may be required to protect the Company's property and any and all coal necessary to keep up steam at the Company's coal plants. But, it is understood and agreed that the operator will not ask them to hoist any coal produced by non-union labor for sale in the market. The operator, at his option, to retain only such engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines as are required, but with the understanding that all of the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines employed at the time of the suspension shall be those regularly engaged at maintenance work. The operator will not employ officials on continuous service positions.

Should the interest of the engineers, firemen, pumpmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines be directly involved in any issue at the expiration of this contract, and any engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines cease work, the United Mine Workers of America will provide competent men to perform the emergency work above recited at the scale price in effect at the time of the suspension, subject to any subsequent settlement.

**No. 17. Changes of contract.**—It is agreed that during the life of this contract nothing shall be done to decrease the earning power of the employee, or to increase the cost of production to the Company, also it is hereby understood that no custom or condition in effect at any mine can be changed unless mutually agreed to by both parties to the contract.



**No. 18. New Work.**—When the development of a new mine is begun during the period of this agreement or new machinery or methods of handling the products is installed, a scale of wages covering the labor at such new mines and under such changed conditions will be the same as in other mines in the neighborhood where similar conditions exist. Where no similar conditions exist, a scale of wages and conditions will be made by the District Executive and the representatives of the Company.

**No. 19. Placing men now on local contracts.**—Men who are working on Local Contract will be given an opportunity to get to the coal face wherever and whenever possible.

**No. 20. Recognizing the Pit Committee.**—The Company will recognize the Pit Committee in the discharge of their duties, as provided for in this agreement.

**No. 21. Check-Off.**—(a) The Company agrees to check off all dues, fines and initiations from all members of the United Mine Workers of America, employed in and around the collieries, also check-offs for assessments or levies for strictly U.M.W. purposes, authority to make such deductions to be given the Company by the President and Secretary of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, such authorities to state the purpose for which the assessment or levy is to be made.

(b) The Maximum amount to be deducted for U.M.W. purposes in any one month shall not exceed Five Dollars.

**No. 22. Deaths and Funerals.**—(a) In the event of an instantaneous death by accident in the mine, employees shall have the privilege of discontinuing work for the remainder of that day only. Work, at the option of the operator shall be resumed the day following and continue thereafter.

(b) In case the operators elect to operate the mines on the day of the funeral of the deceased, as above, or where death has resulted from an accident in the mine, individual employees may, at their option, absent themselves from work for the purpose of attending such funeral, but not otherwise, each member of the United Mine Workers of America, employed at the mine at which the deceased member was employed, shall contribute Fifty Cents (50c) and the Operators Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for the benefit of the family of the deceased or his legal representatives, to be collected through the office of the Company.

(c) Except in case of fatal accidents, as above, the mine shall in no case be thrown idle because of any death or funeral, but, in the case of the death of any employee of the Company or member of his family, any individual miner may at his option, absent himself from work for the purpose of attending such funeral, but not otherwise.

**No. 23. Violation of Agreement.**—No laws or rules shall be made by any Local Union or group of Local Unions in violation of this contract, joint agreements to have precedence over National, District and Local constitutions.

**No. 24. Preparation of Coal.**—The ability of the Company to sell coal and to pay wages being recognized as largely dependent upon the coal being clean and marketable, it is mutually agreed and understood that the miners will produce their coal in such manner as not to increase the percentage of fine coal, either by carelessness or the use of unnecessarily large quantities of powder, and will load coal free as possible from all impurities.

**No. 25. Price of Workmen's Coal.**—Workmen will be supplied with run-of-mine coal at \$3.25 per ton at the mine or coal yard.

Where it is necessary to transport the coal over a railway in order to make delivery, the cost of transportation shall be added to the price.

**No. 26. Sections of Mines Shut Down Indefinitely.**—It is agreed wherein any section of a mine is shut down for an indefinite period, that the opportunity of a division of the work will be given to each and every man thrown out of employment. However it is understood the question must be taken up with the management and an understanding reached as to the method that may be put into effect.

**No. 27. Application of this Agreement.**—The terms of this agreement apply only to men who are members of the United Mine Workers of America, working in and around the mines and all who are eligible to membership in the United Mine Workers of America, as set forth in the Constitution of the International Union.

**No. 28. Expiration of Contract.**—The contract is in effect from March 15th, 1932, and will continue in full force and effect until January 31st, 1933, and from year to year thereafter, unless notification to reopen contract is served by either of the parties hereto, such notification to be served not later than October 1st in any year later than the year 1932.

Upon receipt of such notification, the parties hereto agree to meet immediately thereafter with the object of adjusting any matters requiring attention in the present contract or of making a new contract.

**No. 29. Obligations.**—(a) All provisions and terms of this contract are hereby mutually agreed to by and between the Coal Company and all the miners of District No. 26 and signed by the representatives of the parties hereto, who have been duly authorized to execute the same on behalf of the Dominion Coal Company and on behalf of District No. 26, of the United Mine Workers of America, respectively.

(b) That the fulfillment of this agreement entered into is guaranteed by the International Union and the fulfillment of joint agreements entered into is guaranteed by the officers of the District, and it is their duty to see that all such agreements are carried out, both in the letter and in the spirit.

### Datal Wage Schedules

#### DOMINION COAL COMPANY LIMITED, GLACE BAY DISTRICT

SURFACE	Rate per Day
Tally boys; boys under 17 years (except as otherwise classified) . . . . .	\$2 34
Lamproom boys; machinists' apprentices; compressor oilers; boys between 17 and 18 years (except as otherwise classified, see note) . . . . .	2 61
Labourers; masons' helpers; washhouse tenders (where not tending boilers); bank and screenmen; pit tub oilers; pickmen; ash wheelers and coal to fires; blacksmiths' helpers; single teamsters; checkers and car haul men No. 1-B bankhead; double teamsters; tippelen; unhookers and grabmen at head of slopes; washhouse and boiler tenders; fan enginemens, small steam engines and motor fans . . . . .	3 25

	Rate per Day		Rate per Day
Tippelmen, 1B bankhead; conveyormen; headmen (attending man cages and coal hoisting cages where men are lowered and dumping cage men); box car enginemen; fan enginemen, (large steam fans or fan men doing extra work except at No. 2); screen and bank mechanic; brook and reservoir pumpmen; tubmen and 2nd class carpenters; lamp-room men; compressormen with oilers..	3 36	Haulage enginemen, single drum 6 to 8-in. cyl. incl.; assistant examiners; trappers, men; general labourers; drivers (railroad drivers on levels), spraggers; couplers; pit tub oilers; material men; electric enginemen up to 45 H.P., single drum; conveyor enginemen; pan movers; jig and balance onsetters; haulage enginemen (single drum 9 to 12-in. cyl. and double drum 6 to 8-in.); trip riders (except main deep and main and tail); drivers, from all faces; pit stablemen; electric enginemen, up to 45 H.P., double drum and over 45 to 75 H.P., single drum..	3 25
Stokers (ordinary); car shunters and trimmers..	3 45	Head stablemen; landing tenders; on-setters' helpers; pickmen (except No. 2); man cage onsetters (except No. 2); bratticemen, timbermen, chockers and couplers (No. 1-B pit bottom), chock drawers' helpers; pack and chock builders..	3 36
Blacksmiths, 2nd class; main endless haulage enginemen; fan enginemen (Nos. 2 and 9 combined); machinists, 2nd class; electricians; carpenters; 1st class, bank and screen mechanics, No. 12..	3 49	Haulage enginemen, double drum over 8-in. and up to 12-in. cyl.; haulage enginemen, single drum over 12-in; trip riders, main deep and main and tail or on headways where 300 or more tons are handled per shift; trip riders, Waterford when handling coal from four pairs of men or over; roller men; electric enginemen, over 45 to 75 H.P., double drum and over 75 to 100 H.P., single drum..	3 40
Blacksmiths, 1st class; head stokers; head screenmen..	3 65	Drop hoist enginemen, No. 1-B; boss drivers; motor generator men, Nos. 1-B and 24; haulage enginemen, 2 drums or over with 12-in. cyl. or over and long headways No. 2; man rake enginemen; onsetters, headmen (hoisting cages); pumpmen (doing ordinary repairs); machine repairers; man cage onsetters, No. 2; pipemen; underground masons and plastering stoppings; electric enginemen over 100 H.P., single drum..	3 54
Compressormen (doing own oiling or looking after fans or dynamos); machinists, 1st class..	3 74	Electric enginemen 75 to 100 H.P.—double drum..	3 60
Man enginemen, shafts 1-B, 2, 4, and man rake haulage, 12, 14, 16; hoisting enginemen, not otherwise specified..	3 83	Man rake enginemen (Back Deep Nos. 2, 4, 11 and 24); pickmen (No. 2); electric enginemen over 100 H.P., double drum	3 65
Hoisting enginemen, Nos. 4 and 10..	4 05	Rope examiners and splicers; mine mechanics; miners taken from face to do other work; moving pans (man in charge); longwall equipt. (man in charge) ..	3 74
Shaftmen..	4 19	Electric loco. brakeman..	3 92
Hoisting enginemen, Nos. 12, 14 and 16.	4 28	Dispatchers..	3 92
Masons (surface) hoisting enginemen (No. 2 colliery and 1-B, day shift) ..	4 50	Roadmakers (in charge of sections, see note), electric loco. drivers, brushing stone and steel booming, chock drawers.	4 50
Stablemen (monthly) ..	95 25		

#### Hours of Labour

Surface men around Bankhead and Screens associated with the handling of coal are to be on duty from 7 a.m. until 3 p.m. and for a short while after, if necessary, for the purpose of attending to such duties as will facilitate their own work such time not to exceed one half-hour.

The standard of other surface men around the colliery to be from 7 a.m. until 4 p.m., with one half-hour for dinner.

Where continuous service is required the shift will be eight hours.

Where more than one shift is in effect the hours of labour will conform to the above.

#### Boys' Rates

Boys over seventeen years of age capable of performing to the satisfaction of the management the duties of any classified job at which they may be employed will be paid the schedule rate applicable to such job.

#### Payment for Overtime

Time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and Statutory Holidays will be paid to the undernoted classes:—

Machinists, carpenters, blacksmiths, electricians; shaftman, No. 2 colliery; masons, No. 4 colliery.

This does not apply to continuous service men or to men supplying for absentees.

UNDERGROUND	Rate per Day
Trappers, boys..	\$2 25
Boys under 17 years, except as otherwise classified..	2 61
Pick boys, boys between 17 and 18 years, except as otherwise classified (see note)	2 79

*Note.*—The collieries will commence to hoist at 7.00 a.m. at which time all men must be in the mine. The day's work will cease at 3.00 p.m., when all arrangements will be available for conveying men to the surface.

Where more than one shift is in effect the hours of labour will conform with the above.

Miners out of places will be paid the classification rate applicable to work at which they are employed.

When men are taken from their ordinary occupation to do other work they shall be paid the higher of the two classification rates. This applies to both full shifts and broken time.



**Roadmakers.**—The Manager reserves the right to place helpers with roadmakers and pay helpers at labour or other classification rate.

**Boy's Rate.**—Boys over 17 years of age capable of performing, to the satisfaction of the management, the duties of any classification job at which they may be employed will be paid the schedule rate applicable to such job.

**Payment for Overtime.**—Roper slicers who work less than four hours overtime will be paid a half shift and if over four hours will be paid a full shift.

All other classes employed underground will be paid only for the actual time worked after regular shift, or on Sundays or Legal holidays.

**Payment for Taking Injured Men out of Mine.**—Datal men will be paid the classification rate and if on the day shift they arrive on the surface before one o'clock or on the afternoon shift before ten o'clock, they will return to their duties in the mine. If they arrive on the surface after the hours mentioned they will be paid the full shift.

Should it be necessary to detail Contract men they will be paid the rate for miners taken from places, on the same basis as applies to datal men.

MACHINE SHOP	Rate per hour
Machinists—Chargehand.. . . .	\$ .585
1st Class.. . . .	.544
2nd Class.. . . .	.485
Helper.. . . .	.406
Loco. Fitters—1st Class.. . . .	.544
2nd Class.. . . .	.485
Helpers.. . . .	.406
Scale Repairmen—1st Class.. . . .	.544
2nd Class.. . . .	.511
Lead Burners—1st Class.. . . .	.585
Tool Room Keeper.. . . .	.439
Grab Fitter.. . . .	.455
Wheel Pressman.. . . .	.455
Drillers—1st Class.. . . .	.544
2nd Class.. . . .	.439
Helpers.. . . .	.406
Tool Dresser.. . . .	.544
Bolt Threader.. . . .	.455
Pattern Makers.. . . .	.544
Carpenters.. . . .	.503
Carriage Repairers.. . . .	.498
Blacksmiths—1st Grade.. . . .	.544
2nd Grade.. . . .	.485
Helpers—1st three years.. . . .	.406
Helpers—Over three years.. . . .	.439
Bulldozer Operator.. . . .	.544
Butt Welder Operator.. . . .	.585
Boiler Makers—1st Class.. . . .	.544
2nd Class.. . . .	.485
Helpers—1st three years.. . . .	.406
Helpers—Over three years.. . . .	.439
Acetylene Welders—1st Class.. . . .	.544
2nd Class.. . . .	.471
Helpers.. . . .	.406
Electric Welders—1st Class.. . . .	.544
2nd Class.. . . .	.471
Helpers.. . . .	.406
Welders capable of operating both electric and acetylene equipment efficiently.. . . .	.585
Cranemen.. . . .	.485
Car shop repairmen—Chargehand.. . . .	.544
Ordinary.. . . .	.503
Car Oilers.. . . .	.406
Air Brake Repairmen—Chargehand.. . . .	.544
1st Class Repairman.. . . .	.503
Tubman—Chargehand.. . . .	.503
Ordinary.. . . .	.455
Tinsmith—1st Class.. . . .	.544
2nd Class.. . . .	.503

	Rate per Day
Painters—1st Class.. . . .	\$ .503
Moulders—Chargehand.. . . .	.585
1st Class.. . . .	.544
2nd Class.. . . .	.485
Helpers.. . . .	.406
Brass Moulders.. . . .	.544
Iron Melters.. . . .	.503
Chippers.. . . .	.406

#### ROUND HOUSE (Glance Bay)

Head Fitters.. . . .	.585
Handymen.. . . .	.453
Boiler Washers.. . . .	.527
Sand Dryers.. . . .	.453
Ash Pit Men.. . . .	.453

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Shop Sweeper.. . . .	.406
Compressor Tender.. . . .	.453
Stokers.. . . .	.439
Car Inspector.. . . .	.503
Labourers.. . . .	.406
Roller Turners.. . . .	.503
Roller Turners' Helpers.. . . .	.406

**Note.**—Apprentices to start at \$1.67 and be increased 32 cents every six months. The term of apprenticeship to be four years. Apprentices to be not less than sixteen years of age at the beginning.

**Hours of Labour.**—The hours of labour will be from 7 a.m. to 12 noon; and from 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., on the first five days of the week. From 7 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays.

**Night Shift.**—Regular night shift men in Machine Shop to be paid 4 cents per hour in addition to their ordinary rate.

**Payment for Overtime.**—Time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and Legal Holidays will be paid to all classes of labour employed in this department. This does not apply to continuous service men nor to employees supplying for absentees.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

	Rate per day
Carpenters, 1st class.. . . .	\$ 3 61
Carpenters, 2nd class.. . . .	3 44
Machinists, 1st class.. . . .	3 81
Machinists, 2nd class.. . . .	3 61
Bricklayers and Masons, 1st class.. . . .	4 86
Bricklayers and Masons, 2nd class.. . . .	4 41
Plumbers.. . . .	4 10
Plumbers Assistant.. . . .	3 36
Pipemen.. . . .	3 51
Labourers.. . . .	3 25
Firemen.. . . .	3 36
Ashwheelers.. . . .	3 25
Stablemen (monthly).. . . .	91 25
Teamsters, single.. . . .	3 25
Teamsters, double.. . . .	3 25
Painters, 1st class (foremen).. . . .	3 69
Painters, 2nd class.. . . .	3 57
Blacksmiths, 1st class.. . . .	3 61
Boys, under 17 years.. . . .	2 31
Boys, over 17 years.. . . .	2 57
Chauffeurs and truck drivers.. . . .	3 51
Drillers.. . . .	4 65
Drillers' helpers.. . . .	3 61
Ironworkers, 1st class.. . . .	3 65
Ironworkers, 2nd class.. . . .	3 39
Riggers, 1st class.. . . .	3 51
Riggers, 2nd class.. . . .	3 39
Plasterers, 1st class.. . . .	4 86
Plasterers, 2nd class.. . . .	4 33

*Hours of labour:* A shift shall consist of eight and one-half hours.

*Payment for overtime:* Time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and legal Holidays will be paid to all classes of labour employed in this department. This does not apply to continuous service men nor to employees supplying for absentees.

#### OUTSIDE MECHANICAL

	Daily rate
Machinists, 1st class.. . . .	\$ 3 81
Machinists, 2nd class.. . . .	3 61
Labourers.. . . .	3 25
Bricklayers and Masons, 1st class.. . . .	4 86
Bricklayers and Masons, 2nd class.. . . .	4 54
Chauffeurs and truck drivers.. . . .	3 51

(Hours of Labor and overtime payment as above.)

#### BANKING STATION

	Daily rate
Box car enginemen.. . . .	3 51
Steam shovel engineer.. . . .	5 27
Steam shovel cranimen.. . . .	4 11
Steam shovel fireman.. . . .	3 36
Box car trimmers.. . . .	3 25
Trimmers on bank.. . . .	3 25
Labourers.. . . .	3 25
Blacksmiths, 2nd class.. . . .	3 51
Boys, under 17 years.. . . .	2 31
Boys, over 17 years.. . . .	2 57
Car shunters.. . . .	3 45
Oiler (Splint Crusher).. . . .	3 39

(Hours of labor and overtime as above.)

#### ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

	Rate per day
Electricians, 1st class.. . . .	4 37
Electricians, 2nd class.. . . .	3 92
Electricians, helpers.. . . .	3 54
Linemen, 1st class.. . . .	4 37
Linemen, 2nd class.. . . .	3 92
Linemen, helpers.. . . .	3 54
Labourers.. . . .	3 25
Chauffeurs and truck drivers.. . . .	3 51
Boys, under 17 years.. . . .	2 31
Boys, over 17 years.. . . .	2 57

(Hours of labor and overtime as above.)

#### CENTRAL AND WATERFORD POWER PLANTS

	Rate per day
Switchboard Attendants.. . . .	3 69
Electricians—1st class.. . . .	4 13
Electricians—2nd class.. . . .	3 73
Electricians—Helpers.. . . .	3 36
Compressor and Electric Oilers.. . . .	3 39
Compressor and Electric Oilers.—Boys.. . . .	2 64
Head Firemen.. . . .	3 78
Stokers.. . . .	3 45
Ashwheelers.. . . .	3 25
Conveyormen.. . . .	3 36
Teamsters—Single.. . . .	3 25
Teamsters—Double.. . . .	3 25
Bricklayers and Masons—1st class.. . . .	4 86
Bricklayers and Masons—2nd class.. . . .	4 54
Labourers.. . . .	3 25
Machinists—1st class.. . . .	3 81
Machinists—2nd class.. . . .	3 61

*Hours of Labour.*—Where continuous service is required a shift shall be eight hours. The standard of other labour to be eight and one-half hours. A shift shall consist of 8½ hours.

*Payment for overtime.*—Time and one half for overtime and double time for Sundays and Legal Holidays will be paid to machinists, masons and electricians employed in this department. This does not apply to continuous service men nor to employees supplying for absentees.

#### RE-SCREENING PLANT

	Rate per day
Car Dumpers.. . . .	\$ 3 25
Car Tenders.. . . .	3 45
Car Runners.. . . .	3 45
Coal Pickers.. . . .	3 25
Mechanics—1st class.. . . .	3 74
Car Shunter.. . . .	3 45
Labourers.. . . .	3 25

*Hours of Labour.*—A shift shall consist of 8½ hours per day.

#### WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT

	Rate per day
Teamsters—Single.. . . .	3 25
Teamsters—Double.. . . .	3 25
Labourers.. . . .	3 25
Harness Shop Foreman.. . . .	4 41
Harness Makers.. . . .	3 83
Labourers—Filling orders, handling stock, etc. (General Warehouse).. . . .	3 25
Boys—Under 17 years.. . . .	2 31
Boys—Over 17 years.. . . .	2 57
Veterinary Hospital:	
Blacksmiths and Horseshoers.. . . .	3 65
Stablemen—per month.. . . .	95 25

Hours of Labour, 8½ per day; overtime at regular rates.

#### INTERNATIONAL PIER

	Rate per day
Tally Men.. . . .	3 25
Carpenters—1st class.. . . .	3 51
Carpenters—2nd class.. . . .	3 36
Blacksmiths—1st class.. . . .	3 61
Blacksmiths—2nd class.. . . .	3 51
Electricians.. . . .	3 51
Labourers.. . . .	3 25
Boys—Under 17 years.. . . .	2 31
Boys—Over 17 years.. . . .	2 57

*Hours of Labour.*—Where there is continuous work for 24 hours the hours of labour will be eight hours. Where there are one or two shifts only, the hours of labour shall be 8½ hours.

*Payment for overtime.*—Employees in this Department will only be paid the actual time worked after regular hours or on Sundays or Legal Holidays.

#### LOUISBURG PIER

	Rate per day
Tally Men.. . . .	3 25
Machinists—1st class.. . . .	3 73
Machinists—2nd class.. . . .	3 51
Stokers.. . . .	3 36
Conveyor Men.. . . .	3 27
Clutchmen.. . . .	3 25
Electricians.. . . .	3 51
Car-haul Men.. . . .	3 25
Carpenters—1st class.. . . .	3 51
Carpenters—2nd class.. . . .	3 36
Labourers.. . . .	3 25
Boys—Under 17 years.. . . .	2 31
Boys—Over 17 years.. . . .	2 57
Shippers.. . . .	471 per hr.



MAINTENANCE OF WAY, SYDNEY AND LOUISBURG RAILWAY		Rate per Day
Labourers..	\$ 3 25	
Carpenters—1st class..	3 62	
Carpenters—2nd class..	3 44	
Carpenters—Rough..	3 27	
Boys, under 17 years..	2 31	
Boys, between 17 and 18 years..	2 57	
<i>Hours of labour, 8½ per day; overtime at regular rates.</i>		
MISCELLANEOUS RATES, SYDNEY AND LOUISBURG RAILWAY		Rate per Day
Freight handlers..	3 25	
Baggage master, Glace Bay, 92.25 per month		
Checkers, Glace Bay and Waterford 83.25 per month.		
Messenger, Glace Bay, 52.00 per month.		
Bunker pocket..	3 25	
NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL CO., LTD., SYDNEY MINES		Rate per Day
SURFACE		
Tally boys..	\$ 2 21	
Compressor oilers; lamp room boys..	2 66	
Washhouse tenders; labourers; bank and screenmen; teamsters; blacksmiths' helpers; fan enginemen, electric fan; head screenmen; headmen..	3 25	
Lampmen, excluding head lampmen; box car enginemen..	3 27	
Fan enginemen, steam fan or electric fanman doing extra work; salt water pumpman; ash wheelers; tubman and 2nd class carpenters; head lampmen	3 36	
Stokers, ordinary; compressormen; machinists, 3rd class; blacksmith, 2nd class; pick sharpeners; horse shoers; haulage enginemen; car shunters and trimmers, including box car trimmers.	3 45	
Carpenters, 1st class; machinists, 2nd class; electricians, 1st class; shaftmen; blacksmiths, 1st class..	3 54	
Head stokers..	3 65	
Machinists, 1st class; masons; haulage enginemen (see note)*; compressormen, without oilers..	3 69	
Man enginemen, Princess..	3 73	
Hoisting enginemen, Princess..	4 28	
UNDERGROUND		
Trappers..	2 03	
Pit tub oilers, boys, landing tenders, boys; grab carrier boys, signal boys, pick boys..	2 52	
Pit tub oilers, men, pushers; grab carriers, men, general labourers, couplers; drivers; haulage enginemen (small engines); pit stablemen; trip riders—levels; pickmen; haulage enginemen (large engines); rollermen; onsets, excluding head onsetter; man cage on-setters; machine repairers' helpers; fanmen; landing tenders; head stablemen; shiftmen..	3 25	
Electric signal men..	3 27	
Shiftmen, deputy..	\$ 3 31	
Pipemen—2nd class; trip riders—headways; pumpmen—small pumps; engine repairmen—2nd class; pump repairmen..	3 40	
Pipemen—1st class; boss drivers; on-setters—headmen..	3 49	
Rope splicers..	3 69	
Electric enginemen, over 100 H.P. double drum..	3 65	
Deep road men; pumpmen—big pumps; masons; machine repairers; engine repairmen—1st class..	3 60	
Brushers—ordinary; miners—taken from face to do other work; moving pans—man in charge; mechanic in charge of longwall equipment..	3 74	
Brushing in stone, steel booming and in longwall; roadmakers—in charge of sections (see note), chock drawers..	4 50	
NORTH SYDNEY PIER		
Caretaker—12 hours..	per day \$3 25	
Labourers..	3 25	
Shippers..	per hour .392	
Trimmers..	.45	
Checkers..	.382	
Foremen shippers..	.472	
Foremen trimmers..	.472	
NOTE.—A shift shall consist of 8½ hours.		
BANKING STATION—SYDNEY MINES		
Labour..	\$3 25	
Banking Coal..	3 25	
Shovel Operator..	4 10	
Boom Operator..	3 69	
Firemen..	3 25	
NOTE.—A shift shall consist of 8½ hours' work.		
CUMBERLAND RAILWAY & COAL CO. LTD., SPRINGHILL		Rate per Day
SURFACE		
Tally boys..	\$2 34	
Boys under 17 years (not otherwise specified); lamproom boys; boys between 17 and 18 (not otherwise specified)..	2 57	
Masons' helpers; washhouse tenders; labourers; screenmen; scalemen; pickmen; fan enginemen; material men; ash and coal wheelers; teamsters, single and double teams; sheetmen; head screenmen..	3 25	
Conveyormen (boiler coal), chain runner, Nos. 4, 6 and 7..	3 27	
Covering pipe-man in charge; screen mechanic; dynamo enginemen; linemen, tubmen and 2nd class carpenters; painters, 2nd class; lamproom men..	3 36	
Stokers; car shunters and trimmers, including box car trimmers..	3 45	
Chain runner, No. 2 bank; box car enginemen; machinists, 2nd class; electricians; pick sharpeners; carpenters, 1st class; masons, 2nd class; covering pipe joints, man in charge; hoisting engineer, No. 4..	3 54	

\*For two men working 9 hours, operating riding rakes.

	Rate per Day
Man enginemen, No. 2 and 3; horseshoer; painters, 1st class; head stokers, water tenders.. . . . .	\$ 3 65
Hoisting enginemen, No. 6 and 7; compressormen; machinists, 1st class.. . . .	3 74
Hoisting enginemen, Nos. 2 and 3; plasterers, when plastering.. . . .	4 10
Masons, 1st class.. . . .	4 32
Stablemen (monthly).. . . .	95 25

## UNDERGROUND

Trappers and fanners, boys.. . . .	2 21
Boys under 17 years, except as otherwise classified.. . . .	2 61
Boys between 17 and 18, except as otherwise classified.. . . .	2 79
Brake holders; haulage enginemen; single drum 6 in. to 8 in. cyl. inc.; air hoists; trappers and fanners, men; mine mechanics' helpers; pushers-down, men; company loaders; labourers; examiners' helpers; timber carriers; putters; * point tenders, men; sheet tenders, all classes; * haulage enginemen, double drum 6 to 8 in. cyl. inc.; haulage enginemen, single drum over 8 in. to 12 in. cyl.; trip riders, excluding main and tail haulage; riding slope chain runner; pushers-in.. . . .	3 25
Slope cleaners; bottomers; bratticemen; masons; shiftmen.. . . .	3 36
Haulage enginemen, double drum over 8 to 12 in. cyl.; haulage enginemen, single drum, 12 in. cyl. and over; trip riders, main and tail haulage; haulage repairmen; slopemen (rollermen).. . . .	3 40
Haulage enginemen, double drum 12 in. cyl. and over; pumpmen, doing ordinary repairs.. . . .	3 60
Electric enginemen over 100 H.P., single drum.. . . .	3 93
Bottomers, more than one bottom; roadmakers; timbermen's helpers, main slope; mine mechanics; machine repairers; miners out of places.. . . .	3 63
Rope splicer.. . . .	3 74
Miners taken from face to do other work	3 74
Haulage enginemen, 4 drums 12-in. cyl. and over.. . . .	3 96
Timbermen, main slope.. . . .	4 32

## MACHINE SHOP

	Rate per hour
Machinists—1st class.. . . .	.544
2nd class.. . . .	.485
Helpers.. . . .	.406
Boilermakers—1st class.. . . .	.544
2nd class.. . . .	.485
Helpers.. . . .	.406
Blacksmiths—1st class.. . . .	.544
2nd class.. . . .	.485
Helpers.. . . .	.406
Car shop:	
Chargehand.. . . .	.544
Repairman.. . . .	.503
Car Inspector—Springhill .. . per day	3.62
Car Inspector—Parrsboro.. . per day	3.59

\*Wet places extra: putters 18 cents; sheet tenders 21 cents.

## Miscellaneous:

	Rate per Hour
Stokers.. . . . per hour	\$ .439
Plumber—Tinsmith.. . . . per hour	.503
Labourers.. . . . per hour	.406

ACADIA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,  
STELLARTON

## SURFACE

	Rate per day
Tally boys, excluding Albion; couplers, boys; boys under 18 years, not otherwise classified.. . . .	\$ 2 34
Tally boys (Albion).. . . .	2 75
Bank and screenmen; masons' helpers; washhouse tenders, when not tending boilers; labourers; head screenmen; ash wheelers; teamsters, single and double teams; washhouse and boiler tenders; unhookers (Acadia No. 1 and 3); tippemen; haulage enginemen; fan enginemen; machinists' helpers; electricians' helpers; blacksmiths' helpers.. . . .	3 25
Box car enginemen; screen mechanics; compressor man; headmen; fan and pumpmen (Albion); tubmen and 2nd class carpenters; lamproom men; painters, 2nd class.. . . .	3 36
Car shunters and trimmers; stokers, ordinary.. . . .	3 45
Hoisting engine oiler and spare enginemen; compressor and fanmen, Albion and Acadia No. 3; machinists, 2nd class, blacksmiths, 2nd class; carpenters, 1st class; steel tub repair men.. . . .	3 54
Shaftsmen's helpers; electricians; painters, 1st class.. . . .	3 60
Head stokers; blacksmiths, 1st class; machinists, 1st class; roadmakers taken from mine.. . . .	3 65
Hoisting enginemen.. . . .	3 74
Masons.. . . .	4 32
Stablemen (monthly).. . . .	95 25

## UNDERGROUND

Trappers (boys).. . . .	2 34
Brake holders under 18 years.. . . .	2 75
Drivers—under 18 years; Balance onsetters—under 18 years.. . . .	2 84
Brake holders; haulage enginemen—up to 8-in. cylinder; trappers—men; pickmen; labourers; assistant examiners; drivers; balance onsetters; cage runners, haulage enginemen—over 8-in. cylinder or hauling more than 130 tons per shift, chain runners—donkey engines, stablemen.. . . .	3 25
Bratticemen, Shiftmen.. . . .	3 36
Landing tenders; onsetters—excluding headmen; roller men—on slopes; trip riders.. . . .	3 40
Boss drivers; stablemen—when shoeing horses; concrete mixers; timbermen—ordinary; pumpmen; onsetters—hoisting cages, headmen.. . . .	3 60
Pipemen; roadmakers, mine mechanics—2nd class.. . . .	3 65
Miners taken from face to do other work; mine mechanics—1st class; rope splicers, moving pans, man in charge.. . . .	3 74
Timbermen—special, chock drawers.. . . .	3 83
Timbermen—Main slope.. . . .	4 32
Erecting steel booms; brushing in stone with necessary timbering.. . . .	4 50



POWER PLANT	Rate per Day
Feed pump operators.. . . . .	\$ 3 61
Ashmen.. . . . .	3 25
Electricians.. . . . .	3 60
Electricians' helpers.. . . . .	3 25

NOTE.—Feed pump operators when taking place of Electrical Engineer will be paid \$4.01 per day.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT	Rate per Day
Loco. Engineers.. . . . . per hour	\$ .478
Loco. Firemen.. . . . .	.429
Brakemen.. . . . .	.429
Conductors.. . . . .	.478
Crane Operators.. . . . .	.485
Loco. Cleaners.. . . . . per day	3 25

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements, with their schedules of wages and working conditions, that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In the case of each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

#### CALGARY, EDMONTON AND LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.

—THE BREWERIES OF ALBERTA AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NOS. 124 (CALGARY), 314 (EDMONTON) AND 354 (LETHBRIDGE).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933. Notice of any change to be given before expiration date. Employers to meet a negotiating committee before expiration date.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1930, page 968 and December, 1928, page 1375, with the following changes:—

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week during the whole year (Previously the hours were 44 per week from January to April inclusive and 50 per week during the other months.).

Wages in engineering department: chief or acting engineers \$189 per month (formerly \$210), second class engineers 75½ cents per hour, third class engineers 73 cents, general mechanics 72 cents, pipefitters 69 cents (reductions of 6 cents per hour for these four classes); firemen 66½ cents, mechanics and pipefitters' helpers 62½ cents (no change for these three classes).

The hourly wage rates for employees in the brewery department, bottling department, co-operating department and for special men are the same as previously paid.

Wages for employees paid by the month: first cellar man of brewery department \$157

(formerly \$169); first bottle yard man \$145 (formerly \$156); truck drivers \$135 (formerly \$150); truck drivers' helpers \$125; teamsters \$120 (formerly \$130).

#### FERNIE AND CRANBROOK, B.C.—TWO BREWERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 308.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1931, to May 31, 1933.

Only union members, or if none available men with permits from the union, to be employed. No discrimination against employees on account of union activities. All materials used to be made by union men if possible.

The union label to be furnished to firms who employ only union labour.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week except for engineers.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and holidays double time except for engineers.

Wages per day: brewers, cellarmen, kettle-men and coopers \$5.75, washhouse men and other men employed in the brewery \$5.50; men in bottle shop \$5.15, slack barrel coopers \$5.15; new men \$4.15 for first six months and \$4.65 for second six months. Teamsters \$137.50 per month, first engineers \$175, second engineers \$165.

If necessary to reduce the staff in the dull season, men to be laid off in rotation in an impartial manner for not longer than one week at a time.

Any disputes to be referred to a board consisting of two members of each party, and if necessary, a fifth disinterested party, the majority decision of this board to be binding.

#### VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN BREWERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 300 (VANCOUVER) AND LOCAL NO. 280 (VICTORIA).

The agreement, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1931, page 1354, and August, 1929, page 924, is continued in effect (with minor changes at Victoria) until December 31, 1932.

Wages are unchanged: \$29.50 per week for brewhouse, workhouse and cellarmen; \$29 for bottlers, machine operators and packers; \$26 for spare help, \$19 and \$21 for apprentices; \$29.50 for truck drivers, \$28.50 for helpers on trucks, \$28.50 for firemen; \$33.50 for second engineers, \$29 for third engineers.

**Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing**

**BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 378.**

Agreement to be in effect from September 30, 1931, to September 30, 1934.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1929, page 91, with the following exceptions:

The number of apprentices is limited to one to every four journeymen (formerly one to every three) but never more than five apprentices at any one time.

In case of discharge, the employee may appeal to the joint standing committee.

Hours are unchanged at 48 per week for day work and 45 for night work.

Wages for compositors, make-ups and journeymen proofreaders are unchanged at \$37 for day work and \$39 for night work; foremen \$41.

**BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 378.**

Agreement to be in effect from September 30, 1931, to September 30, 1934.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1929, page 91, with the following exception:

The number of apprentices is limited to one to every four journeymen (formerly one to every three).

Hours are unchanged at 44 per week for both day and night work.

Wages are unchanged at \$33 per week for day work for hand compositors, make-ups, proofreaders, machine operators, etc., and \$35 for night work; machinist operators \$3 per week extra; foremen \$37 per week. It is now provided however that in case of a general wage reduction in printing offices under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, employers reserve the right to negotiate the wage scale after sixty days' notice.

**Construction: Buildings and Structures**

**HALIFAX, N.S.—MASTER PLUMBERS, MEMBERS OF THE CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES' EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 56.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and from year to year thereafter until notice.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 715, with the following exception:

Wages: a temporary deduction of 15 cents per hour from the previous rate of \$1.00 per hour to be made for the year ending April 30, 1933, and the wage rate for 1933 to be determined by conditions then prevailing on the basis of the 1931 rate of \$1.00 per hour.

**MONCTON, N.B.—MASTER PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 600.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1933, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice of change.

Only union members to be employed. No union member will work for anyone but an established sanitary and heating engineer.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. For work out of town, a 9-hour day to be optional.

Overtime: all work after 6 p.m. on other days and after 1 p.m. Saturdays, until midnight, time and one-half. Work after midnight and on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: 80 cents per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour).

For work out of the city, board and fare to be paid by employer and travelling time at straight time rate.

Apprentices to serve five years and be registered with the New Brunswick Examining Board and the union. One apprentice allowed to every five journeymen employed.

Disputes to be referred to arbitration.

**OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 71.**

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1929, page 1160, with the following exceptions:

Wages for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters are reduced from \$1.05 to 92½ cents per hour. Wages for improvers 45 cents during first six months and 60 cents during second six months (a reduction of 10 cents per hour).

**OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA STONE CONTRACTORS AND THE OTTAWA STONECUTTERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1929, page 926, with the following change:

Wages for journeymen stonecutters: 90 cents per hour (a reduction of 15 cents per hour).

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS, INCORPORATED AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 488.**

Agreement (made following the strike and conciliation by the Department of Labour reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, page 651) to be in effect from May 20, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1931, page 934, September, 1928, page 1014 and July, 1927, page 792, with the following exception:

Wages per hour for plumbers and steamfitters: \$1.05 (a reduction of 15 cents per hour).



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1932

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

**T**HE movement in prices during the month was slight, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being practically unchanged.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities showed little change at \$6.78 for July as compared with \$6.79 for June; \$8.11 for July, 1931; \$10.91 for July, 1930; \$10.98 for July, 1929; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The prices of milk, butter, cheese and coffee were lower, while the prices of beef, eggs and potatoes were higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.21 at the beginning of July as compared with \$16.20 for June; \$18.28 for July, 1931; \$21.26 for July, 1930; \$21.26 for July, 1929; \$20.67 for July, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was unchanged at 66.6 for July, the same figure as for June, as compared with 71.7 for July, 1931; 85.3 for July, 1930; 97.2 for July, 1929; 98.7 for July, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.4 for July, 1914. Sixty-five prices quotations advanced, eighty-three declined and three hundred and fifty-four were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower and three were higher. The Vegetable and Vegetable Products group and the Animals and their Products group advanced, the former due to higher prices for bran, shorts, coffee and potatoes which more than offset lower prices for barley, corn, flax, rye, flour, oatmeal and rolled oats, and the latter because of higher prices for hides, cured meats, butter, eggs, calves and hogs which more than offset declines in the prices of fish, furs, leather, steers and lambs. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was also slightly higher. The groups which declined were: the Fibres, Textiles and Textiles Products group because of reduced quotations for raw silk, cotton yarn, and grey and bleached cotton; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to lower prices for certain lines of lumber and for pulp; the Iron and its Products group, owing to lower prices for steel sheets,

steel tank plates and automobile body plates; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for lead, silver and zinc which more than offset higher prices for copper and tin; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, owing mainly to lower prices for hollow building blocks and granite.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were slightly higher, due to increased prices for coffee, potatoes, bran, shorts and fresh and cured meats, which more than offset lower prices for tea, flour, fish and gasoline. Producers' goods declined somewhat owing to lower prices for rye, flax, corn, steers, lambs, furs and lumber, which more than offset higher prices for bran, shorts, rubber, calves and hogs.

In the grouping according to origin both raw and partly manufactured goods and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were slightly higher, the former due mainly to increased quotations for potatoes, calves, hogs, eggs, raw wool, coffee and tin, and the latter due to higher prices for bran, shorts, canned vegetables, cured meats and butter. Canadian farm products advanced, while articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915

(Continued from page 924)

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	July 1914	July 1918	July 1920	July 1921	July 1922	July 1923	July 1925	July 1927	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	July 1931	June 1932	July 1932
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	c. 27.2	c. 30.4	c. 37.6	c. 44.4	c. 49.4	c. 79.6	c. 84.0	c. 70.2	c. 64.2	c. 59.6	c. 60.4	c. 66.0	c. 71.4	c. 76.4	c. 75.0	c. 57.6	c. 51.0	c. 51.6
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	c. 19.6	c. 24.6	c. 26.0	c. 29.6	c. 33.6	c. 57.8	c. 54.4	c. 40.6	c. 35.6	c. 32.0	c. 37.4	c. 42.6	c. 48.6	c. 46.8	c. 31.2	c. 26.8	c. 27.0	
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	c. 10.0	c. 11.3	c. 12.8	c. 15.7	c. 17.4	c. 28.3	c. 28.1	c. 22.0	c. 19.1	c. 18.3	c. 18.1	c. 19.9	c. 22.5	c. 24.4	c. 23.9	c. 17.5	c. 13.3	c. 13.4
Mutton, roast.	1 "	c. 11.8	c. 12.2	c. 16.8	c. 19.1	c. 20.9	c. 36.8	c. 37.3	c. 30.3	c. 28.0	c. 28.2	c. 29.3	c. 30.1	c. 31.7	c. 30.8	c. 26.2	c. 22.1	c. 22.2	
Pork, leg.	1 "	c. 12.2	c. 13.1	c. 18.0	c. 19.5	c. 20.2	c. 37.7	c. 40.7	c. 32.9	c. 31.8	c. 26.6	c. 28.2	c. 28.2	c. 28.0	c. 31.6	c. 30.1	c. 23.2	c. 15.0	c. 15.1
Pork, salt.	2 "	c. 21.8	c. 25.0	c. 34.4	c. 35.2	c. 37.4	c. 70.4	c. 71.0	c. 57.8	c. 54.2	c. 50.4	c. 53.2	c. 52.2	c. 56.0	c. 53.8	c. 45.2	c. 30.6	c. 30.0	
Bacon, break-fast.	1 "	c. 15.4	c. 17.8	c. 24.5	c. 24.7	c. 25.5	c. 51.0	c. 57.0	c. 48.0	c. 42.5	c. 39.1	c. 39.2	c. 38.8	c. 37.2	c. 39.4	c. 40.4	c. 29.2	c. 16.8	c. 16.8
Lard, pure.	2 "	c. 26.2	c. 28.2	c. 40.6	c. 38.4	c. 36.8	c. 73.8	c. 75.8	c. 43.2	c. 43.6	c. 44.8	c. 48.2	c. 43.0	c. 44.0	c. 44.0	c. 42.6	c. 29.2	c. 22.6	c. 22.6
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz	c. 25.7	c. 30.0	c. 33.3	c. 33.7	c. 26.9	c. 49.3	c. 59.2	c. 38.2	c. 33.9	c. 31.2	c. 37.6	c. 37.8	c. 38.5	c. 36.0	c. 36.2	c. 24.4	c. 19.2	c. 21.4
Eggs, storage.	1 "	c. 20.2	c. 23.4	c. 28.4	c. 28.1	c. 24.9	c. 43.1	c. 52.6	c. 35.1	c. 31.4	c. 27.3	c. 33.7	c. 34.3	c. 34.2	c. 32.1	c. 32.7	c. 20.3	c. 15.1	c. 16.8
Milk.	6 qts.	c. 36.6	c. 39.6	c. 48.0	c. 51.6	c. 51.0	c. 70.8	c. 88.2	c. 78.6	c. 69.0	c. 69.0	c. 69.0	c. 69.6	c. 70.2	c. 72.0	c. 72.0	c. 63.6	c. 58.2	c. 57.6
Butter, dairy.	2 lb.	c. 44.2	c. 49.4	c. 52.0	c. 58.0	c. 49.8	c. 91.4	c. 118.8	c. 63.0	c. 70.2	c. 68.4	c. 71.4	c. 74.0	c. 77.2	c. 79.4	c. 65.8	c. 46.6	c. 39.0	c. 35.6
Butter, cream-ery.	1 "	c. 25.1	c. 27.7	c. 31.9	c. 33.9	c. 30.0	c. 51.7	c. 66.3	c. 37.2	c. 42.0	c. 39.3	c. 40.9	c. 41.9	c. 43.3	c. 44.1	c. 36.3	c. 26.8	c. 22.6	c. 21.6
Cheese, old.	1 "	c. 16.5	c. 17.6	c. 18.5	c. 20.5	c. 21.1	c. 33.4	c. 40.6	c. 34.8	c. 30.0	c. \$30.1	c. \$30.6	c. \$30.7	c. \$32.6	c. \$33.2	c. \$31.6	c. \$23.5	c. \$20.7	c. \$20.1
Cheese, new.	1 "	c. 14.6	c. 15.7	c. 17.5	c. 19.1	c. 19.4	c. 30.6	c. 38.4	c. 28.2	c. 26.2	c. \$30.1	c. \$30.6	c. \$30.7	c. \$32.6	c. \$33.2	c. \$31.6	c. \$23.5	c. \$20.7	c. \$20.1
Bread.	15 "	c. 55.5	c. 58.5	c. 66.0	c. 61.5	c. 63.0	c. 117.0	c. 144.0	c. 121.5	c. 105.0	c. 100.5	c. 118.5	c. 117.0	c. 115.5	c. 114.0	c. 93.0	c. 88.5	c. 88.5	
Flour, family.	10 "	c. 25.0	c. 28.0	c. 33.0	c. 32.0	c. 33.0	c. 68.0	c. 84.0	c. 63.0	c. 49.0	c. \$44.0	c. \$58.0	c. \$54.0	c. \$53.0	c. \$48.0	c. \$48.0	c. \$33.0	c. \$30.0	c. \$30.0
Rolled oats.	5 "	c. 18.0	c. 19.5	c. 21.0	c. 22.0	c. 21.5	c. 40.5	c. 44.0	c. 30.0	c. 28.0	c. 27.5	c. 31.0	c. 30.5	c. 31.5	c. 31.5	c. 25.0	c. 24.0	c. 24.0	
Rice.	2 "	c. 10.4	c. 10.6	c. 10.4	c. 11.4	c. 11.6	c. 23.2	c. 34.2	c. 19.8	c. 19.8	c. \$20.6	c. \$21.8	c. \$21.6	c. \$21.0	c. \$20.6	c. \$20.2	c. \$18.6	c. \$17.0	c. \$17.2
Beans, hand-picked.	2 "	c. 8.6	c. 9.4	c. 10.8	c. 12.4	c. 11.8	c. 34.2	c. 22.2	c. 17.0	c. 17.6	c. 17.4	c. 16.8	c. 16.4	c. 18.2	c. 23.8	c. 19.0	c. 12.2	c. 8.4	c. 8.6
Apples, evaporated.	1 "	c. 9.9	c. 7.7	c. 11.5	c. 12.0	c. 13.1	c. 22.9	c. 29.1	c. 21.3	c. 24.9	c. 19.7	c. 20.7	c. 19.2	c. 21.9	c. 21.3	c. 20.7	c. 17.0	c. 15.8	c. 15.8
Prunes, medium size.	1 "	c. 11.5	c. 9.6	c. 9.9	c. 11.9	c. 12.4	c. 18.0	c. 27.2	c. 18.4	c. 19.8	c. 18.6	c. 15.5	c. 15.1	c. 13.5	c. 13.7	c. 15.9	c. 12.0	c. 11.2	c. 10.9
Sugar, granulated.	4 "	c. 21.6	c. 22.0	c. 24.0	c. 23.6	c. 22.0	c. 43.6	c. 93.6	c. 44.4	c. 33.6	c. 50.0	c. 33.6	c. 33.6	c. 32.0	c. 28.4	c. 26.8	c. 24.8	c. 23.6	c. 23.6
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	c. 10.0	c. 9.8	c. 10.8	c. 11.0	c. 10.2	c. 20.4	c. 43.4	c. 21.0	c. 15.8	c. 23.8	c. 16.0	c. 16.0	c. 15.0	c. 13.6	c. 12.8	c. 12.0	c. 11.4	c. 11.4
Tea, black.	1/4 "	c. 8.2	c. 8.3	c. 8.7	c. 8.9	c. 9.1	c. 14.6	c. 16.4	c. 13.7	c. 13.9	c. \$17.9	c. \$17.8	c. \$17.8	c. \$17.8	c. \$17.6	c. \$15.0	c. \$13.8	c. \$11.4	c. \$11.3
Tea, green.	1/4 "	c. 8.7	c. 8.7	c. 9.1	c. 9.3	c. 9.3	c. 14.1	c. 16.8	c. 14.9	c. 15.2	c. \$16.6	c. \$17.9	c. \$17.8	c. \$17.8	c. \$17.6	c. \$15.0	c. \$13.8	c. \$11.4	c. \$11.3
Coffee.	1/4 "	c. 8.6	c. 8.8	c. 8.9	c. 9.4	c. 9.4	c. 11.2	c. 15.4	c. 13.7	c. 13.4	c. 13.5	c. 15.1	c. 15.2	c. 15.1	c. 15.1	c. 14.2	c. 12.3	c. 10.7	c. 10.5
Potatoes.	1 bag	c. 24.1	c. 28.0	c. 30.3	c. 36.0	c. 50.3	c. 66.0	c. 197.4	c. 35.9	c. 43.9	c. 52.5	c. 45.1	c. 81.0	c. 48.2	c. 48.3	c. 87.3	c. 34.2	c. 21.2	c. 21.9
Vinegar.	7/16 qt.	c. 7	c. 7	c. 7	c. 8	c. 8	c. 9	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0
<b>All Foods.</b>		<b>\$ 5.48</b>	<b>\$ 5.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 7.34</b>	<b>\$ 7.42</b>	<b>\$ 13.00</b>	<b>\$ 16.84</b>	<b>\$ 10.96</b>	<b>\$ 10.27</b>	<b>\$ 10.17</b>	<b>\$ 10.49</b>	<b>\$ 10.92</b>	<b>\$ 10.80</b>	<b>\$ 10.95</b>	<b>\$ 10.91</b>	<b>\$ 8.11</b>	<b>\$ 6.79</b>	<b>\$ 6.78</b>
<b>Starch, laundry</b>	<b>1/2 lb.</b>	<b>c. 2.9</b>	<b>c. 3.0</b>	<b>c. 3.1</b>	<b>c. 3.2</b>	<b>c. 3.2</b>	<b>c. 4.7</b>	<b>c. 5.0</b>	<b>c. 4.4</b>	<b>c. 4.0</b>	<b>c. 4.0</b>	<b>c. 4.1</b>	<b>c. 4.1</b>	<b>c. 4.1</b>	<b>c. 4.1</b>	<b>c. 4.0</b>	<b>c. 4.0</b>	<b>c. 3.9</b>	<b>c. 3.9</b>
<b>Coal, anthracite.</b>	<b>1/2 ton</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>95.2</b>
<b>Coal, bituminous.</b>	<b>" "</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>60.0</b>
<b>Wood, hard.</b>	<b>" ed.</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>71.6</b>	
<b>Wood, soft.</b>	<b>" "</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>51.5</b>
<b>Coal oil.</b>	<b>1 gal.</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>27.6</b>	
<b>Fuel and light*.</b>		<b>\$ 1.50</b>	<b>\$ 1.63</b>	<b>\$ 1.76</b>	<b>\$ 1.91</b>	<b>\$ 1.89</b>	<b>\$ 2.80</b>	<b>\$ 3.64</b>	<b>\$ 3.70</b>	<b>\$ 3.41</b>	<b>\$ 3.48</b>	<b>\$ 3.28</b>	<b>\$ 3.28</b>	<b>\$ 3.26</b>	<b>\$ 3.26</b>	<b>\$ 3.24</b>	<b>\$ 3.18</b>	<b>\$ 3.02</b>	<b>\$ 3.06</b>
<b>Rent.</b>	<b>1/2 mo.</b>	<b>\$ 2.37</b>	<b>\$ 2.89</b>	<b>\$ 4.05</b>	<b>\$ 4.75</b>	<b>\$ 4.83</b>	<b>\$ 4.81</b>	<b>\$ 6.38</b>	<b>\$ 6.83</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 6.97</b>	<b>\$ 6.89</b>	<b>\$ 6.86</b>	<b>\$ 6.91</b>	<b>\$ 6.98</b>	<b>\$ 7.07</b>	<b>\$ 6.93</b>	<b>\$ 6.35</b>	<b>\$ 6.34</b>
<b>†† Totals.</b>		<b>\$ 9.37</b>	<b>\$ 10.50</b>	<b>\$ 12.79</b>	<b>\$ 14.02</b>	<b>\$ 14.17</b>	<b>\$ 20.66</b>	<b>\$ 26.92</b>	<b>\$ 21.53</b>	<b>\$ 20.67</b>	<b>\$ 20.65</b>	<b>\$ 20.70</b>	<b>\$ 21.10</b>	<b>\$ 21.01</b>	<b>\$ 21.26</b>	<b>\$ 21.26</b>	<b>\$ 18.26</b>	<b>\$ 16.20</b>	<b>\$ 16.21</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.24	13.14	17.09	11.12	10.31	10.65	10.53	10.64	10.76	10.97	10.98	8.43	7.27	7.23	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.59	11.38	14.52	10.34	9.29	9.40	9.66	9.82	9.73	10.05	10.13	8.06	6.78	6.64	
New Brunswick.	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.07	12.81	16.63	11.13	9.99	10.29	10.16	10.84	10.54	10.61	10.97	8.41	7.20	7.01	
Quebec.	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	6.92	12.91	16.03	10.42	9.72	9.71	9.88	10.13	9.91	10.13	10.02	7.49	6.23	6.27	
Ontario.	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.29	13.05	17.05	10.74	10.28	10.08	10.22	11.01	10.87	10.85	10.81	7.97	6.70	6.69	
Manitoba.	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	7.52	12.75	16.54	11.04	10.02	9.53	10.14	10.34	10.29	10.67	10.64	7.54	6.54	6.47	
Saskatchewan.	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	7.99	12.90	16.25	10.99	9.82	10.14	10.56	10.98	11.02	11.32	11.08	7.99	6.62	6.47	
Alberta.	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	7.78	13.01	16.70	10.91	9.86	9.87	10.81	10.86	11.09	11.35	11.20	7.66	6.60	6.47	
British Columbia.	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	8.78	13.89	18.23	12.19	11.30	11.17	12.09	11.96	11.78	12.40	12.26	9.32	7.57	7.53	

†December only.      ‡Kind most sold.      \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt meat, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	25-8	20-9	19-2	13-5	10-4	13-4	22-2	15-1	15-0	16-8	19-8	36-1
Nova Scotia (average).....	28-0	22-6	19-3	14-6	11-6	12-3	19-8	17-2	18-3	16-4	18-3	33-5
1-Sydney.....	26-5	21-8	20-2	15-8	13-4	11-3	.....	16-5	19	17-2	17-5	32-9
2-New Glasgow.....	26-9	21-9	19-6	13-7	10	7-9	20	16-7	17-2	16-2	17-1	34-4
3-Amherst.....	24	19	15	12	9	.....	.....	16-7	16	17	20	32-5
4-Halifax.....	31-3	22-6	22-8	16-8	13-7	12-4	19-3	17-4	15-5	15-3	17-8	33-2
5-Windsor.....	30	25	18	13	.....	15	20	20	20	17	18-3	30
6-Truro.....	29	25	20	16	12	15	.....	16	22-2	15-7	18-9	38-1
7-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	24	20	.....	14-2	13	12-5	.....	15	15-5	17-7	20-2	32
New Brunswick (average).....	29-7	21-4	21-8	14-9	11-8	12-8	18-0	16-9	17-8	16-1	18-7	35-1
8-Moncton.....	28-9	21	20	15-6	12-9	16	.....	17-6	15-2	16-5	18-2	34
9-Saint John.....	30-5	19-5	19-2	14-5	11-2	12-2	15	16-2	19-3	16-5	19-3	33-8
10-Fredericton.....	32-5	25	28-7	15-5	13	11	20	18-7	21-6	16	17-6	38-1
11-Bathurst.....	26-7	20	19-3	13-8	10	12	19	15	15	15-5	19-7	34-3
Quebec (average).....	21-5	19-2	19-5	11-8	7-7	8-4	22-9	13-2	14-6	18-0	19-8	37-3
12-Quebec.....	24-8	23-4	21-4	16	10-6	8	22-2	14-6	14-8	18	21	35-1
13-Three Rivers.....	19-8	19-3	16-8	11-7	7-5	10-2	19-3	13-5	17-3	20-2	23-1	39-4
14-Sherbrooke.....	25-5	21-4	25	12	6-3	7-7	.....	13	16-3	18-4	19-3	39-9
15-Sorel.....	17-3	18-3	17-3	9-3	5-7	.....	20	12	16	19	21	33-3
16-St. Hyacinthe.....	16-4	15-8	15-7	9-8	7-1	8-6	23-2	11	11-9	17-4	18-7	35-4
17-St. John's.....	22	21-4	21-6	12	8	10	25	15-9	13-5	.....	20	38-7
18-Thetford Mines.....	15	12-5	13-5	11	6	8-5	.....	9-5	15-4	19-3	20	37-5
19-Montreal.....	28-5	23-2	24-8	12-4	9-3	6-2	26-1	14-5	12-2	17-2	18-3	38-8
20-Hull.....	24	19-1	19-3	11-9	8-4	7-9	24-6	15-1	13-6	14-2	16-5	37-6
Ontario (average).....	26-7	21-3	19-3	13-9	10-7	14-3	22-3	13-5	14-5	15-6	18-6	35-7
21-Ottawa.....	27-8	21-3	19-2	14-1	8-7	10-2	23-8	14-9	12-7	14-3	17-6	35-7
22-Brockville.....	28-2	23-2	22-1	12-1	9-3	14	.....	15-2	12-5	18-1	21-2	36-7
23-Kingston.....	26-2	20-4	19-2	13-8	9-9	12-5	19-7	15-3	13-5	14-3	16-9	35-2
24-Bellefleur.....	22-6	18-8	17	12	8	12	24-5	14-2	13	17-7	18-8	37-3
25-Niagara borough.....	26	20-3	18-3	13-7	9-8	12-8	25	15-6	18-5	17-8	17-3	33-9
26-Oshawa.....	25	20	17-7	12-7	10-8	13-2	20	13-5	16	13-8	17-4	37-4
27-Orillia.....	25-6	21-2	19-4	14-2	11-8	16-2	22-5	17-4	14-7	14-9	18-4	34-2
28-Toronto.....	28-4	21-9	20-5	13-1	11-9	14	25	15-4	14-3	17-3	21-8	37-4
29-Niagara Falls.....	28	20	22	16-5	10	.....	.....	17	12-5	17	19-8	38-6
30-St. Catharines.....	25-4	20-5	19	13-3	8-3	13-8	20	14-1	11-7	13-7	17	33-6
31-Hamilton.....	28-9	23-2	21-1	14-9	11-9	16-2	20	14-4	15	15-9	19	36-2
32-Brantford.....	27	21-8	18-4	14-8	10-2	15	28	15-7	15	15-5	18-2	33-9
33-Galt.....	27-7	23	21-3	15-7	12-7	17-7	25	18	13	16-9	20-3	35-1
34-Guelph.....	27	20-8	18-8	13-5	11-8	15-3	22-5	13-7	15	14-4	18-3	34-7
35-Kitchener.....	24-7	20-2	17-3	13-8	10-9	12-8	26-5	14-6	15	14-3	17-5	33-9
36-Woodstock.....	26-9	21-7	18	12-8	10-8	13-5	.....	14-8	12-5	13-8	16-3	34-7
37-Stratford.....	25	20	18-2	13-2	10-6	14-1	25	13-2	.....	14-8	17-1	33-8
38-London.....	26-3	20-8	19-1	12-3	9-4	13-3	23	14-6	.....	15-5	18-1	33-4
39-St. Thomas.....	25-1	20-8	18	12-8	9-8	13-4	17-3	15-8	15	14-9	17-7	35-2
40-Chatham.....	25-7	21-1	19	14-4	9-7	15-8	19-6	15-4	12	14	16-9	35
41-Windsor.....	25-4	20-2	18-2	13-3	10-8	13-1	26-2	14-7	11-1	13-1	17-9	35-5
42-Sarnia.....	27-5	20-5	19-5	15-5	12-5	16-5	16-5	14	13-3	16-5	17-7	36
43-Owen Sound.....	25	20	19-7	14	11	17	18	13-8	11-5	16	18-5	36-5
44-North Bay.....	30	25	19	14-5	10	12-5	.....	16	15-4	16-7	19-4	37-7
45-Sudbury.....	27-4	21-7	21	12-7	9-9	16	21	17-3	15	15-9	18-8	36-6
46-Cobalt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	14	15-4	18	32-7
47-Timmins.....	27-5	23-2	19-7	15	14	19	.....	19	17-3	15-7	19-3	40
48-Sault Ste. Marie.....	25-2	21-2	17	13-6	10-1	14	19	15-6	15-2	16-8	19-7	38-6
49-Port Arthur.....	29	23-5	21	14-5	12-2	13-3	.....	16	18-4	18-4	22-1	37
50-Fort William.....	29	22-7	22	15-2	12-2	13-3	25	16-8	17-7	17-7	22-5	38-2
Manitoba (average).....	24-4	19-2	18-1	12-5	10-1	12-6	21-5	14-1	13-4	17-8	21-1	34-8
51-Winnipeg.....	26-6	20-8	18-6	11-9	10-8	11-3	22	13-4	13-3	17-4	21-1	34-8
52-Brandon.....	22-7	17-5	17-5	13	9-3	13-8	21	14-7	13-5	18-2	21	34-7
Saskatchewan (average).....	24-2	18-8	16-8	11-3	8-3	11-2	19-2	13-3	10-8	17-5	21-4	35-1
53-Regina.....	24-7	18-8	16-3	10-5	9-2	10-3	21	14-3	11-5	17-7	21-3	35
54-Prince Albert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55-Saskatoon.....	21-1	16-3	16	10-9	7-2	11-3	18-9	12-6	10	16-6	20-3	34-8
56-Moose Jaw.....	28-2	21-2	18	12-5	8-4	12-1	17-7	12-9	.....	18-2	22-7	35-7
Alberta (average).....	23-0	18-4	17-0	11-7	9-7	12-6	19-6	11-8	12-6	17-1	20-8	35-5
57-Medicine Hat.....	23-8	18	17-5	13	11-4	15-2	19-7	13-5	14	17-7	23-6	38-6
58-Drumheller.....	20-7	17	14-5	11-6	7-2	11-5	19-5	11-7	11	15-8	18-9	36-3
59-Edmonton.....	24-9	19-9	18-8	10-6	9-1	11-7	20-9	11-4	14-2	18-5	21-7	34-5
60-Calgary.....	25	19-5	18-2	11-8	11-2	11-9	19	11-5	11-7	17-3	18-7	33-3
61-Lethbridge.....	21	17-7	16	11-7	9-8	12-9	18-7	10-7	12	16-4	20-9	35
British Columbia (average).....	27-1	22-2	20-0	14-4	12-3	17-9	25-7	16-0	16-4	19-9	24-7	40-5
62-Fernie.....	23	19-5	20	13-8	10-2	15-2	25	14	14-4	17-8	24-6	38-7
63-Nelson.....	26-3	21-3	17-7	14	10-7	20	26	15	15	17-5	22-6	35-8
64-Trail.....	24	17-7	17-7	13-7	11-3	16-3	24-3	16	18-3	20-6	24-8	41
65-New Westminster.....	28	23	20-4	15	14	17	23-5	16-1	15-9	19-5	25-1	41-4
66-Vancouver.....	29-2	23-2	19-9	13-6	14-4	17-7	27-8	15-8	18-6	21	24-1	42-2
67-Victoria.....	29-6	23-7	20-8	13-9	13-3	18-9	26-6	15-7	14-5	18-5	21-8	40-1
68-Nanaimo.....	29	24-4	21-6	16-2	14-4	21-6	28-4	16-2	15	21-9	26-2	44-9
69-Prince Rupert.....	27-5	22-5	21-7	14-6	10-4	16-8	24	19-2	19-3	22-7	28-1	40

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1932

Fish								Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16.7	21.3	14.2	16.3	52.2	19.2	17.7	24.5	11.3	21.4	16.8	9.6	17.8	21.6
11.8	19.1			49.6	13.8	14.9	18.5	12.0	24.7	21.0	10.1	19.1	24.0
8.3	16.2			48.3	13.8	14.5	18.4	10.7	26	20.7	12.9	18	22.6
12.0	20			50	13.9		17.6	11	25	21.3	a 9.11	18	22.8
	15			50	14.3	15	18	11.7	20.3	16	8	20.8	24
					13.4		17.8	12.3	25.4	23.5	a 11.5	17.5	23.7
	25			50	14.2	15	22.5	13	25			20	25.7
					13.4	15	16.4	13.1	26.2	23.3	8	20	25.1
					14.3		27.5	12.5	18.5		7-8	18	21
13.0	24.9			57.5	15.0	16.8	23.1	11.7	22.9	18.5	9.8	17.8	22.4
13	25.7			60	16	17.2	24.5	11.8	22.4	18.8	9-10	19.9	23.8
	25				14	15.2	21.7	10.5	24	20.5	12	17.6	22.9
	24			55	15.9	18	23.2	12.9	22.2	19.8	8	18.8	22.8
					14					15		15	20
					20.4	17.2	16.3	11.9	22.4	18.1	8.6	16.9	19.5
						18	16.2	11.2	23.9	18.8	b 12	17	19.6
							18.9	14.1	21.3	18.1	b 9	18	19.5
					20		14.2	11.8	23.9	20	a 7.7	15.5	18.2
							15	12.6		17.8		15	18.6
						18	15.4	11.3	20	17	5		19.8
					20	18	15	10.5	20.7	17.7			19.7
	25				19	16.2	22.1	12.7	18	15.2		15.8	19.9
					22.5	17.6	22.1	10.9	28.2	21.2	10	20	21.5
15.0	22.0	16.8			19.0	16.8	23.1	11.9	22.8	16.9	8	16.8	19.1
15	24.2	22.5			22.5	16.5	30.4	11.0	21.5	17.0	9.7	18.7	21.2
	25	15			20		25.5	11.1	22.3	18.3		19.7	19.8
15	20	18			18.4	15	22.3	11.4	19.5		8	20.5	22
							27.6	11.2	17.5	14.8	8	17.8	22.1
							25.7	12.6	18.5		a 7.8	23	24
							29.1	11.6	23.2	13.9	9	20.6	25
							29	11.1	19.3	15.5	b 10	15.6	21.4
					22	19.3	32.1	10.9	24.4	19.7	10	19.3	22.7
					20		32.2	11.7	23.5		10	18	22.3
					17		32.6	10.4	22.9	18	10	19	22.1
							32	10.6	22.9	19.7	10	17.5	20.9
					18		29.2	9.9	21.1	17.2	9	19	22.5
						18	30.4	10.9	22	16.3	10	16.5	22
							28.1	9.8	22	18.7	10	18	21.3
		15					22.1	9.8	21.2	17.1	9	18.1	21.1
		20					21.4	9.8	16.8	15.3	8	19	21.2
					20		26.3	9.8	18.8	13.7	8	18	19.9
		18			19	17.5	31.1	11	20.8	17.2	9	19	20.5
					17.2		33.5	10.9	20.1	16.3	10	20	21
	25	20			17	15	25.2	10.2	19.3	12.9	9	19.7	21.5
					20	16.5	32.7	10.6	21	17.5	10		21.1
							32	10.8	23	19	9		23
					15		22.5	10.3	19.4	15.7	10	18	20.8
					14		32.7	11.5	22	18.5	10	17.1	17.7
		14					21	11.5	25.7	19.9	13	17	20.6
							20.5	10.3	25.3		10		19.6
		9.3			23		23.4	14	27.6	21.9	13.3		22.1
	16	18					33.6	12.2	22.7	16.7	10	19	20.1
		15			20	16	29.1	12.5	21.4	15	11.1		23.5
						16.7	28.2	11.1	21.9	16.4	11.1	21.2	22.3
18.3	22.7	13.6			21.5	17.1	25.9	10.8	20.0	15.0	7.9	15.4	20.2
16	23.2	13			25	17.7	26.3	10.2	21.3	15.9	8	16.5	20.8
20.5	22.1	14.2			18	16.5	25.5	11.4	18.7	14.1	a7.1-8.3	14.2	19.6
19.9	21.9	10.6	15.0		25.0	19.0	19.5	10.7	15.6	11.7	9.8	13.4	19.7
20	22.5	9.7			25	19	19.2	9.5	15	11.9	10	12.5	18.3
					25		14.5	10.7	15	10.7	9	14.2	22.8
19.7	20.6	10	15		25	17	21	10.3	15.5	11.6	10	12.2	19.1
	22.5	12			25	21	23.2	12.4	17	12.7	10	14.7	21.4
19.9	21.8	11.1	17.2		22.0	19.6	22.1	10.0	18.5	12.7	9.6	15.2	21.5
20	25	10	20		21	22.5	14.2	11.1	17	12		14.3	21.5
19.3	22	11.2	16.5		25	20	17.5	10.5		10.4	10	14.1	20.8
20	20.7	11.2	15		20	18.4	19	9.6	17.3	11.5	10	14.1	20.3
22	23.2	13			19		22.7	9.2	19.1	13.6	9	18.3	21.6
18	18	10			18		35.7	9.8	20.4	16	9	15	20.8
16.3	18.6	14.0	16.1		21.2	20.1	28.6	11.8	21.7	17.1	10.8	19.9	24.6
22.5	25				20	23.3	31	12.1	21.7	15.6		15.8	23.8
18	21.3				24.4	22.3	22.6	12.2	20.5	15	a 12.5	20	23.7
19.3	23				21.5	21.3	23.3	12.4	19.6	16	10-12.5		25.1
15.8					19.8	18.5	26.1	10.6	20.3		a 8.3	20.3	23.6
12.5	13.7	14	10		21.1	16.9	20.9	10.5	21.6	17.3	a 8.3	20	23.2
9.7	15.7		12.5		21.8	18.2	27	10.6	23.1	20.8	a 12.5	22.3	25.3
							35	12.2	21.7	18	a 10	19.3	25
	11.7		20		20	20	34.2	14	25	16.7	a 12.5	22	26.8



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>
1—Sydney.....	18.9	6.7	15.5	3.5	4.5	7.8	12.4	9.9	9.9	9.9
2—New Glasgow.....	19.6	6.7	14.3	3.5	5.2	9.7	12.2	9.8	9.8	9.8
3—Amherst.....	18	6.7	13.5	3.6	4.7	9	10	11.3	10.5	10.8
4—Halifax.....	19.6	6.7	14.7	3.4	5	10	15	10.8	10.6	10.9
5—Windsor.....	22.2	.....	15	3.9	5.3	8	15	11.5	11.5	11.5
6—Truro.....	21.7	6.7	15.5	3.8	5	8.6	12.8	11.1	10.4	10.6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	20	6.7	16	3.3	5	8.5	15	13.5	11.7	12.5
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
8—Moncton.....	19.4	6.7	15.3	3.5	4.5	9.7	12.3	10.2	10	10.2
9—Saint John.....	17.7	7.3	14.3	3.3	4.8	7.8	13	10.5	9.7	9.6
10—Fredericton.....	19.1	7.3	14.8	3.5	5	7.8	14.8	10.3	10.2	10.3
11—Bathurst.....	18	6.7	.....	3.5	4	7	12	12	10	10
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>
12—Quebec.....	19.3	6.7	13.6	3.5	5.5	8.5	11.9	10	10.3	9.8
13—Three Rivers.....	19.7	4.4-7	13.4	3.4	4.3	7.2	12.1	9.9	11.4	11.5
14—Sherbrooke.....	16.5	5	12.6	2.7	5.1	7.4	12.1	10.1	9.7	10
15—Sorel.....	15.2	.....	12.7	2.9	4	7.7	9.7	10.6	10	11
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.2	4	12.1	2.4	5.5	8.1	12.5	9.5	9.6	13.8
17—St. John's.....	15	4.3	13.5	2.7	4.5	7.3	11.7	10	11.1	13.7
18—Theftord Mines.....	17.7	4.3	12	3.3	5	7	10.5	10.2	10.8	9.8
19—Montreal.....	20	4.7-6	14	3.4	4.9	9.2	11	9.9	10.6	10.6
20—Hull.....	14.7	4.7-6	12	3.2	4.8	8.1	11.3	9.2	9.2	9.1
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>
21—Ottawa.....	20.4	5.3-7.3	15.4	3.7	4.9	8.9	10	9.9	10.1	10.8
22—Brockville.....	18.7	.....	13.7	3.1	4.7	10.4	11.7	10	10	10
23—Kingston.....	19	5.3	14	3.1	4.6	9.9	12.4	9.9	9.6	9.6
24—Belleville.....	19.7	4.7	14.8	2.5	4.3	9	11.3	10.1	10.2	10.2
25—Peterborough.....	17.1	4.7	14	2.9	4.6	9.3	11.5	9.7	9.7	10.5
26—Oshawa.....	22.2	4.7-6.7	12.5	2.3	4.7	9.5	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.9
27—Orillia.....	19.1	4.6	14.7	2.6	4.3	9.6	12.5	10.4	10.3	10.3
28—Toronto.....	23.4	6.7-7.3	15.3	2.9	4.7	9.5	11	10	10.1	10.2
29—Niagara Falls.....	19.3	4.7-6.7	15.5	2.8	4.7	9.6	11.2	10	10	10
30—St. Catharines.....	18.5	4.7-6.7	14.7	2.6	4.4	9.4	11.6	10.1	11.2	11.1
31—Hamilton.....	23.1	5.3-6.7	15.3	2.4	4.7	10.1	10.9	10.6	10.7	10
32—Brantford.....	21.8	4.7-6.7	15.7	2.3	4.4	9.5	11.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
33—Galt.....	23.4	5.3-6	16.3	2.4	4.7	9.7	12	10	10.7	10.8
34—Guelph.....	20.2	4.7-5.3	14.7	2.3	4.9	9.8	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.3
35—Kitchener.....	19	4.7-6	15.1	2.2	4.8	9.8	11.9	10.2	10.2	9.8
36—Woodstock.....	18.8	4.5-3	15	2.1	4.9	9.7	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.4
37—Stratford.....	17.5	4.7-6	14.2	2.3	4.7	9.7	10.5	10.5	10.1	9.9
38—London.....	19.8	4.7-5.3	15.7	2.3	4.8	9.2	11.2	10.7	10.3	10.4
39—St. Thomas.....	19.3	4.7-5.3	16.9	2.2	4.4	9.8	12.4	11	11	11.2
40—Chatham.....	19.6	4.7-5.3	15.4	2.3	4.5	9.6	12.3	10.5	12	10.6
41—Windsor.....	17.1	6.7-7.3	15	2.6	4.2	10.2	12	11.6	13.2	11.7
42—Sarnia.....	22.5	6.7	15	2	4.7	9.7	11.7	11.5	11	11.2
43—Owen Sound.....	18.3	5.3-6	15.3	2.4	4	8.7	11.3	10.1	10.1	10.1
44—North Bay.....	17.1	5.3	15	3.4	5.3	10.5	12.5	10.4	9.9	10.3
45—Sudbury.....	19.3	6-6.7	13.2	3.4	4.6	8.3	14.7	10.1	10.6	10.6
46—Cobalt.....	15.7	6	11.2	3.5	.....	9	12.2	11.5	9.8	11.2
47—Timmins.....	19.2	6	14.3	3.9	4.2	9.3	12.5	12.3	10.8	12.1
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.1	4.5-3	15	3.4	4.7	9.7	13.4	11.1	10.7	10.7
49—Port Arthur.....	19.6	5.3	14.5	2.9	4.6	8.4	11.2	10.3	9.7	8.6
50—Fort William.....	18.6	5.3	13.4	2.9	5.2	9	11.2	10.1	10.1	10.2
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	20.8	5.6-6	14	3	4	8.9	10.4	11.9	11.3	12.7
52—Brandon.....	20.4	5.3-6.2	13	3	5	10.9	12.3	13	12.7	13.1
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>
53—Regina.....	21.4	4.6-7	20	2.9	5	9.7	11.8	13.5	12.7	12.5
54—Prince Albert.....	24.6	5.6	.....	2.5	4.5	8.5	10.1	14.1	13.7	14.1
55—Saskatoon.....	22.8	6.7	17.2	2.9	4.5	8.9	11.3	13	12.3	12.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.6	6.7	19	2.5	4.5	9.7	10.9	14.7	13.7	14.4
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	24.2	5.7-6.3	16.5	2.9	4.7	6.3	9.3	12.6	12.4	14.5
58—Drumheller.....	23.7	5.4	.....	2.8	4.3	7.7	9.6	13.7	14.4	14.1
59—Edmonton.....	20.3	5.4	15.2	2.7	5.1	7.8	9.2	12.5	12.5	12.7
60—Calgary.....	21.9	5.6-7	15.8	2.8	4.9	8	9.5	12.7	12.6	14.1
61—Lethbridge.....	24.2	6.7	19	2.8	4.3	8.7	10.6	13.2	13.5	13.5
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>
62—Fernie.....	23.9	7.1	15	3.1	4.8	7.7	8.1	13	13.5	13.7
63—Nelson.....	25	6.3	19.3	3.2	5.9	6.8	7.9	12.5	13	13
64—Trail.....	20.5	6.3	14.5	3.2	5.7	5.5	6.7	10.3	12.3	12
65—New Westminster.....	22.4	6.2-7	19.6	3.2	5	5.9	5.9	12.1	12.2	11.7
66—Vancouver.....	21.5	6.2-7	20.5	3.1	5.7	7.3	7.7	11.8	11.3	13.6
67—Victoria.....	22.3	7.5	18.9	3.1	5.5	5.8	6.2	11.3	10.9	11.4
68—Nanaimo.....	28.3	7.5-8	20	3.1	.....	6.7	7.3	13.6	12.4	12.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	24	6.3-8.3	15	3.4	5	5.3	6	13.5	11.8	11.8

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c, 6c, and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

c New potatoes.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1932

Beens, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per dkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
4-3	8-1	\$ 658	14-9	35-7	15-8	10-9	18-1	17-3	57-0	21-2	51-8	40-3
4-2	8-0	702	15-5	37-5	13-3	11-3	16-9	16-6	53-8	20-9	51-5	38-9
3-7	7-8	662	15-4	.....	13-6	11-3	17-7	16-9	44	19-8	.....	35
3-5	7-9	618	13-8	.....	13-7	10	16-7	16-3	65	24	.....	36-3
4-7	8-6	658	14-6	.....	.....	13	17-2	16-7	50	19-3	50	45
4-4	7-1	722	16-1	.....	.....	11	17-7	18-7	.....	21	.....	39
4-7	9	712	15	25	.....	11	15-3	15-3	50	21-7	.....	4
4-2	7-8	839	18	50	12-5	11-3	17	15-7	60	19-4	53	39-3
4-5	8	40	.....	.....	.....	12-5	16-5	15	.....	15	.....	40
3-5	7-6	467	11-9	43-0	14-6	11-6	15-8	15-1	48-9	19-2	49-0	38-3
3-5	7-9	557	12-4	.....	15-5	12-7	16-8	15-8	45	20-2	47	.....
3-7	6-5	47	11-9	.....	12-8	12-5	15	14-3	56-7	18	45	37
4-1	7-9	365	10-6	43	15-7	11-2	16-5	15-2	45	18-4	55	40
2-5	8	475	12-5	.....	15	10	15	.....	.....	20	.....	38
4-1	7-9	624	13-1	47-2	14-4	11-3	17-8	16-5	54-0	21-7	50-5	39-7
3-4	7-7	549	12-5	.....	14-3	13-1	19-5	17-2	75	23-2	57	38-4
3-8	7-9	542	12	.....	14-2	11-7	17-6	16-7	57-5	22-4	52-5	39-2
2-3	7-5	596	11-8	41-5	13-9	10-3	18-4	16-8	50	23-7	45-7	39-2
5-2	8-5	60	14	50	13-2	11-7	16-7	13-3	.....	23-7	.....	15
5-7	7-3	564	11-3	.....	13	11-5	15-8	14	46-7	20-3	42-5	39
4-8	8-8	656	12	.....	14	11-1	18	.....	41	17-5	.....	41
3-7	7-8	723	14-2	.....	13-5	10	18-7	16-9	57-5	23	.....	39-3
4-3	7-2	68	14-7	50	15-1	11-4	18-3	16-5	51-1	22-4	46	37-5
3-7	8-1	704	15	.....	18	11-2	17-2	20-2	40	19	59	37-4
3-8	8-5	566	13-3	32-2	14-3	11-0	17-8	17-7	58-6	20-6	53-1	37-0
3-6	7-8	715	15-7	.....	13-7	11	17-4	17-8	72-5	20-4	53-3	36-3
4	10	75	15	.....	10	18	16	.....	.....	20	69	39-3
4-7	7-7	745	14-8	23	13	11-6	17-3	18-1	.....	19-6	53-3	37-7
4	9	643	16-7	.....	.....	11-6	16-8	16-5	69	19-2	49	35-4
4	9-2	493	10-7	.....	.....	9-8	17-7	16-9	58-3	20-5	47-3	35-3
3-7	8-7	419	9-9	.....	.....	10-8	18-3	18-8	57	20-7	67	38-3
4-1	8-3	433	10-5	.....	.....	11-7	18-6	18-8	.....	23-2	57	35-4
5-1	7-4	48	10-4	27-5	.....	10-7	17-1	17-5	69-7	21-5	56-5	35-7
4-1	7-6	533	11-8	25	.....	10	19-2	17-8	70	23-3	50	36-7
4-3	7-9	486	12-4	.....	13	19-6	18	65	17	50	50	37-3
4-4	7-4	449	12	25	12-5	10-9	16-9	16-5	55	20-1	51	37-2
3-3	8-1	421	9-5	.....	11-2	17-3	16-4	.....	.....	19	55	35-3
3-7	8-4	382	10-4	25	.....	10-7	17-4	16-8	.....	19-2	53-3	35-7
4-5	7-6	424	10-7	28	.....	10-4	17-6	17-6	40	19-2	57	36-8
3-9	8-2	398	9-8	.....	11-5	12	16-3	17-2	40	19-2	.....	35-2
3-1	7-8	413	10	.....	.....	10-9	16-4	15-6	.....	20-6	.....	35
3-6	8	40	10-4	35	.....	12-2	17-2	17-3	61	21-9	53	36-1
4	9	523	11-2	.....	.....	10-7	16-6	16-4	60	19-3	59	35-1
3-4	9	554	11-3	.....	.....	11-4	17-2	17-6	.....	21-6	.....	36-7
2-6	9-8	587	13	23	.....	10-7	16-9	17-5	60	21-4	47	35-2
2-9	6-9	72	14-1	.....	.....	10	18-2	17-3	47	22-7	.....	36-4
4-3	9	55	14	.....	.....	10	18	18-7	.....	18-7	.....	34-7
3-6	7-8	39	10-4	.....	12-5	9-6	17-1	16-2	50	20-6	50	34-8
3-7	8-7	651	17-8	35	20	11-7	18-4	18-3	58-3	21-2	52	39-5
3-6	8-5	632	13-8	.....	15-8	12-5	19-7	20-8	63-5	.....	.....	40
3-7	9	63	20	.....	14	11-7	18-7	18-2	65-5	18-5	41-5	40-7
4-1	9-3	1-02	22-5	55	15-5	12-2	20-5	18	60	22-7	50	42-5
2-8	9-2	66	14-5	55	13-7	10-9	17-8	20-7	64-5	21-6	59-5	40-2
3-7	9-7	733	20-6	42-5	15-7	10-7	17-9	19	51-9	22-5	45	39
4	9	739	15-9	20	13-5	10-3	18	19-7	51-4	21-2	49	37-7
5-1	8-8	535	10-9	.....	16-5	10-8	20-4	18-7	55-4	23-5	52-7	42-0
5-1	8-4	494	11-4	.....	18	9-7	19-1	18-1	53-8	22-7	48-7	40-6
5	9-2	576	10-4	.....	15	11-8	21-7	19-3	57	24-3	56-7	43-3
5-5	8-5	732	16-6	.....	18-8	10-7	20-7	19-0	60-2	25-3	53-1	46-0
6-2	8-4	77	18-7	.....	20	9-7	21-7	16	60	18-5	54-7	45
7-1	8	687	11-7	.....	20	10-3	21-8	20	65	24-6	54-6	47
4-2	8-5	61	14-1	.....	16-3	12-4	18-5	19	55-9	24-4	49-4	46
4-6	9-2	86	21-7	.....	.....	12-4	20-6	21	60	21-6	53-8	45-8
4-5	8-2	673	16-4	.....	16-2	10-2	19-9	18-2	57-6	22-7	51-7	48-0
4-7	9-2	783	17-5	.....	18-8	10-4	19-5	19-2	60-1	23-2	54-9	46-5
4-4	8-4	875	22-5	.....	16-3	10-6	20-7	18-2	58-7	22-5	53-7	51-2
5-1	7-4	397	10-2	.....	15-5	10-3	18-8	17-8	56-9	22-6	49-3	46-8
4-5	7-4	799	22	.....	14	9-2	19-2	17-3	53-6	21-1	49-7	46-7
4	8-5	512	10	.....	16-5	10-6	21-1	18-4	58-7	24-2	51	48-7
5-9	7-2	1-125	23-9	.....	19-6	10-0	19-0	16-3	58-9	23-1	49-4	46-4
6	7-8	1-15	25	.....	16-7	12-2	20	16-2	61-7	25	57	50
5-8	9-7	1-16	25	.....	20	10-6	19	17-1	63	23	48-7	51
6	8	1-01	25	.....	20	10	20	19	60	23-5	47-5	46
4-6	6-2	1-70	27-4	.....	17	8-5	18-4	14-4	57	23-7	47	43-2
6-1	6	1-21	23	.....	19-5	9-3	18-3	14-8	56	22	45-1	41-7
4-8	7-2	983	18-7	.....	20	9-2	18-5	14-8	54-5	21-1	46-4	45-2
8-7	5	627	20	.....	20	11-8	19-3	17-5	.....	23-3	50	47-5
5-3	8	1-16	26-7	.....	23-3	8-7	18-3	16-5	60	23-3	53-3	46-7



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, bar standard, per lb.	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	5-9	5-7	42-0	45-0	25-0	15-0	3-0	47-1	51-8	11-8	5-4	\$ 15-238
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	6-0	5-7	45-1	38-9	24-5	12-0	3-0	49-0	39-3	12-3	5-4	14-500
1—Sydney.....	5-7	5-5	46-4	37-7	22-3	14-5	3-4	60	54	12-8	5-3	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	5-2	5-7	43-3	33	26-3	12	2-8	40	34-7	12-7	5-5	.....
3—Amherst.....	6-2	5-7	50	43-7	20	10-7	3-1	65	37-5	12-3	5-2	.....
4—Halifax.....	5-9	5-8	46	38-7	25	13	2-9	.....	.....	13	6	14-50
5—Windsor.....	6-2	5-8	44-2	37-5	24-1	11-8	3-4	40	35	11	5	.....
6—Truro.....	6	5-5	50	42-8	24	10-5	3	40	35-4	12	5-3	.....
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6	5-5	45-4	39-2	24-1	11-5	3-0	47-4	36-9	12-3	4-9	15-40
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	5-7	5-5	45-4	38-2	24-1	11-5	3-0	47-4	36-9	12-3	4-9	13-000
8—Moncton.....	6	5-7	45	44-2	25	12-3	3	51-7	39-6	13-5	5-4	15-50-16-00
9—Saint John.....	6	5-7	41-8	36-6	21-4	11-8	3	44-7	38	11-6	5	14-25
10—Fredericton.....	5-7	5-5	46-6	40-9	24-9	12	3	45-8	37-1	12	5	.....
11—Bathurst.....	5	5	48	35	25	10	2-9	.....	33	12	4	.....
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	5-3	5-1	42-9	47-3	24-3	13-9	2-9	46-5	54-2	10-8	4-9	14-568
12—Quebec.....	5-2	5-1	46-7	50	25-4	16-4	3	44-5	60	10-5	5	14-50
13—Three Rivers.....	5-8	5-4	49-4	47-6	23-6	14-5	3-3	49-5	50	10-9	5	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5-1	4-9	39-9	42-3	23-6	13-7	2-8	48-7	54-3	10-9	4-8	15-85-16-10
15—Sorel.....	6	5-2	35	45	23-3	11-7	2-2	40	60	10	4-7	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5-1	5-1	44-6	49-7	25	12-7	3-2	58-1	52	10-7	4-9	13-75-14-00
17—St. John's.....	5	5	38-3	48	25	12-5	2-7	50	55	11-7	5	13-00
18—Thetford Mines.....	5-5	5-1	45	48	25	14	3	40	45	10-7	4-6	.....
19—Montreal.....	5-1	5-2	46-5	52-4	24-4	15-5	2-8	50-5	55-2	10-3	4-9	15-00-15-25
20—Hull.....	5-3	5-1	40-6	42-3	23-2	14	3-1	46-8	56-7	11-2	5	15-25-15-75
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	6-0	5-8	43-7	48-3	24-6	13-5	2-7	45-3	53-8	10-9	5-2	15-079
21—Ottawa.....	5-6	5-5	43-9	45-9	25-6	14	2-2	56	56-7	10-7	5-4	14-75-15-25
22—Brockville.....	6-2	5-5	44	46-3	25	13-7	2-6	46-7	50	10-7	5	15-00
23—Kingston.....	5-3	5-2	41-4	42-2	24	12-7	2-6	44-3	47-8	11-1	5-2	15-00
24—Belleville.....	5-7	5-7	52-6	49-6	25-2	13-3	2-7	48-3	63-3	10	5-2	15-00
25—Peterborough.....	5-7	5-4	44-6	45-4	24-4	13-6	2-9	44-3	50	10-4	5	14-25-14-50
26—Oshawa.....	6	5-9	46-3	59-2	24-8	11-7	2-9	52-5	55	11-3	5-4	14-50
27—Orillia.....	6	5-9	50	48-4	24	13-6	2-9	50	48-3	11-5	5	15-00
28—Toronto.....	5-7	5-7	47	52-7	24-7	12-4	2-5	46-1	56-4	10-1	5-3	14-25-14-50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5-8	5-9	47	54-7	24	13-5	2-9	47-5	55	10-8	5-5	12-00-12-50g
30—St. Catharines.....	6	5-8	45	44-5	24-2	12-2	2-5	45	50	11-1	5-1	13-50
31—Hamilton.....	5-7	5-6	44-4	57-6	24-4	10-8	2-9	44-4	52-5	9-8	5-4	14-00
32—Brantford.....	5-8	5-7	43-5	47-5	24-7	12-4	2-8	44-9	58-3	10-1	5-5	14-50
33—Galt.....	5-8	5-8	39-4	45-4	24-8	13-6	2-8	55-7	61	10-3	5-6	14-25-14-50
34—Guelph.....	5-5	5-5	45-2	44-9	24-1	11-6	3	45	52-5	10	5	13-25-13-50
35—Kitchener.....	6	6	35-8	50-3	23-4	11-2	2-7	39-5	42-8	10-4	5-1	14-00
36—Woodstock.....	5-8	5-6	46-2	47-6	24-8	12-8	2-5	41-2	46	10-6	5-2	14-25-14-50
37—Stratford.....	5-9	5-5	42-6	45-3	24-8	13-1	2-6	43-9	60	10-9	5-5	14-00
38—London.....	6	5-7	45-7	51-6	23-6	13-2	2-7	45	58-3	10	5-6	15-00-15-25
39—St. Thomas.....	6	6	48-4	48-8	24-9	13-2	2-4	47-5	58-6	11-1	5-5	15-00
40—Chatham.....	5-6	5-6	45-1	46-6	24-3	12-8	2-7	44-6	60	10	5-2	15-50-16-00
41—Windsor.....	5-8	5-5	44-8	48	25-2	14-2	2-7	46	50	10	5-7	16-00g
42—Sarnia.....	6-3	6-3	40	50	24-3	12-7	2-6	41-7	50	10-5	5-7	14-75
43—Owen Sound.....	6	5-8	49	48	23-3	11	2-5	43-3	55	10-7	5-2	14-75-15-00
44—North Bay.....	6-1	5-8	53-8	51-1	26-1	15-5	2-5	42-5	60	13	5	17-25-17-50
45—Sudbury.....	6-4	6-2	37	48-2	25	17-5	3-1	42	.....	.....	.....	18-50
46—Cobalt.....	6-9	6-4	37	42-2	25	15	2-7	38-3	45	10-7	5	17-50-18-00
47—Timmins.....	7	6-8	35	45	23-3	17	3-6	35	.....	15	5	15-50
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6-2	5-8	39-7	46-5	23-6	15	2-8	40	60	12-5	4-8	17-00-17-50
49—Port Arthur.....	6	6-1	36-2	50	25-6	16-2	2-7	44-2	50	10-8	5-2	16-75-17-00
50—Fort William.....	6-5	6-5	38-9	50	26-9	14-3	3-1	43-7	55	10	5	20-500
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	6-2	6-1	40-5	43-9	26-5	14-7	3-3	48-5	57-5	13-3	5-9	19-50
51—Winnipeg.....	6-1	6-1	37-6	44-7	26	14-4	3-1	52	60	12-5	6-8	21-50
52—Brandon.....	6-3	6-1	43-3	43	27	15	3-4	45	55	14	5	.....
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	6-2	5-8	35-8	43-3	26-9	19-8	3-4	49-1	.....	15-0	7-1	.....
53—Regina.....	5-8	6	39-7	39-7	25	a 18-3	3-5	48-3	.....	15	7-1	.....
54—Prince Albert.....	6-4	6-1	32-8	46	29-6	a 20	3-4	49	.....	15	6-8	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	6-4	6-1	35-4	44-3	26-5	a 20	2-9	44-1	50	15	5-9	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	6-1	5	35-4	43-2	26-6	a 21	3-6	55	.....	15	8-5	.....
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	6-3	6-1	34-6	42-2	25-8	17-0	3-3	43-4	56-8	13-6	5-6	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	6-4	6-1	33-8	41-7	27	a 19	3-1	40	60	12-2	5-7	g
58—Drumheller.....	6-6	6-5	30	40	23-7	a 20	3-6	47	60	15	5-7	.....
59—Edmonton.....	6-2	5-9	37-4	47-6	25	a 16-2	3-4	43-9	50-5	14-1	6	.....
60—Calgary.....	5-9	5-8	36-1	37-9	25-5	a 16-6	3-3	43-7	60	12-4	5-8	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6-2	6-2	36-2	44	28	a 15	3-2	42-5	53-3	14-5	5	.....
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	5-7	5-3	38-2	41-5	26-8	22-6	3-5	55-9	55-3	12-3	6-0	.....
62—Fernie.....	6-2	5-3	41-9	46	27	a 20	3-7	60	60	14-4	5-6	.....
63—Nelson.....	6-2	5-7	38	48	29	a 28-7	4-1	56	62-5	14-2	7-5	.....
64—Trail.....	5-9	5-5	31-5	40	23-5	a 23-5	3-2	62-5	50	11	7	.....
65—New Westminster.....	5-1	4-9	36-7	35-1	25-7	a 20	3	57-5	53-3	12-5	5	.....
66—Vancouver.....	5	5	40-7	40-6	25-6	a 22-4	2-9	58-3	.....	11	6	.....
67—Victoria.....	5-7	5-1	37-7	38-8	27-2	a 21-6	2-8	46-8	55-8	10-6	5-2	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	5-7	5-7	41-7	40	27-7	a 21-6	4-2	50	.....	.....	5-7	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	5-8	5-5	38-3	43-3	28-3	a 23-3	3-8	50	.....	12-5	6-3	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$30. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and up. should have been \$17.939 instead of \$19.455.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1932

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord			Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9.602	\$ 12.313	\$ 11.454	\$ 13.400	\$ 8.234	\$ 9.964	\$ 8.225	c. 27.6	c. 10.1	\$ 25.341	\$ 17.867
9.050	11.680	8.333	10.333	5.750	7.500	5.750	30.4	10.0	24.333	16.333
7.00-7.25	9.20-9.60	6.00	7.00				29.8	10.3	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00
7.25-7.35	11.00	6.00	10.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	30.7	9.7	20.00	10.00-12.00
7.50-10.00	13.00						29.5	10	15.00-18.00	10.00
9.00-11.00	11.50	13.00	14.00	6.50	7.00	6.50	32.3	10	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00
10.75-12.50	13.50						30	10	25.00	20.00
9.00-10.00							30	10	20.00-28.00	15.00-17.00
10.50		9.00	10.50	7.00	8.25	8.25	28	10	21.00-26.00	10.00-18.00
11.031	13.167	8.500	10.000	6.500	7.875	7.500	28.0	9.4	25.123	19.250
10.50-12.50g	13.00g	8.00g	9.00g	6.00g	7.00g	7.00g	30g	9.7	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
11.00-12.25	13.00-14.00	8.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	7.00-8.00c	28.7	9.9	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
10.00-12.00	13.00						28.2	9.9	25.00	18.00
10.00							25	8	13.00	15.00
8.625	12.143	13.200	12.267	10.533	12.200	9.567	25.5	9.7	22.167	13.875
9.00	11.00	c 14.667	c 14.667	13.333	c 13.333	c 9.00	21.5	10	27.00-35.00	
8.00	11.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	7.00	29.4	10	18.00-25.00	10.00-18.00
9.00	13.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	26.4	9.8	20.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
							25	10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
7.25-7.50	12.50	c12.00-	c13.333-	c9.333-	c 13.333	c7.00-10.667	22.7	10	18.00-24.00	11.00-15.00
8.00-8.50	12.00	14.667	16.00	10.667	c 13.333		23.3	9.4	20.00-28.00	12.00-18.00
		15.00	16.00	12.00	c 13.00	c 15.00	26	9.6	10.00-12.00	5.00-7.00
9.50	12.00						30.1	9.5	18.00-33.00	15.00-18.00
9.25	13.50						25	8.7	22.00-30.00	14.00-22.00
10.163	11.616	12.016	14.467	9.000	11.000	10.007	25.9	9.7	26.036	18.672
9.25	12.50-13.50	11.00	13.00	8.00	9.00	7.00	25	9.6	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
8.00-9.00	12.50						25.3	9.1	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00
7.50-8.00	12.50-13.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00-15.00c	25.7	9.7	18.00-23.00	15.00-18.00
11.00	11.50	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	25.6	9.5	22.00-28.00	15.00-22.00
9.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	25	9	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
10.00	11.00	10.00-11.00	11.50-12.00	7.50-8.00	8.50-9.50	8.00	28.3	9.7	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00
9.75	12.00	10.00-11.00	11.50-12.00	7.50-8.00	8.50-9.50		25	10	20.00-25.00	12.00-18.00
10.50	11.00	14.00	18.00	11.00	13.00	11.00	28.8	9.5	23.00-33.00	17.00-23.00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g25	9.5	22.00-27.00	17.00-22.00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22.7g	9.7	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
9.00	11.00	16.50	17.00	12.50	13.00	13.00	26.2	9	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
11.50	11.50	17.00	17.00	12.00	13.00	c 8.348	24.5	10	22.00-30.00	13.00-22.00
9.00	11.50	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	c 12.00	22.7	9.1	25.00	16.00-20.00
8.00-10.00	10.50	13.50-14.00	14.50-15.50	10.00	11.00-11.50		24.5	9.9	20.00-35.00	15.00-20.00
10.00-10.50	11.00	15.00-16.00	17.00-18.00	12.00	14.00		24.1	9.7	25.00-33.00	18.00-25.00
11.00	11.50						21.7	9.1	25.00-30.00	18.00-24.00
9.00-11.00	11.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00		22.4	9.7	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
9.00-11.00	10.50-11.50		18.00c		12.00c	10.50c	24.3	9.7	25.00-35.00	17.00-25.00
11.50	9.75-12.50		16.00-20.00c			12.00c	23.1	9.8	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
10.00	10.50						22.4	9.5	22.00-28.00	20.00-22.00
g 8.50	g 11.50	g	c & g 18.00	g	c & g 14.00	c & g 10.00	25g	10	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
7.50-8.50	12.00						24	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
11.50-12.00	13.00-13.50	9.00-10.00	11.00-13.00	5.50	8.00		23	9.5	20.00-25.00	14.00-20.00
9.00-14.00	13.00		c 15.00		c 12.00	c 12.75	32.7	9.7	25.00-35.00	18.00-20.00
			c 15.00		c 12.00		31.2	10	n	22.00
15.00	14.50-15.00				c 12.00		35	10		14.00
8.00-11.00	9.50				c 12.00		35	10		14.00
9.50-13.00	10.00-13.00	8.00	12.00	6.00	7.25	c 6.00	25	10.3	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
9.00-12.50	12.50	7.00	8.50	6.50	7.50		27.5	10	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00
11.125	15.000	7.50	8.50	6.375	7.500		27.2	9.5	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00
12.00	14.50-15.50						25.0	10.0	29.250	19.750
10.00-10.50	14.00-16.00			4.50-7.00	5.50-8.50	c 6.500	25	10	27.00-40.00	17.00-27.00
8.844	17.713			6.00-8.00	7.00-9.00	c 7.00	25	10	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
h 9.75-12.25	14.00-16.20			5.875	9.813	11.167	29.6	11.0	28.625	19.438
h 8.00-10.00	19.00				7.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	28.5	10	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
h 7.50-9.00	18.50			3.25-5.25	4.75-6.75		30	13.7	25.00-30.00	15.00-22.50
h 5.25-9.00	18.25			7.50	18.00-12.00	8.50	29.7	10	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
6.031				c 14.00	c 13.00	c 13.00	30	10.4	22.00-32.00	13.00-20.00
g 6.00				6.000	7.000	4.458	30.8	10.3	26.875	19.125
h 5.00-6.00		g	g	g	g	g	33.3g	9.5	23.00-27.00	18.00-20.00
h 7.50-8.00	f & g 10.00	g	g	g 6.00	g 6.00	g 6.00	31.2	10.6	r	r
h 4.00-5.75		g	g	g 6.00	g 6.00	g 6.00	29.3	10.8	25.00-32.00	18.00-25.00
10.064	11.440			7.750	8.149	4.964	30g	9.8	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
9.00-11.00	11.70			7.00-8.00	10.25-11.50		30	10.7	28.00	16.00
8.50-10.50	13.50			7.00	9.00	c 6.50	32.4	12.2	24.188	18.40
9.50-10.50	11.50				5.75	4.25	30	12.7	16.00-20.00	10.00-16.00
9.50-10.50	11.50				7.00	4.50	29.3	10	23.50	20.00
9.75-10.75	9.00			6.50	c 8.42	c 4.77	31.1	12.1	20.00-25.00	15.00-17.00
s 7.70-8.20					5.00	c 5.00	33.3	10.1	20.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
12.00-13.50				18.00-12.00	19.00-13.00	c 4.80	31.7	13.3	30.00-35.00	18.00-22.50

f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. n. Houses with conveniences not r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$20-\$30. s. Delivered from mines. t. The average for June in the July Labour Gazette



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1925	July 1926	July 1927	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	July 1931	June 1932	July 1932
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.6	100.1	98.5	96.0	97.2	85.3	71.3	66.6	66.6
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	100.8	104.1	92.6	96.9	78.5	56.7	54.3	55.2
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.3	99.1	98.4	108.3	108.5	93.5	71.2	57.6	57.9
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	112.5	100.1	92.2	94.2	91.5	80.8	73.7	69.3	69.0
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.6	98.8	98.2	93.9	87.6	78.9	72.1	71.2
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	104.5	99.5	96.5	92.7	93.8	90.8	87.1	86.6	86.4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.9	100.0	89.9	91.7	98.5	75.8	62.5	56.6	56.1
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	100.3	99.1	93.9	91.3	93.4	90.4	85.0	86.0	85.7
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.6	100.4	98.5	95.2	95.8	92.8	86.8	82.6	82.7
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.2	99.3	94.9	95.2	94.7	87.7	76.3	71.0	71.5
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.7	98.9	99.0	99.6	99.7	90.5	69.0	59.7	60.9
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	96.5	99.5	92.2	92.2	91.3	85.9	81.1	78.6	78.5
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	104.9	101.3	100.9	96.9	100.6	81.5	67.3	63.2	62.8
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	99.2	96.8	97.2	92.4	94.9	91.2	89.1	88.1	88.1
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	105.5	101.8	101.3	97.4	101.3	80.4	64.9	60.4	60.0
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.9	100.0	96.7	97.9	98.9	89.5	82.4	76.9	75.9
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	106.2	102.2	102.3	97.3	101.8	78.4	61.0	56.7	56.5
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.3	100.2	102.1	91.9	94.8	76.4	57.4	54.3	55.2
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.6	98.3	96.9	104.2	104.4	89.6	71.6	58.5	58.5
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.4	100.8	106.6	99.3	107.6	79.8	54.6	47.6	48.0
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	100.5	99.1	97.4	103.3	93.3	71.9	64.6	63.8
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.5	98.8	98.1	93.8	87.3	79.5	72.1	71.3
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.6	99.8	93.3	90.7	93.3	87.4	80.2	81.1	80.8
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	100.8	99.8	102.0	96.2	101.6	80.0	60.4	53.9	54.3
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.8	99.7	96.3	94.8	93.1	85.8	74.2	69.9	70.0

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued on page 932)

when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those

employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912, in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food,

# CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1932\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	156	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.

fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to permit the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1921, quarterly from 1922 to 1930, and monthly since January, 1931. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

## Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.



The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1931. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1930 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

The slight upward movement in beef prices which commenced in June was continued, sirloin steak being up from an average price of 25.5 cents per pound in June to 25.8 cents in July and rib roast from 19 cents per pound in June to 19.2 cents in July. Veal and mutton were also slightly higher, the former averaging 13.4 cents per pound and the latter 22.2 cents. Salt pork was down from an average price of 15.3 cents per pound in June to 15 cents in July.

Eggs were higher in most localities, fresh being up from an average price of 19.2 cents per dozen in June to 21.4 cents in July and cooking from 15.1 cents per dozen in June to 16.8 cents. Milk was again slightly lower at an average price of 9.6 cents per quart. Decreases were reported from Charlottetown, Fredericton, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Trail and Nanaimo. Butter prices were somewhat lower in practically all localities, dairy being down from an average price of 19.5 cents per pound

in June to 17.8 cents in July and creamery from 22.6 cents per pound to 21.6 cents. Prices in July, 1931, were 23.3 cents per pound for dairy and 26.8 cents for creamery. Cheese was also lower averaging 20.1 cents per pound in July as compared with 20.7 cents in June.

Canned vegetables were again slightly higher, tomatoes averaging 11.1 cents per tin in July as compared with 10.8 cents in June, peas 11 cents as compared with 10.8 cents and corn 11.3 cents as compared with 11 cents. Potatoes showed little change at an average price of 66 cents per ninety pounds. Decreases in rent were reported from Prince Albert and New Westminster.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 54.7 cents per bushel in July as compared with 55.1 cents in June. The low price for the month was 52.6 cents per bushel reached on the 12th and the high 59.5 cents on the 28th. The advance toward the end of the month was said to be due to the improved export demand and to reports of damage to western Canadian crops, as well as to European crops. Coarse grains for the most part were lower, western barley averaging 36.5 cents per bushel as compared with 37.8 cents, American corn 75.8 cents per bushel as compared with 77.9 cents, flax 68.2 cents per bushel as compared with 71.7 cents, and rye 33.1 cents per bushel as compared with 33.8 cents. Western oats were slightly higher at 35.2 cents per bushel as compared with 33.8 cents. Flour at Toronto was 10 cents per barrel lower at \$4.80, while rolled oats were down from \$2.55 per ninety pound bag to \$2.40. Bran and shorts at Montreal advanced, the former being up from \$17.83 per ton to \$17.96 and the latter from \$18.83 per ton to \$19.38. Raw sugar at New York advanced from 86.8 cents per cwt. to \$1.30 (Canadian funds), while granulated at Montreal was up from \$4.28 per cwt. to \$4.37. The higher prices occurred following the announcement of a substantial reduction in European crop estimates as compared with a year ago and to the restrictions on the export of the Cuban crop to the United States. Coffee at Toronto was 1 cent per pound higher at 19 cents. Ceylon rubber at New York was up from an average price of 3.1 cents per pound to 3.3 cents. In livestock prices steers at Toronto were slightly lower at \$6.14 per hundred

pounds, while at Winnipeg the price declined from \$5.27 per hundred pounds to \$5.09. Bacon hogs at Toronto advanced from \$4.58 per hundred pounds to \$5.03, at Montreal from \$4.78 to \$5.19 and at Winnipeg from \$3.87 to \$4.38. Lambs at Toronto declined from \$8.07 per hundred pounds to \$7.39 and at Winnipeg from \$6.48 per hundred pounds to \$5.98. Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 18.1 cents per pound to 19.6 cents. Eggs were slightly higher, fresh at Montreal being up from 24.1 cents per dozen to 24.5 cents, at Toronto from 20.4 cents to 21.5 cents and at Winnipeg from 15.6 cents to 16 cents. Raw cotton at New York advanced from an average price of 6.1 cents per pound to 6.7 cents (Canadian funds). The increase was said to be due to unfavourable weather conditions for the crop

in the United States and to the improved export demand. Raw silk at New York was 4 cents per pound lower at \$1.64. Raw wool was  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound higher at 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. The downward tendency in the price of lumber continued, a grade of white pine being down from \$80-\$90 per thousand board feet to \$75-\$80, while common fir timber was down from \$15 per thousand board feet to \$13. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal advanced from \$6.79 per hundred pounds to \$6.85 and tin from 27 cents per pound to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, while silver was somewhat lower at 30.7 cents per ounce as compared with 31.7 cents in June. The price of gasoline at Montreal was down from 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon to 17 cents and at Toronto from 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents to 18 cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 59.0 for June, a fall of 2.6 per cent for the month. Foods were 2.4 per cent lower, showing a fall of 4.8 per cent in cereals and of 3.3 per cent in meat and fish. Non-foods were 2.6 per cent lower with lower figures for all groups except coal which showed a slight advance.

The *Statist* index number, on base 1867-1877=100, was 77.0 at the end of June, a fall of 4 per cent for the month due to substantial declines in the food groups. Non-foods as a whole were unchanged, the small decline in minerals was offset by advances in textiles and sundries.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 143 at July 1, an advance of one point for the month. The food group was higher due to seasonal advances in the prices of potatoes and eggs, although other articles including meat, fish, butter and cheese were lower. Declines were shown in clothing,

fuel and light and sundries, while rent was unchanged.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis), was 83 for June, a decline of 2.4 per cent for the month. Except for the sugar, coffee and cocoa group, all groups were included in the decline for the month.

### Germany

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 121.4 for June, an advance of 0.2 per cent for the month. A small advance in food was partly offset by declines in clothing and sundries. Rent and heat and light were unchanged for the month.

### Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Milan Chamber of Commerce index number on the base 1913=100 (pre-war currency), was 80.9 for June, a fall of 3.1 per cent for the month. The downward movement of prices extended to all groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living, Milan, on the base 1927=100, was 80.68 for May, a decline of 1.5 per cent for the month.

### New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1357 for May, a decline of 0.6 per cent for the month.



### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 63.9 for June, a decline of 0.8 per cent for the month. There was an advance in the fuel and lighting materials group, but all other groups were lower for the month.

Dun's index number, which is based on wholesale commodity quotations proportioned to the *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included, was \$128.761 at August 1; an advance of 2.74 per cent for the month.

Of the seven groups, five were higher for the month; the two which declined were clothing and metals.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics' index number of the cost of living of the workingman's family, on the base 1913=100, was 137.7 for June, a decrease of 6.9 per cent from the December level. In this six months' period, food decreased 12.4 per cent, clothing 5.7 per cent, rent 6.2 per cent, fuel and light 6.5 per cent, house-furnishing goods 8.2 per cent and miscellaneous items 1.6 per cent.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1932

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1932, was 209, there being 65 in April, 61 in May and 83 in June.

The report for the first quarter of 1932 was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 625. In the second quarter of 1931, 283 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1931, page 948). The supplementary lists of fatal industrial accidents on page... contain 12 fatalities for the first quarter of 1932 and 5 fatalities for 1931. In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents on the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, from certain other official sources, and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the second quarter of 1932 were as follows: agriculture, 28; logging, 15; fishing and trapping, 5; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 27; manufacturing, 22; construction, 50; electric light and power, 5; transportation and public utilities, 31; trade, 7; finance, 1; service, 18.

Of the mining accidents, 20 were in "metalliferous mining," 5 in "coal mining," 1 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and 1 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 5 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in

"animal foods," 2 in "textiles and clothing," 1 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "wood products," 3 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 2 in "iron, steel and products," 3 in "non-ferrous metal products," and 4 in "non-metallic mineral products."

In construction there were 5 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 26 in "shipbuilding," 8 in "highway and bridge," and 11 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 15 fatalities in "steam railways," 1 in "street and electric railways," 11 in "water transportation," 3 in "local transportation," and 1 in "storage."

In trade there were 3 fatalities in "wholesale," and 4 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 13 were in "public administration," 3 in "custom and repair," 1 in "personal and domestic," and 1 in "professional establishments."

The most serious disaster occurring during the period under review was caused by a double explosion which wrecked the oil tanker *Cymbeline* and also the dry dock at the plant of the Canadian Vickers Company, Limited, at Montreal, Quebec, on June 17, and as a result of which thirty men lost their lives, twenty-six of whom were employees of the Canadian Vickers Company, and the other four were Montreal firemen who perished while fighting the fire. This oil tanker had been brought to the Vickers dry dock where workmen were making repairs owing to damage which occurred when she grounded on her way up the St. Lawrence. The first explosion occurred on the dry dock and was followed by another terrific explosion when tanker burst into flames. The crew on the tanker numbering more than thirty all escaped. In addition to the men killed a further number were injured, but most of them have

since been discharged from hospital. Mr. S. A. Baulne, civil engineer and professor at the Montreal Polytechnical School has been appointed by the Federal Government to make an enquiry into the explosion, but his report had not been issued at the time of going to press, and the cause of the explosion has not been officially made known.

Other accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

Two log drivers were drowned when they fell into the Montmorency River, Quebec, on May 10.

Two fishermen were drowned off Lower Saulnierville, N.S., on May 28, when their dory capsized.

Two miners were killed at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, on April 5, by an explosion from drilling into a missed hole. Two miners were killed in a blasting accident at Timmins, Ontario, on April 13. Two other miners were asphyxiated by gas at Britannia, B.C., on April 23, and two miners lost their lives when struck by falling rock at Kimberley, B.C., on June 9.

Three sectionmen were killed by an explosion from lighting a fire in a section house where gasoline was stored, at Welland, Ontario, on April 30.

When an oil train jumped the track and took fire near Lethbridge, Alberta, on May 20, the engineer and fireman lost their lives.

Two fire fighters were drowned when their canoe upset on Onion Lake, Ontario, on June 14.

*Supplementary Lists of Accidents.*—The supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1932, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains 12 fatalities, of which 5 were in manufacturing, 2 in construction, 3 in transportation and public utilities, 1 in trade, and 1 in service. Two of these accidents occurred in January, 1 in February and 9 in March.

Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1931. This includes 5 fatalities, of which 1 was in fishing and trapping, 1 in manufacturing, 2 in transportation and public utilities, and 1 in service. One of these accidents occurred in July, 1 in August, 1 in October, and 2 in December.

#### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1932.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—</b>				
Farmer.....	Calgary, Alta.....	April 5..	64	Train struck his truck.
Farmer.....	Near Barrie, Ont.....	" 6..	60	Struck by piece of fly wheel of wood sawing machine when it broke.
Farmer.....	Sheenboro, Ont.....	" 7..	20	Thrown from sleigh when horses took fright. Died April 14.
Farmer.....	McCreary, Man.....	April 14..	about	Explosion of gasoline engine.
Farmer.....	Near Milner, B.C.....	" 19..	47	Leg caught in gearing of donkey engine.
Farmer.....	Hyde Park, Ont.....	" 19..	about	Fell under chicken house while being moved.
Farmer.....	Near Pine Ridge, Man.....	" 28..	76	Killed when team ran away while being hitched to seeder.
Farmer's son.....	Near Orillia, Ont.....	" 29..	15	Electrocuted by fallen high tension wire.
Farmer.....	Near Taber, Alta.....	May 3..	47	Gored by bull. Died May 5.
Farmer.....	Sardis, B.C.....	" 5..	59	Struck on head by swinging pole. Died May 8.
Farmer.....	Near Bulyea, Sask.....	" 14..	23	Injured when team bolted.
Farmer.....	Near Aultsville, Ont.....	" 16..	about	Injured when his horses ran away.
Farmer.....	St. Zacharie, Que.....	" 18..	40	Burning tree fell on him while fighting fire.
Farmer.....	Near Pictou, Ont.....	May 20..	about	Run over by roller. Died May 27.
Farmer's son.....	Near Goderich, Ont.....	May 25..	about	Fell from spraying outfit and was run over.
Farmer.....	South Colchester Twp., Ont.....	" 26..	33	Struck by lightning.
Farm hand.....	South Hull, Que.....	" 31..	35	Fell under wheel of his wagon.
Farm hand.....	Grey Nuns' Island, Montreal, Que.....	June 1..	22	Tractor overturned on him.
Farmer.....	Near Morris, Man.....	" 2..	45	Drowned when boat upset crossing river.
Farmer's son.....	Near Peterborough, Ont.....	" 4..	21	Fell from tree he was about to cut down.
Farmer.....	Near Clinton, Ont.....	" 6..	68	Trampled by horses.
Farmer's wife.....	Les Escoumains, Que.....	" 18..	50	Gored by bull while milking cows.
Farmer.....	Stoney Creek, Ont.....	" 25..	42	Fell from roof of barn.
Farmer.....	Near Edmonton, Alta.....	" 28..	about	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	Near Galt, Ont.....	" 28..	about	Fell from load of hay. Died June 29.
Farm hand.....	Near Nipawa, Sask.....	June 28..	about	Crushed by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Near Lucky Lake, Sask.....	" 29..	20	Fell from tractor.
Farmer.....	Near Derwent, Alta.....	" 29..	19	Struck by lightning.



# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1932—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Farmer.....	Near Fortierville, Que.....	about April 11.....	28	Crushed by falling tree.
River driver.....	Near Sussex, N.B.....	" 15.....	26	Log fell on his leg. Died April 16.
Chokerman.....	Rock Bay, B.C.....	" 22.....	35	Struck on head by boom stick.
Faller.....	Cumberland, B.C.....	May 5.....	51	Struck by falling snag.
Log driver.....	Montmorency River, Que.....	" 10.....	30	Fell into river and were drowned.
Log driver.....	Beauce, Que.....	" 10.....	30	Fell into river and were drowned.
Labourer.....	Opeongo River, Ont.....	" 17.....	22	Head crushed by falling tree.
River driver.....	Mission, B.C.....	" 23.....	22	Fell from log and was drowned.
Logger.....	Harrison, B.C.....	" 28.....	26	Struck by sapling.
Loader.....	Gatineau River, Que.....	" 30.....	23	Log rolled off car on him.
Labourer.....	Crescent Inlet, B.C.....	June 2.....	23	Drowned while working on log drive.
Logger.....	Sullivan Bay, B.C.....	" 5.....	35	Slack puller broke and fell on him.
Chokerman.....	Ha Ha River, Que.....	" 10.....	23	Struck by log.
Logger.....	Temiskaming, Que.....	" 21.....	20	Drowned from log drive.
River driver.....	Temiskaming, Que.....	" 25.....	25	Drowned.
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
Fisherman.....	Off Lunenburg, N.S.....	April 4.....	45	Drowned when dory was swamped.
Fisherman.....	Off Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 16.....	37	Drowned when dory capsized in storm.
Fisherman.....	Lower Saulnierville, N.S.....	May 28.....	35	Drowned when dory capsized.
Fisherman.....	Digby, N.S.....	" 28.....	32	Struck on head by bucket of clams when he fell.
Clam digger.....	Digby, N.S.....	" 31.....	31	Struck on head by bucket of clams when he fell.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS</b>				
<b>SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<b>Metalliferous Mining—</b>				
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	April 5.....	36	Explosion from drilling into missed hole.
Miner.....	Britannia, B.C.....	" 5.....	29	" 5.....
Car repairer.....	Britannia, B.C.....	" 9.....	32	Body of car fell off truck while removing dump wheel.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 13.....	23	Killed in blasting accident.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 13.....	31	Fell 60 ft. down ore pocket.
Shaft repairer.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 15.....	37	Fell 60 ft. down ore pocket.
Miner.....	Britannia, B.C.....	" 23.....	37	Asphyxiated by gas.
Miner.....	Britannia, B.C.....	" 23.....	39	Asphyxiated by gas.
Machine runner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 29.....	34	Silicosis. First laid off June 3, 1930.
Labourer.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 30.....	33	Silicosis. First laid off Nov. 20-1931.
Drill runner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	May 5.....	40	Premature explosion while loading drill holes. Died May 6.
Machine runner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 5.....	55	Silicosis. First laid off April 10, 1928.
Loco. conductor.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	" 19.....	47	Fell from locomotive and was run over.
Miner.....	Finlay River, B.C.....	" 22.....	29	Fell under log jam and was drowned.
Miner.....	Britannia, B.C.....	" 26.....	42	Struck by falling rock.
Miner.....	Anyox, B.C.....	June 7.....	28	Struck by rock.
Miner.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	" 9.....	40	Struck by falling rock.
Miner.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	" 9.....	37	Struck by falling rock.
Miner.....	Capelton, Que.....	" 15.....	23	Crushed between skipper and ore wagon.
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 26.....	24	Fell 30 ft. down dump.
<b>Coal Mining—</b>				
Miner.....	Canmore, Alta.....	April 19.....	42	Niggerhead fell on him from face of mine. Died April 22.
Miner.....	Corbin, B.C.....	" 20.....	44	Roof caved in on him when timber gave way.
Miner.....	Hillcrest, Alta.....	" 22.....	48	Struck by falling prop.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 25.....	20	Struck by trip of coal cars. Died April 27.
Miner.....	Coleman, Alta.....	May 31.....	43	Struck by falling rock.
<b>Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, n.e.s.—</b>				
Sawyer in granite quarry.....	Stanstead, Que.....	April 19.....	40	Head crushed between saw and platform.
<b>Structural Materials—</b>				
Worker in sand pit.....	Near St. Eustache, Que.....	April 6.....	18	Struck by sliding block of frozen sand.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<b>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco—</b>				
Worker in macaroni products plant.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 1.....	19	Fell into machine, fractured spine.
Dough mixer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	about April 1.....	22	Arm caught in dough mixer.
Mill worker.....	Near St. Antonin, Que.....	" 2.....	22	Injured in elevator crash when cable broke.
Worker in cereal plant.....	Galt, Ont.....	" 7.....	50	Killed when cooker exploded.
Oilier at flour mill.....	Midland, Ont.....	June 10.....	56	Fell with elevator when rope broke.
<b>Animal foods—</b>				
Worker in dairy plant.....	Courtland, Ont.....	May 19.....	26	Injured when powdered milk container exploded.
<b>Textiles and Clothing—</b>				
Mill worker.....	Magog, Que.....	May 17.....	23	Struck by belt of spinning wheel when it broke.
Washer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19.....	25	Skull fractured on elevator. Died May 21.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND  
QUARTER OF 1932—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—Contc.</b>				
Saw and planing mill products— Farmer.....	St. Antonin de Kamouraska, Que.....	April 2..	.....	Struck by circular saw when belt snapped.
Wood products— Engineer at barrel factory.....	Falmouth, N.S.....	" 11..	29	Crushed between belt and driving pulley on engine.
Pulp, Paper and Paper Products— Mill worker.....	Riviere du Loup, Que.....	" 5..	42	Fell backward on saw. Died April 6.
Mill worker.....	Millbank, N.B.....	" 15..	.....	Crushed between conveyor and overhead tramway.
Mill worker.....	Temiskaming, Que.....	June 23..	30	Fell into coal bunker and was smothered under coal.
Iron, Steel and Products— Carpenter with car builders.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	April 26..	27	Injured when door of shop fell on his leg on Nov. 26, 1929.
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	about April 26..	50	Benzol poisoning from fumes while cleaning out sludge from empty oil storage tank.
Non-Ferrous Metal Products— Worker in brass factory.....	London, Ont.....	May 13..	45	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension power line.
Foreman at electric supply factory.....	Georgetown, Ont.....	" 20..	53	Pneumoconiosis. First laid off Mar. 25-1930.
Fitter with electric plant.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 27..	54	Killed while repairing generator when it started.
Non-Metallic mineral products— Carpenter at oil refinery.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 14..	42	Burned by boiling asphalt when boiler exploded.
Carpenter at oil refinery.....	.....	" 14..	38	Second man died May 22.
Worker in abrasives factory.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	June 8..	40	Caught in heavy electric crusher.
Stone cutter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30..	48	Pneumoconiosis. First laid off Mar. 24, 1923.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
Buildings and Structures— Roofer.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	April 6..	52	Fell from scaffold, fractured skull. Died April 7.
Worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 18..	36	Fell from scaffold. Died April 22.
Worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	May 11..	41	Fell from scaffold. Died May 13.
Machinist.....	Montreal, Que.....	June 10..	68	Fell from fourth story window.
Carpenter.....	Joliette, Que.....	" 27..	45	Electric shock while disconnecting light connection.
Shipbuilding— Dock shipwright.....	Montreal, Que.....	June 17..	50	Explosion which wrecked oil tanker and drydock at plant. One man died June 19, one on June 25, one on June 26, and one on July 1.
Shipwright helper.....	" "	" 17..	30	
Stager.....	" "	" 17..	35	
Bolter up.....	" "	" 17..	42	
Charge foreman.....	" "	" 17..	50	
Plater.....	" "	" 17..	43	
Reamer.....	" "	" 17..	38	
Caulker.....	" "	" 17..	40	
Stager.....	" "	" 17..	43	
Bolter up.....	" "	" 17..	35	
Stager.....	" "	" 17..	33	
Stager.....	" "	" 17..	32	
Caulker.....	" "	" 17..	40	
Helper.....	" "	" 17..	40	
Heater.....	" "	" 17..	30	
Bolter up.....	" "	" 17..	24	
Helper.....	" "	" 17..	39	
Stager.....	" "	" 17..	42	
Labourer.....	" "	" 17..	.....	
Labourer.....	" "	" 17..	.....	
Labourer.....	" "	" 17..	.....	
Labourer.....	" "	" 17..	.....	
Helper.....	" "	" 17..	26	
Shipwright.....	" "	" 17..	61	
Driller.....	" "	" 17..	38	
Labourer.....	" "	" 17..	.....	



# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1932—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—Contc.</b>				
<i>Highway and bridge—</i>				
Bridge worker.....	Valleyfield, Que.....	April 1..		Fell from bridge into canal and was drowned.
Truck driver on tunnel construction.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 1..	34	Fell 30 ft. down embankment.
Worker in sand pit.....	Near Stratford, Que.....	" 27..	56	Crushed under falling gravel in pit following blast.
Timekeeper.....	Clearwater Bay, Man.....	May 1..		Burned in fire at camp.
Foreman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 31..	59	Caught in belt.
Labourer.....	Rock Creek, B.C.....	June 4..	67	Run over by truck.
Labourer.....	Near Callander, Ont.....	" 14..	35	Run over by truck while loading stone.
Farmer's son.....	Richmond, Que.....	" 17..	17	Fell off stone carriage and was run over.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Carpenter on canal construction.....	Near Welland, Ont.....	April 6..	53	Fell from scaffold. Died April 7.
Worker on sewage canal.....	Jonquieres, Que.....	April 12..	40	Crushed by stone falling from side of excavation.
Worker on power development.....	Masson, Que.....	" 19..	32	Fell 100 ft. into shaft of tunnel when beam broke.
Contractor on breakwater construction.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	April 20..	52	Injured while lifting heavy object. Died April 24.
Locomotive operator in power tunnel.....	Near Buckingham, Que.....	" 22..	22	Cave-in of roof of tunnel.
Labourer on dam construction.....	Champlain, Que.....	May 20..	29	Drowned in river.
Worker on power development.....	Beauharnois, Que.....	June 4..	30	Killed by explosion during blasting operations.
Worker on wharf construction.....	Point Tupper, N.S.....	" 16..	33	Drowned when stone laden boat swamped and sank.
Lineman on telegraph line construction.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21..	27	Fell 40 ft. from pole.
Worker on intake installation.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28..	52	Crushed by steel girder when it fell from crane while hoisting intake pipe.
Lineman on telegraph line construction.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 30..	40	Electrocuted and fell from pole.
<b>ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER—</b>				
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 28..	44	Fell from ladder.
Lineman.....	Wilton, Ont.....	May 9..	24	Fell 30 ft. from pole when he touched live wire. Died May 10.
Electrician.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25..	41	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire.
Lineman.....	Near Beachgrove, Que.....	" 29..	42	Fell 45 ft. from steel tower.
Power Co. manager.....	Near Gleichen, Alta.....	" 29..	33	Electrocuted when he touched power line.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Sectionman.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	April 5..	42	Crushed between car and platform. Died April 7.
Yard inspector.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5..	62	Crushed between cars.
Car shop worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7..	64	Struck by steel plate. Died April 9.
Sectionman.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 30..	46	Explosion on lighting fire in section house where gasoline was stored.
Sectionman.....	" ".....	" 30..	40	
Sectionman.....	" ".....	" 30..	39	
Fireman.....	Limerick, Sask.....	May 3..	40	Fell from car and was run over.
Section labourer.....	Near Jones, Ont.....	May 4..	32	Train struck track speeder.
Switchman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7..	41	Run over by train.
Engineer.....	Near Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 20..	45	Oil train jumped track and took fire.
Fireman.....	" ".....	" 20..	40	
Section labourer.....	Blackfoot Sub. mile 75, Alta.....	" 21..	45	Struck by train.
Sectionman.....	Near Marshall, Sask.....	about May 23..	45	Struck by freight train.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	May 28..	55	Fell from freight car, fracturing skull. Died June 1.
Signalman.....	L'Epiphanie Stn., Que.....	June 14..	36	Fell off back of motor car on sudden stop.
<i>Street and Electric Railways—</i>				
Worker.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	April 30..	22	Crushed between two street cars while replacing trolley.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Sailor.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 30..	38	Fell into canal and was drowned.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	May 11..	52	Fell down hold of ship and was smothered under avalanche of grain.
Watchman.....	Lake Ontario, Ont.....	" 22..	19	Fell into hold of ship.
Deckhand.....	Toronto Bay, Ont.....	June 3..	24	Fell into water and was drowned.
Deckhand.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 5..	21	Buried under pile of grain in hold of ship.
Fireman on scow.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 10..	39	Injured when boiler exploded.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND  
QUARTER OF 1932—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
<i>Con.</i>				
Worker on oil tanker.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11..	24	Explosion on gasoline loaded tanker.
Worker on scow.....	Petitcodiac, River N.B.....	" 12..	about 25	Drowned when scow sank on collision with another scow.
Lumberman.....	Port-a-Pique, N.S.....	about June 13..	55	Drowned from wharf while supervising loading of pulp wood.
Labourer at shipyard.	Richelieu, Que.....	June 20..	31	Drowned.
Engineer on tourist launch.....	Nipigon River, Ont.....	" 22..	about 33	Fell into river and was drowned.
<i>Local transportation—</i>				
Truck driver.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	April 29..	38	Truck struck tree when avoiding hole in road.
Labourer.....	Near Grand Falls, N.B.....	May 7..	60	Fell down gorge when lumber landing collapsed.
Truck driver.....	Lemsford, Sask.....	" 16..	.....	Burned when barrel of gasoline exploded on truck.
<i>Storage—</i>				
Elevator operator....	Loverna, Sask.....	April 2..	.....	Caught in machinery.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Agent.....	Near Cobden, Ont.....	May 4..	54	Train struck his car.
Worker in fruit warehouse.....	London, Ont.....	" 5..	17	Explosion in storage plant.
Truck driver for oil distributors.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	June 9..	31	Splinter of steel in arm while repairing truck, infection. Died June 15.
<i>Retail—</i>				
Stableman for bakery	Windsor, Ont.....	April 19..	66	Kicked while putting calks in horse shoe on Nov. 4, 1930.
Storekeeper.....	Tetagouche, N.B.....	" 20..	85	Shot by robbers.
Wood merchant.....	Pierreville, Que.....	May 17..	64	Struck by door of shed in lumber yard when it flew open.
Drug store messenger	Montreal, Que.....	" 22..	35	Collision of fire truck with his motorcycle.
<b>FINANCE—</b>				
Bank manager.....	Lotbiniere, Que.....	June 8..	.....	Slain by bandits who broke into bank,
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
Diver.....	Angliers, Quinze River, Que.	April 7..	36	Trapped under water when foot became jammed at gate of storage dam and was drowned.
Traffic officer.....	Near Brampton, Ont.....	May 12..	54	Auto struck his motorcycle. Died May 13.
Forest fireman.....	Megantic, Que.....	" 17..	.....	Struck by truck.
Constable.....	Montreal, Que.....	June 5..	35	Collision of auto with his motorcycle.
Mail driver.....	Near Woodstock, Ont.....	June 11..	61	Crushed under his truck when it overturned.
Fire fighter.....	Union Lake, Ont.....	" 14..	50	} Drowned when canoe upset.
Fire fighter.....	" " " " " "	" 14..	19	
Fire chief.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17..	.....	} Killed while fighting fire following explosion which wrecked oil tanker and drydock at plant.
Fireman.....	" " " " " "	" 17..	40	
Fireman.....	" " " " " "	" 17..	35	
Fireman.....	" " " " " "	" 17..	24	} Fell into manhole.
Works employees.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 21..	about 58	
Constable.....	Chesterville, Ont.....	" 29	58	Collapsed from making an arrest.
<i>Custom and Repair—</i>				
Garage worker.....	Carseland, Alta.....	April 21..	23	Burned when petrol-soaked clothing took fire from explosion.
Garage worker.....	Chesterville, Ont.....	May 10..	24	Injured when blow torch exploded. Died May 11.
Blacksmith.....	Near Cainsville, Ont.....	June 30..	32	Struck by piece of emery wheel when it burst.
<i>Personal and Domestic—</i>				
Maid-servant.....	St. Jerome, Que.....	May 7..	27	Fell from platform while hanging clothes on line.
<i>Professional establishments—</i>				
Window cleaner at collegiate.....	Toronto, Ont.....	April 2..	30	Fell 50 ft. from window.



# SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1932

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco—</i> Baker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Mar. 25..	22	Arm crushed when drawn into rollers of dough mixer. Died March 31.
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i> Mill worker.....	Grand Prairie, Alta.....	Jan. 15..	54	Kicked by horse. Died April 29.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Superintendent.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Mar. 18..	49	Fell out window when he slipped from platform.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i> Foreman at stove factory.....	London, Ont.....	Mar. 21..	70	Fell from truck. Died April 22.
<i>Chemical and Allied Products—</i> Pipefitter.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Mar. 31..		Scratched finger while threading pipe, infection. Died April 17.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b> <i>Shipbuilding—</i> Riveter.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	Jan. 21..		Gassed while hammering a stiffening bar after being heated by acetylene torch. Died Jan. 22.
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i> Tractor driver.....	Scotty Springs, Ont.....	Feb. 26..	35	Crushed between tractor and flat car.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b> <i>Steam railways—</i> Equipment inspector.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Mar. 20..	50	Struck and run over by car. Died Mar. 22.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28..	66	Struck by falling plank. Died April 15.
<i>Storage—</i> Millwright at grain elevator.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 14..	63	Internal injuries. Died April 27.
<b>TRADE—</b> <i>Retail—</i> Watchman for fish dealers.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	Mar. 29..	56	Struck by flying object in warehouse fire. Died March 31.
<b>SERVICE—</b> <i>Recreational—</i> Theatre manager.....	Yarmouth, N.S.....	Mar. 27..	54	Overcome by smoke while attempting to save theatre from fire.

# SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1931

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b> Trapper.....	About mile 400, H.B. Rly., Man.....	about Dec. 27..		Accidental discharge of his rifle.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i> Filer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Dec. 5..	63	Infection from amputated finger. Died May 9, 1932.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b> <i>Steam Railways—</i> Signalman.....	Near Fredericton, N.B.....	Oct. 29..		Fell from bridge and was drowned.
Fireman.....	Brockville, Ont.....	Aug. 7..	about 42	Struck by coaches while getting out of engine. Died March 7, 1932.
<b>SERVICE—</b> <i>Public Administration—</i> Labourer with Gov't. dept.....	Toronto, Ont.....	about July 15..	45	Finger jammed between stone and scraper while loading stone on wagon. Died March 19, 1932.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISION AFFECTING LABOUR

### Unlawful Interference with Contract by Trade Union Officials

Action for damages against the officers of a trade union was taken in Ontario recently by workmen who claimed that the defendants had induced their employer to break his contract of employment with the plaintiffs. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Rose and a jury, who awarded the plaintiffs \$1,400 damages.

The plaintiffs were bricklayers and the defendants were officers of a trades union organization. The action was in tort for interference with contractual relations which existed between the plaintiffs and one Haggarty, whereby the plaintiffs were alleged to have suffered loss. The plaintiffs claimed that such interference occasioned a breach of the contract by Haggarty. The defendants denied that there was any breach by Haggarty of his contract, and claimed that all the defendants did was that by lawful means they induced Haggarty to terminate (without breaking) the existing contract.

The questions put to the jury and their answers were as follows:—(1) Did Haggarty break his contract with the plaintiffs?—A. Yes. (2) If so did the defendants or either of them intentionally induce the breach of contract?—A. Yes—both defendants. (3) If one but not both of the defendants intentionally induced such breach of contract which one did so? (4) Damages: \$400, balance of profit to Klein Bros.; \$1,000, penalty for interference—total \$1,400.

The following arguments were advanced on behalf of the appellants:—

1. The object of the defendants in inducing Haggarty to break his contract with the plaintiffs was not to injure the plaintiffs but to protect the bricklaying trade against the employment of cheaper non-union labour. Reliance on the statement of Viscount Cave in *Sorrel v. Smith*, (1925) Appeal Cases, 700, at page 712, that "if the real purpose is not to injure another but to forward or defend the trade of those who enter into it, then no wrong is committed, and no cause of action will lie, although damage to another ensue." (Reference to this case was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1925, page 1157.)

2. The trial judge did not properly direct the jury on the question of punitive damages.

On appeal by the defendants, the Ontario Court of Appeal allowed the appeal in part, and ordered a new trial.

Mr. Justice Riddell, in a written judgment, said that he recognized the propriety and necessity of the trades union movement and that while in some respects the law has changed as to trades union proceedings it remains as it has been for years in respect of interference with contracts. It is a violation of legal right to interfere with contractual relations recognized by law if there is no sufficient justification for the interference. *Lumley v. Gye* (1853), 2 E. & B. 216, *Jasperson v. Dominion Tobacco Co.* (1923), Appeal Cases, 709, at 712. A wrongful act cannot be excused on the ground that there was no intention to injure anyone, *Polhill v. Walter* (1832), 3 B. & Ad. 114, *Hutton v. Jones* (1910), Appeal Cases, 20, *Indermaur v. Dames* (1866), L.R. 2 C.P. 311. As to the judgment in *Sorrel v. Smith*, referred to above, Viscount Cave was careful to add that in his statement he had not "included cases where the defendants had procured a breach of contract." The learned Justice of Appeal was of the opinion that the defendants were guilty of a wrongful act for which they must pay damages.

As to the punitive damages, Judge Riddell continued, it is elementary that a jury may award punitive damages where the defendant has not only committed a wrongful act but has also acted wantonly and oppressively without any reasonable ground for belief that he had the right to act as he did. However, the learned trial judge did not properly or adequately instruct the jury on the question of punitive damages. Therefore a new trial should be directed confined to the question of punitive damages.

Mr. Justice Masten, in a separate written judgment, agreed that there should be a new trial as to the question of punitive damages only. Chief Justice Mulock and Mr. Justice Magee agreed.

*Klein et al. versus Jenoves and Varley* (Ontario) 1932, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, vol. 41, page 246.





# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of August showed a downward movement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,028 firms in all lines of industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. These firms employed 791,622 workers, compared with 812,871 on July 1. The index (based on the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 86.3 on August 1, compared with 88.7 in the preceding month, and with 105.2 on the same date in 1931. On August 1 of the ten preceding years, the index was as follows: 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

At the beginning of August, 1932, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 21.8 contrasted with percentages of 21.9 at the beginning of July, 1932, and 16.2 at the beginning of August, 1931. The August percentage was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,806 labour organizations, with a combined membership of 171,831 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decline in the volume of business transacted in July, 1932, as compared with that of the preceding month and also with that of July, 1931, this computation being based upon the average number of placements recorded daily in the offices of the Employment Service throughout Canada. During July, 1932, there were listed 25,917 vacancies, 46,692 applications, and 25,191 placements in regular and casual employment.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was higher at \$7.01 for August as compared with \$6.78 for July; \$8.20 for August, 1931; \$10.65 for August, 1930; \$11.63 for August, 1929; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.68 for August, 1914. In wholesale prices the index num-

ber calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly higher at 66.8 for August as compared with 66.6 for July; 70.5 for August, 1931; 83.7 for August, 1930; 98.4 for August, 1929; 97.1 for August, 1922; 160.2 for August, 1920; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 66.1 for August, 1914.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during August was considerably more than in July, although the number of strikes was less and fewer workers were involved. Sixteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 4,972 workers, and resulting in the loss of 62,492 working days. Corresponding figures for July, 1932, were: twenty-six disputes, 6,121 workers, and 50,397 working days; and for August, 1931, eleven disputes, 847 workers, and 9,172 working days.

### Labour Day message of Minister of Labour

In connection with the celebration of Labour Day, the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, issued a message in the course of which he said:—"The observance of Labour Day serves to emphasize the part which the workers of Canada play in the affairs of communities and the nation. In recent years, mainly as a result of the organized labour movement, the field of the workers' interests and activities has been immensely widened. The aspirations of labour are no longer confined merely to the questions of wages and hours and conditions of labour, important as they are and must always be. Matters that affect the general interest now engage the intelligent consideration of workers, and the impress of their influence is reflected in the policies of governments. In the administration of the Department of Labour, I have before me daily evidence of many of the achievements in the field of social and labour reform which have in recent years been effected in this country."

The Minister proceeded to outline the activities of the Department in connection with conciliation and the arbitration of industrial disputes, fair wages, old age pensions, the Employment Service, Government annuities, vo-



cational education, unemployment relief and the various publications issued for the purpose of labour information.

Referring to the existing industrial conditions Mr. Gordon said: "These conditions constitute a challenge, and the problems which they have created are only capable of solution in so far as there may emerge from labour and all other classes a sufficient degree of wisdom and courage to overcome them. The present depression is now nearing the end of its third year. It would probably be agreed that the problems which have arisen therefrom, both in their magnitude and complexity, are the most serious with which we have been confronted for many years. Hardship and suffering have inevitably been the outcome of the economic disorganization which has taken place, and labour has inevitably had imposed upon it a substantial share of sacrifice. The spirit in which this sacrifice has been borne by the workers of Canada reflects the courage and the wide community outlook which one would expect of Canadian workers. It is hoped that we have reached the depth of this depression. There are many indications to-day that we are beginning to emerge from it. Not the least among these indications is the spirit of optimism which the recent Imperial Economic Conference has stimulated in our country. If we will now all put our shoulders to the wheel, there is abundant reason to justify the conviction that prosperity is not far away.

"I wish to take this opportunity to compliment labour on the patient, courageous and loyal manner in which the hardships imposed by the present depression have been borne; to encourage labour, to continue to intelligently study and wisely direct its efforts toward the improvement of general conditions in order that the standard of living may be raised and the measure of happiness be increased, and to express the hope that long before another Labour Day rolls around, a period of prosperity greater than Canada has ever yet known may have been ushered in."

Labour Day messages were issued also by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, and other labour leaders, recapitulating the policies for which their organizations stand.

#### **"Labour Legislation in Canada in 1931"**

Under this title the Department of Labour has published the third annual supplement to the consolidated volume issued three years ago under the title:

"Labour Legislation in Canada as existing December 31, 1928." The supplement brings

down to the end of last year the legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures. It contains a cumulative index to the whole series, this index serving as a guide to the entire body of labour laws in force in Canada. The new issue follows the lines of the former reports and includes certain orders in council and a number of regulations made under statutory authority, notes being added to the text to interpret new amendments.

The volume of consolidated statutes may be obtained from the Department of Labour for one dollar, the charge for each of the three supplements being 25 cents.

#### **Canada Year Book, 1932**

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued the 1932 edition of the Canada Year Book, the official hand-

book of facts relating to Canada. The chapter dealing with population embodies the main results obtained by the census of 1931, while other new features include an account of the development of radio, and a section on foreign exchange. The Labour and Wages section gives an analysis of the occupations of the people; a summary of the activities of the Federal and Provincial Departments; statistics of organized labour; sections on fatal industrial accidents, workmen's compensation, strikes and lockouts, employment and unemployment, old age pensions, co-operation, labour legislation, legislation respecting combines, wage rates, wages and hours of labour under Minimum Wage laws, and cost of living of wage earners.

The chapter on prices treats of wholesale and retail prices of commodities, and includes index numbers of security prices, interest rates and import and export valuations. Average daily hospital charges in Canada are estimated in this chapter.

The titles of chapters of the Year Book indicate its wide scope, these being as follows:—Physiography; History and Chronology; Constitution and Government; Population; Vital Statistics; Immigration; Survey of Production; Agriculture; Forestry; The Fur Trade; The Fisheries; Mines and Minerals; Water Powers; Manufactures; Construction; External Trade; Internal Trade; Transportation and Communications; Labour and Wages; Prices; Public Finance; Currency and Banking; Loan and Trust Companies; Insurance; Commercial Failures; Education; Public Health and Benevolence; Judicial and Penitentiary Statistics; Miscellaneous Administration; Sources of Official Statistical and other Information Relative to Canada; the Annual Register, 1931.

The Canada Year Book is sold at the price of \$2.

**Significance of the "I.L.O." as world-wide institution**

The *American Economic Review* for September contains an article by Mr. C. J. Ratzlaff, of Harvard University, which discusses the significance of the International Labour Organization in the world situation, with special reference to the United States. The Organization, in the writer's judgment, "presents an important experiment in the field of international economic relations. Due to its world-wide membership, its unique balancing of conflicting economic interests, its peculiar breadth of program, and its possibility of adaptation, it deserves careful attention. And in that it is an experiment of this character lies its real significance. The importance of the work of the I.L.O. is to be found not in the work it has done but rather in laying the foundation for, and in the 'shaping of,' a method of international economic collaboration which the experience of recent years has proved to be increasingly necessary. Needless to say, anything which assists in such collaboration and contributes even to a small degree to economic stability and progress in other countries is highly important to the United States, although the effects, in the first instance, are indirect rather than direct".

The I.L.O., Mr. Ratzlaff points out, is already making a substantial contribution towards the establishment of an "international economic community," its benefits being fourfold: first, it is concerned with world economic, as distinct from political, considerations; second, its operation is continuous and regular; third, it provides unique facilities for economic research; and lastly, it is based on the collaboration of all social classes—workers, employers and governments.

**Accident records of certain firms investigated in Ontario**

About two years ago the committee of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario arranged with the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province to supply certain information relating to the accident records of the firms included in the membership of the Associations, or, roughly, 9,500 plants in all. These "cost ratio cards," give information regarding the adjusted assessment and awards for compensation and medical aid, and show at a glance whether the firm has paid its way or thrown a load on other industries in the same class of work. Most of these cards relate to a five-year period, so that a fair picture of the plant experience is available. When the cards are received from the Workmen's Compensation Board they are subjected to a careful scrutiny, and under instructions from the directors of

the Associations, surveys are carried out when the experience of a firm is unfavourable. It is stated that in many cases active accident prevention work in a plant only begins after the executive head has learned the amount of the awards for compensation to his employees.

Inspectors of the Associations are now being sent out on special survey work in order to find out, first, why costs have been so high in connection with certain firms, and secondly, what can be done to improve the position of these firms in the future. The inspectors will make every effort to assist the employer, laying stress on the fact that firms with a high accident cost have had that cost paid for by other employers in their own class.

**Co-operative control of coal mines at Inverness, N.S.**

An arrangement has been made between the rate-payers of Inverness, and the workmen of the Inverness Mines for the continuance of the operation of the coal mines in that district by a co-operative company entitled the Inverness Coal Co-operative Company, Limited.

From 1919 to 1924 these mines, with the railway from Inverness to Point Tupper on the Canadian National Railways, were operated by the Eastern Trust Company as receivers and manager for the bondholders, the owner, the Inverness Railway and Coal Company controlled by Canadian Northern Railway interests, having been insolvent since 1915. In 1924 the railway was leased to the Canadian National Railways and sold to that system in 1929. The mines were closed in June, 1924, until October in that year, when operation of the mines was resumed by the Trust Company, the Provincial Government guaranteeing a portion of the losses until this year as the mines constituted the principal industry in the district, employing approximately 500 men. In the meantime the Government attempted to have the property taken over by an operator with financial resources for its development and operation. Failing in this, owing to the depressed condition of the coal markets, an arrangement for a co-operative company followed. The members of the company are employees in the mines and tax-payers of Inverness. The directors appointed by the members of the company are:—Rev. Father R. L. MacDonald, P.P., Chairman; A. L. McIsaac, John Y. McNeil and John L. Fraser, miners; and J. B. Henderson, merchant.

**Problem of transient boys in United States**

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour was requested by the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief to make a survey of unemploy-



ment conditions as affecting young people in the United States. The report of the inquiry, recently published in bulletin form, calls attention to the "new social phenomenon," presented by the great number of transient boys between the ages of 12 and 20 years, who are now roaming over the country in search of work or food. This number is estimated to be between 200,000 and 300,000, and to be constantly increasing. "Boys accustomed to decent standards of living," the report states, "find themselves going for days at a time without taking off their clothes to sleep at night, becoming dirty, unkempt, a host to vermin. They may go for days with nothing to eat but coffee, bread and beans. In winter they suffer from exposure. Last winter, in one western city, thirty-five young men and boys were removed from box cars, seriously ill, some in an advanced stage of pneumonia."

In the course of the bureau's survey, visits were paid to twenty-five communities in widely scattered parts of the United States, and much information was gathered through correspondence with responsible organizations. Railroad men in Kansas City told investigators that in May no fewer than 1,500 men and boys a day rode freight trains through that city alone. In Yuma, Arizona, on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway, 30,000 men and boys were fed at public soup kitchens between November 1, 1931, and March 15, 1932. The Salvation Army reported that during April and May it fed and lodged 9,551 men and boys at El Paso, Texas, alone, 2,059 of these being under 21 years of age. It is pointed out that the proportions of the problem grow even greater when it is realized that those boys who come in contact with agencies that keep statistics are only the barest minority of the whole—that the great mass of them shun the cities.

The Children's Bureau suggests that welfare agencies undertake a co-ordinated program for the purpose of arresting the movement of boys away from their homes and of rehabilitating those who have become waifs and strays. It is further proposed that national and local authorities should endeavour to provide higher standards of food and shelter and to assimilate transient into permanent surroundings; and that boys who have homes should be returned to them.

#### Old age pensions and insurance in U.S.A. and other countries

A bulletin entitled "Public Old-Age Pensions and Insurance in the United States and in Foreign Countries" has been published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The subject of old-age

pensions, it is shown, has of late years been receiving more and more attention. Although, in the United States, the first active step towards the passage of a State law providing public pensions for aged citizens was taken as early as 1907, with the appointment of an investigative commission in Massachusetts, the actual passage of such a law was not accomplished until 1916, when Alaska enacted legislation on the subject. Then followed an interval of eight years. In 1923, Nevada, Montana, and Pennsylvania passed pension laws, but that of Pennsylvania was declared unconstitutional and that of Nevada was repealed, leaving only that of Montana. In 1925 the Nevada Legislature acted again on the subject, and Wisconsin also passed a pension law. One law (that of Kentucky) was passed in 1926, and two laws (those of Colorado and Maryland) were enacted in 1927. The year 1928 elapsed without action except in Massachusetts where what might be called a "public bequest" law was passed, providing for the payment of pensions out of any gifts which public-spirited citizens might make for the purpose; this law was never of any practical effect. Beginning with 1929, legislative action in this field has been increasingly wide. In that year four pension acts (those of California, Minnesota, Utah, and Wyoming) and in 1930 two acts (those of Massachusetts and New York) were passed. In 1931 five additional States (Delaware, Idaho, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and West Virginia) acted in this field, while in Indiana a measure passed by the legislature was vetoed by the governor. Thus there are now on the books old-age pension or relief acts in Alaska and in 17 States, though not all of these States have actually begun the payment of pensions. No Federal action has as yet been taken in the United States, though several bills have been introduced into recent sessions of Congress. All the systems established under State laws in the United States are straight pension plans, the entire cost being borne by the public through taxation.

Study of the experience in 39 other countries shows that while a few have similar pension schemes, and some have both pension and insurance plans, in the great majority of these countries the system is conducted on an insurance basis, with (in most cases) the workers, the employers, and the State all contributing in fixed proportions. Another point of difference is that under the majority of the earlier old-age pension laws in the United States the adoption of the pension system is optional with the county or local authorities, while most of the laws in other countries make the pension or insurance plan compulsory for all citizens or certain classes. The

trend in the United States in the past few years, however, has also been toward the mandatory form of law.

(References to the progress of Old Age Pensions in the United States have been made in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE: May, 1932, page 520; May, 1931, page 507, etc.)

#### **State plan to relieve depression in Germany**

A state plan to deal with the depression in Germany took effect early in September, its central purpose being to lessen unemployment and to relieve smaller business undertakings. The sum of 750,000,000 marks (approximately \$187,500,000) is to be available in the immediate future for public works, while private industry will be helped by negotiable tax certificates, by 50,000,000 marks (about \$12,500,000) appropriated for house repairs, and by an early lowering of the interest rate. The certificates will be issued on taxes paid in, and they will provide additional financial backing. Farmers will be aided by cancellation of the tax on pasteurized milk and by measures designed to assist in holding the German market.

In the matter of social measures, the program provides for simplification and cheapening of the administration of social insurance. The principle of wage agreements remains, but these contracts between employers and workers may be amended to suit local conditions and emergencies in certain trades. Each employer who engages additional workers may coincidentally lower wages, but only in such a manner as to insure that pay for the 31st to 40th hour will not be cut by more than 50 per cent. The total wage must not be lowered more than 20 per cent. The employer receives 400 marks annually for each new employee, the payment being in negotiable tax certificates.

Concerning credit measures, the program provides greater elasticity in allotting welfare funds among communes, and stipulates a reduction in the so-called *per capita* tax. The miscellaneous provisions bring salaries in concerns subsidized or controlled by the Reich down to the ordinary civil service pay.

#### **Plans for spreading work in the United States**

"the spreading of available work.....is the most fruitful field for immediate unemployment relief." Subsequently a committee was appointed to study this practice as it

is carried out by firms in the United States. The report of this committee, recently published, describes the methods and experience of a large number of companies in spreading work. Some companies have adopted temporary expedients such as shortening the working period, others have adopted permanently the 5-day week, while still others have set up more or less permanent procedures for spreading employment during all periods of slackened business activity.

"The spreading of employment," it is stated, "has assumed a major rôle as an unemployment relief measure during the present depression. The policy of spreading employment allows distribution of available wages among as many employees as possible and tends to reduce the number who would necessarily have to apply to charity if deprived of their jobs. While it is unfortunate that some companies have been forced to lay off some of their workers, and others have done so as a matter of policy, it is encouraging to know that an increasing number of organizations are making strenuous efforts to keep as many men and women on the pay roll as possible.... Reduction in the working time is the principal method of spreading employment. This lessening of the working time is accomplished in one of several ways; viz. reduction in the days worked per week, reduction in the hours worked per day, alternating individuals or shifts, shortening shifts in continuous operation, or the rotation of time off. All of these methods have been widely used, some companies having employed two or more in their efforts to spread employment as equitably as possible.....A great many companies have adopted the 5-day week, having temporarily or permanently abandoned the former 5½ or 6 day working week. In so doing, these companies have continued to operate the normal number of hours per day. When it becomes necessary to further reduce the number of working hours, some companies continued to work the full number of hours per day, reducing the number of days worked per week; while others reduced the hours per day, continuing to operate for 5 days per week."

The committee summarize their findings as follows:—"There is no one fixed method for spreading employment which is applicable to all organizations. Some companies find it more economical to reduce the number of days worked per week, while others in order to insure prompt deliveries prefer to operate five or six days per week but with a fewer number of hours per day. Some companies prefer to operate only part of their equipment, and spread employment by alternating individuals or shifts, or by shorter shifts in continuous



operation. Increased maintenance and construction, development of new products and new uses for old products, training and transfer of employees, limitation of time worked or wages received, and other methods are all used in an attempt to keep as many people on the pay roll as possible and at a wage which will at least provide sustenance for employees and their dependants."

### Proposed methods for reducing hours of labour

The following plans for distributing employment so as to include all available workers have been suggested for discussion at the New England conference on shorter working hours, in which President Hoover agreed recently to participate (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1932, page 842):—(1) Five-day week; (2) Six-hour day; (3) Thirty-hour week; (4) Dismissal of married women whose husbands are employed; (5) "Rotating plan" which calls for four or five eight-hours shifts, taking turns at working; (6) "Stagger plan," which provides for two or three days' work each week for all employees; (7) "Swope plan," adopted by the General Electric Company, for switching employees from dull departments to busy departments and for splitting the week so as many employees as possible may get part-time work; (8) "Kellogg-plan," employed by a food manufacturing company, embodying the six-hour day with a 12½ per cent wage increase; (9) The latest to be proposed is the "New Hampshire plan," submitted recently to President Hoover. It provides for a 10 per cent cut in the working time of all the 32,000,000 workers in the country. Its advocates say this will provide work for 3,000,000 additional men and women.

### Number of "gainful workers" in United States

Figures from the Fifteenth Census of the United States showing the number of "gainful workers" classified by sex and industrial groups, were published recently by the Bureau of the Census (Washington). In the population of the United States as returned for April 1, 1930, there were 98,723,047 persons 10 years of age and over. Of these, 48,832,589 were returned as gainful workers, that is, as persons usually working at a gainful occupation. The gainful workers therefore represented 49.5 per cent of the population 10 years old and over, or 39.8 per cent of the total population (122,775,046).

Of the whole number of gainful workers, 38,053,795 were males, forming 76.2 per cent of the male population 10 years old and over, or 61.2 per cent of the total male population.

The 10,778,794 female gainful workers formed 22.1 per cent of the female population 10 years old and over, or 17.8 per cent of the total female population.

Of the whole number of male gainful workers returned in 1930, 11,901,247, or 31.3 per cent, were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 9,568,347, or 25.1 per cent, were engaged in agriculture; 5,820,642, or 15.3 per cent, in trade; and 3,990,875 or 10.5 per cent, in transportation.

Of the whole number of female gainful workers, 3,149,391, or 29.2 per cent, were engaged in domestic and personal service; 2,416,288, or 22.4 per cent, were employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 1,762,795, or 16.4 per cent, were engaged in professional service, mainly in teaching; and 1,716,384 or 15.9 per cent, were employed in trade.

### The "Vegetable Products Group" in Canada

The "Vegetable Products Group" of industries, as carried on in Canada during the years 1928-1930, is described in a bulletin recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as part of the Census of Industry, which is taken each year by mail under the Statistics Act of 1918. This industrial census includes fisheries, mining, forest operations, and general manufacturing. In 1930, it is stated, the vegetable products group of industries ranked first in importance as regards the gross value of production and cost of materials used, while in the number of people employed and salaries and wages paid it ranked fourth. With the exception of rubber, coffee and spices, sugar factories and rice mills, the industries of this group are dependent mainly upon domestic farm products for their raw materials. This group occupies an important position in the industrial life of Canada; in 1930 it produced 19.6 per cent of the total manufacturing production and employed 13.1 per cent of persons engaged in the manufacturing industries.

The flour milling industry is the leading industry of the group from the point of view of gross value of products. This industry, which has existed to meet the domestic needs for more than 300 years, is one of the Dominion's oldest industries, but it is only within recent times that its progress has become spectacular. The war and the demand it created gave a great impetus to this trade. The 383 flour mills, many of them of the most modern type and highest efficiency, have now attained a capacity far in excess of Canada's demands.

The rubber industry is one of much importance to the industrial life of the country.

Canada now ranks among the leading countries of the world as a manufacturer of rubber goods. In 1930, Canada was the fifth largest importer of raw rubber in the world, ranking after the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany.

The fruit and vegetable preparations industry, which includes canned fruits, canned vegetables, pickles, vinegar, jams, etc., comprises another important industry of this group. The development of the canned foods trade has affected great change in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are to be had at all times of the year with much of their original flavour and freshness. The producers in the country are provided with an enormously extended market and the consumers in both city and country with cheap and wholesome food in great variety. This industry has made rapid strides in the past few years. During the period of 1923-29 the volume of fruit and vegetable preparations produced increased 121·4 per cent. This growth is stated to be indeed remarkable as it represents a corresponding increase in the domestic demand of these products, the foreign trade being relatively small as compared with the domestic production..

The sugar refining industry is another large industry of this group. The demands created by the war also gave it a great impetus. In 1930 the 8 sugar refineries reported a capital investment of \$43,855,155 and a value of production of \$42,935,722. They also employed 2,281 persons who received \$3,560,260 in salaries and wages and paid out \$30,610,701 for materials.

The beverages industry—breweries, distilleries and wineries—which are important elements of the vegetable products group, have expanded from a production of \$30,000,000 in 1922 to \$87,000,000 in 1930, owing partly to the modification of prohibition laws in Canada and also to the fact that a large part of their production is exported directly or indirectly to the United States. The tobacco industry, another important factor in the vegetable products group, had a total production in 1930 of nearly \$86,000,000 and a payroll of 8,905 persons, who received \$7,837,711 in salaries and wages.

In the Fair Wages schedules for public works in Manitoba, published on page 908 of the last issue, the rate for Steamfitters' Helpers was omitted in Class 18. The rate per hour for helpers in this class is 50 cents in Winnipeg, with 44 hours of work per week.

The Federal Relief Act, adopted by the United States Congress and signed by President Hoover in July, makes \$300,000,000 available to the States through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in interest-bearing loans for a period of two years. Responsibility for the applications for loans and for their administration is placed on the Governors of the several States. The second section of the Act permits the Corporation to lend a billion and a half dollars to public and private bodies for the construction of self-liquidating projects of public utility, and "for the purpose of providing housing for families of low income or for the reconstruction of slum areas." The third section provides \$322,000,000 for federal public works of various kinds.

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## World Social and Economic Planning

The complete report of the World Social Economic Congress which was held last year at Amsterdam, has now been published in book form. (A review of certain sections of this report was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932, page 169, and the purposes of the Congress were outlined in the issue for April, 1931, page 385). The congress was organized by the International Industrial Relations Institute, with headquarters at The Hague, Holland. The present volume represents the first attempt so far undertaken to review the entire field of world social economic planning. It sets forth the opinions of economists, managers of industry and workers from twenty-six countries throughout the world, and includes a report, presented for the first time from an international platform, by a group of experts from the planning institutions of the Soviet Union, in which an account is given of the methods and premises of social economic planning under the new system in that country. The technique of planning is also presented in material on the subject of scientific management as conceived in the United States and in Europe. The material has been published in the original language in which it was presented (English, French or German). For the sake of readers unacquainted with the original text, many translations, either in full or in an abridged form, have been included in an Addendum which, for the sake of convenience in handling the volume, has been bound separately. The material is preceded by a comprehensive analysis and review in the English, French and German languages. The volume consists of over 1,000 pages and includes a number of valuable tables and charts.



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of August was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farmers in Nova Scotia reported excellent harvest results. Grain and root crops were good, and there was an abundance of garden truck. Fish receipts were good, but prices continued low. Logging operations remained quiet. Coal mines in the New Glasgow zone worked from one to five days during the last week in August, except one mine which was idle. In Glace Bay and vicinity all mines worked two days, while at Sydney two mines operated three and four and a half days respectively. Manufacturers of mineral waters, ice cream and confectionery reported business good, and sugar refineries were fair. There were, however, indications of improvement in factories and machine shops, but idleness still continued in some departments of the iron and steel industry at Sydney. Building construction was confined to dwellings already under-way and repair work. Small gangs were employed on city streets and sidewalks. Automobile tourist traffic was good, as also was railway and steamship transportation. The movement of freight was fair. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was reported as moderately fair. There was a small increase in the demand for domestics and char workers.

In New Brunswick all field crops were reported good with the exception of potatoes in the Saint John district, where considerable blight was shown. Great catches of cod prevailed along the New Brunswick shores. Fall mackerel and herring were scarce, although it was rather early in the season for the latter. Large shipments of lobsters were being made but prices were lower than in past years. Logging continued inactive, and some of the saw-mills had completed their cut for the summer. Pickling plants were quite busy, as also were aerated water and ice cream manufacturers. Good progress was being made with building contracts commenced in earlier months, and civic road work and water mains were being continued to relieve unemployment. Tourist traffic was heavy and longshore work quite good. Railway passenger and freight traffic was fair. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was reported as fair. The demand for domestics was light, but a fair number of day workers had been placed.

Calls for farm help in the Province of Quebec were not numerous except at Hull where orders were received daily, and in Montreal

where there was a fair demand. Very little activity was reported in the logging industry, although there were indications of revival in the Quebec office. No orders for men were received. A few placements in manufacturing were made in Hull although conditions continued to be dull. In Montreal all industries continued to show little activity. Factories in Quebec were operating on half time, while at Sherbrooke and Three Rivers general slackness prevailed. At the latter point, however, some improvement in paper making was predicted. Somewhat better conditions were indicated in building construction, although experienced tradesmen were idle throughout the province. Sidewalks, street paving and sewer construction continued to provide relief employment for a large number of workers. There were no calls for workers in the transportation group, but trade was fair for this time of the year. There was an increase in orders received for women domestic workers, but applicants were always available in large numbers.

Threshing and general farm work were in progress in most districts in Ontario, creating a fair demand for help. Tobacco cutting was also going on in the Brantford zone, and was giving employment to numbers of workers. While there was little activity going on in logging, there were indications that an improvement may be looked for this fall, with a substantial increase in the number of men employed over last year. The mines in the vicinity of Timmins and Sudbury were taking on men occasionally, but large numbers of miners were still unemployed. Automobile plants were quiet, and no new developments occurred in other lines so that most factories were still running below normal capacity. Those firms which were working steadily were not adding to their staffs. Unfortunately there were no prospects in view so far that would indicate any revival in the building and construction industry. There were few calls for women domestic workers, although cooks and cooks general continued to be placed in fair numbers.

Harvesting operations in the Province of Manitoba were proceeding, with fairly brisk demands for harvest help being registered at the employment offices. The logging and mining industries were not showing any demands for additional workers. Requirements for tradesmen and labourers in the construction industry were at a low ebb, with relief work providing some employment in the City of Winnipeg. Very few requests for men for casual labour were notified to the employment

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1932			1931		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		78,742,242	82,444,180	97,202,442	99,019,813	107,828,379
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		37,710,571	40,743,105	47,308,079	48,379,235	52,508,534
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		42,321,284	40,945,490	48,763,652	49,675,120	54,348,421
Customs duty collected..... \$		6,281,483	7,944,090	9,291,223	9,210,055	9,712,265
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,175,590,512	2,202,785,422	2,243,561,470	2,400,403,969	2,693,538,371
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		134,570,441	136,295,915	141,813,032	137,098,642	142,558,937
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,363,172,444	1,373,265,341	1,461,091,577	1,451,275,655	1,450,356,954
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,028,450,440	1,037,313,917	1,127,280,857	1,125,736,164	1,127,038,209
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	59.0	49.6	43.2	81.3	83.7	80.1
Preferred stocks.....	49.2	47.5	46.8	69.1	71.8	72.6
(1) Index of interest rates.....	103.3	110.6	114.4	91.9	92.9	91.9
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	66.8	66.6	66.6	70.5	71.4	71.9
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	16.42	16.21	16.20	18.30	18.26	18.36
(3) Business failures, number.....		249	233	164	222	173
(3) Business failures, liabilities. \$		5,549,000	3,845,000	2,137,833	3,341,179	3,499,453
(2) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	86.3	88.7	89.1	105.2	103.8	103.6
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	21.8	21.9	22.1	16.2	16.3	16.2
Immigration.....				2,250	2,541	3,169
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	154,865	150,113	170,338	188,855	188,876	204,676
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	11,328,017	11,602,457	12,437,076	14,309,810	14,807,474	15,236,230
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			11,272,616	13,982,510	14,836,861	15,703,530
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		9,669,343	10,496,801	11,322,743	12,183,395	12,722,335
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,809,634	8,918,185	9,983,482	10,450,163	10,802,511
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,023,059,884	1,635,586,912	1,770,068,115	2,207,754,547
Building permits..... \$		4,227,173	4,388,274	8,224,074	11,042,609	8,593,958
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	12,688,500	12,540,100	12,154,700	26,142,600	28,054,700	29,793,400
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	5,992	7,317	8,163	23,212	40,303	55,822
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	26,710	27,506	18,118	52,491	45,097	55,005
Ferro alloys..... tons	871	892	893	8,248	3,262	2,740
Coal..... tons		652,587	749,453	760,127	826,156	887,859
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		104,210,000	113,950,000	106,070,000	98,150,000	117,340,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,425,000	6,349,000	5,160,000	5,806,000	4,731,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		3,590,000	4,486,000	4,754,000	4,374,000	5,269,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		344,000	816,000	846,000	692,000	494,000
Timbers scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		129,013,086	178,540,469	112,919,570	135,390,422	1,121,115
Flour production..... bbls.			1,151,286	1,333,287	1,319,008	69,360,000
(2) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	101,700,000	92,583,000	73,722,000	91,871,000	85,295,000	1,576,449
Footwear production..... pairs		1,456,822	1,559,192	1,627,006	1,456,822	42,994,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		37,350,000	40,003,000	40,521,000	40,365,000	45,830,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		34,226,000	40,744,000	35,438,000	39,603,000	193,970
Newsprint..... tons		142,490	161,370	165,120	182,730	5,583
Automobiles, passenger.....		6,773	6,308	3,426	3,151	129.5
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		121.7	111.6	122.1	126.6	133.9
Industrial production.....		109.0	118.2	132.3	138.5	135.7
Manufacturing.....		112.3	125.1	136.3	137.2	

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(3) Bradstreet.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending August 27, 1932, and corresponding previous periods.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending August 13, July 16 and June 18, 1932; August 15, July 18 and June 20, 1931.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.



offices. Although some orders for women domestic workers were still being received, there was a decline in the number.

A fairly good demand for farm hands was reported from all offices in Saskatchewan, with no difficulty in filling all requirements for harvest help. Vacancies in the building and construction industries were at a minimum, as were also the calls for general labour. Some women domestic workers were placed, though the demand was not heavy.

Harvesting operations proceeding in Alberta accounted for quite a number of farm placements, although the offices reported that the number of vacancies listed with them was being considerably reduced by men canvassing personally among the farmers for locations. Apart from some small jobs being carried forward in the various cities, requirements in the building and construction industry were very small. Coal mining activities were still slack, but there were prospects of improvement with the approach of winter. The demand for women domestics was not heavy, and there was no difficulty in filling vacancies. The general situation remained quiet, though industrial plants did not show notable reductions in staffs.

Logging and lumbering in British Columbia showed practically no demand for men. The construction industry did not show any improvement, and jobs being proceeded with, other than relief work, were quite small. Manufacturing continued very quiet with no improvement registered. Requirements for casual and general labour were small. Generally speaking, British Columbia did not register any change during the month of August.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further downward movement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,028 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 791,622 persons, as compared with 812,871 on July 1. The index number stood at 86.3 on the date under review, as compared with 88.7 on July 1, 1932, and 105.2 on the same date in 1931. On August 1 of the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:—1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

Employment declined in all provinces, establishments in Ontario releasing the greatest number of workers. In the Maritime Provinces, coal mining and building construction showed moderate gains, but there were reductions in manufacturing, highway and railway construction, transportation and logging. In

Quebec, manufacturing, logging, construction, retail trade and services reported smaller payrolls, while transportation indicated considerable improvement, and metallic ore mining and wholesale trade were also rather more active. In Ontario, improvement was noted in tobacco, leather and animal food factories and in wholesale trade and railway construction, but iron and steel plants reported large reductions, and textile, lumber, rubber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and some other factories, logging, mining, transportation, services and retail trade also showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal nature. In the Prairie Provinces, the decrease took place mainly in railway construction, while building, services and manufacturing as a whole were also slacker. On the other hand, highway construction showed an important increase, and transportation also recorded improvement. In British Columbia, a reduction was registered, chiefly in construction and lumber mills; logging, mining and services, however, also showed lowered activity, but food factories and shipping were busier.

Losses were indicated in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, the losses in Montreal and Toronto being greatest. In Montreal, employment improved in road construction and in vegetable food and musical instrument factories, while manufacturing as a whole, transportation and retail trade released employees. In Quebec, further reductions were shown; building was rather more active, but manufacturing and services recorded curtailment. In Toronto, there was a falling-off in activity on August 1, 1932, repeating the downward movement noted on the same date of last year. Manufacturing (especially of iron and steel and textile products), services, retail trade and construction were slacker than on July 1, but wholesale trade recorded moderate improvement. In Ottawa, employment declined, mainly in manufacturing, while other groups showed little general change. In Hamilton, manufacturing registered general curtailment, with the greatest losses in iron and steel, and construction was also quieter. In the Border Cities, further losses were indicated, largely in automobile and other iron and steel works. In Winnipeg, there were increases in transportation, but construction reported curtailment, while other groups showed little general change. In Vancouver, manufacturing and construction recorded curtailment; on the other hand, transportation was rather more active. Other industries fluctuated only slightly.

An analysis of the data by industries shows that further reductions were made in manufacturing establishments; the contractions were in some cases due to the usual shutdowns for

midsummer holidays, the importance of which for this record was emphasized this year by the fact that the end of the month coincided with the week-end. Increases were recorded in vegetable food, leather footwear, woollen and musical instrument plants, but the garment and iron and steel industries were seasonally slack, and losses were also indicated in the lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, cotton, knitting, chemical and allied products, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and mineral products divisions. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were gains in telegraphic communications and wholesale trade. On the other hand, seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps, and there were also losses in construction, retail trade, transportation and services.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in greater detail the employment situation as at the beginning of August, 1932.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

Unemployment among local trade unions remained on practically the same level during July as in the previous month, according to returns tabulated from a total of 1,806 labour organizations, including 171,831 members. Of these 37,508 were reported idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 21.8, compared with 21.9 per cent of inactivity in June. The situation was, however, less favourable than in July last year when 16.2 per cent of the members reported were idle. The changes in the various provinces from June were quite slight, the curtailment evident among New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta unions in a large way offsetting the improvement recorded in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Extensive losses in employment from July of last year were indicated by Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick unions, and in Manitoba and British Columbia lesser, though noteworthy declines, were apparent. Fractional recessions only were reflected by Nova Scotia and Alberta unions. In Saskatchewan the trend was toward greater activity, the change being nominal only.

An article in greater detail with tabular statements on unemployment at the close of July, 1932, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

During the month of July, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 26,304 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 25,191 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 11,484, of which 8,263 were of men and 3,221 of women. Placements

in casual work numbered 13,707. The offices of the Service were also notified of 25,917 vacancies, of which 19,660 were for men and 6,257 for women. Applications for work were registered from 35,262 men and 11,430 women, a total of 46,692. Business transacted during July, 1932, showed a decline in all transactions from the previous month, as well as from the corresponding month a year ago, the reports for June, 1932, showing 29,404 vacancies offered, 50,547 applications made, and 28,532 placements effected, while in July, 1931, there were recorded 28,025 vacancies, 66,281 applications for work and 27,002 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of July, 1932, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada, during July, 1932, was \$4,227,173 as compared with \$4,388,274 in the preceding month, and with \$11,042,609 in July, 1931.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that construction contracts awarded during August throughout Canada had an estimated value of \$12,688,500, slightly ahead of either June or July. While the totals are low as compared with recent years construction is stated to be better than holding its own.

For August the greatest value of contracts awarded appears in the Engineering group, which accounted for 38.6 per cent of all construction and was valued at \$4,899,000. Business Buildings had \$3,092,800 worth or 24.4 per cent. Industrial shows 18.9 per cent, or \$2,397,500. Residential had 18.1 per cent, valued at \$2,299,200.

Quebec Province led in August with contracts valued at \$6,857,800, which was 54.1 per cent. Ontario accounted for 26.5 per cent, valued at \$3,360,200. The Maritime Provinces shared to the extent of \$961,300 worth, or 7.6 per cent, while the Prairie Provinces show 6.5 per cent, or \$830,200, and British Columbia 5.3 per cent, or \$679,000.

#### Production and Trade

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 953.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statis-



tics, states that business operations failed to follow the lead of the stock markets in July, several important industries showing marked contraction. Production in general was consequently at a lower level than in the preceding month. Moderate improvement, after seasonal adjustment for the low midsummer scale of operations, was shown in the production of steel ingots and castings, the output being 27,506 tons, compared with 18,118 tons in June. The production of pig iron was limited to 7,317 tons, the blast furnace in Hamilton being the only unit in operation during July. A better showing was made by the construction industry in obtaining new business, contract awards being at an absolutely higher level than in June, as against the usual seasonal decline.

The output of motor cars at 7,472 showed an adjusted increase of 19 per cent, the decline in employment in the industry being slightly greater than normal for the season. The rubber industry was less active, imports of crude rubber being 3,425,000 pounds, compared with 6,349,000 in June. The decline in the imports of crude petroleum was less than normal for the season, the total in July being 104,209,000 gallons.

The lumber and paper industries were less active in July, exports of lumber showing a sharp decline, while the output of newsprint reached a new low level on the present movement. The output of flour in June, the latest month for which statistics are available, was 1,151,286 barrels, compared with 1,040,693 in the preceding month. The production of sugar showed marked gain in the latest four-week period. Slaughtering of cattle and hogs were less than the relatively high levels of June and the slaughter of sheep and lambs showed an increase less than normal for the season. Cold storage holdings of cheese, beef and mutton were greater at the beginning of July, more than counterbalancing declines in most other lines. Imports of raw cotton and wool were at a much lower level in July than in the preceding month, the total of raw cotton imported being 3,590,000 pounds, compared with 4,487,000 in June, a decline of nearly 17 per cent after seasonal adjustment.

The index of manufacturing production based on 16 significant factors, with seasonal adjustment was 114.4 in July compared with 125.1 in June.

Factors indicating the trend of the mining industry were mainly reactionary in July. Shipments of gold to the Mint and to external markets amounted to 251,175 ounces compared with 287,951, while silver shipments, after seasonal adjustment, also showed decline. Copper exports were 10,486,000 pounds, com-

pared with 6,896,200, recording a substantial gain. Exports of nickel at 2,254,000 pounds, showed decline from the 2,279,900 pounds exported in June. Zinc shipments to external markets were 13,521,700 pounds compared with relatively low point of 8,103,400 pounds. Exports of the better grades of asbestos showed a gain contrary to seasonal expectations. The index of mineral production was 116.9 compared with 128.6 in June.

*Coal.*—Canadian coal output during July amounted to 652,587 tons, a 43.5 per cent falling-off from the average for the month during the past five years of 1,155,640 tons. This decline was general in all producing provinces except New Brunswick. Bituminous coal production in July totalled 577,644 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 16,541 tons, and lignite coal, 58,402 tons. Nova Scotia mines produced 307,282 tons or 22.5 per cent below the July 1931 total of 396,284 tons. Alberta's output was 197,590 tons as compared with 267,268 tons in the corresponding month of last year. This decrease was made up as follows: bituminous coal 15.7 per cent, sub-bituminous coal 62.3 per cent, and lignite coal 28.6 per cent. Production from British Columbia mines totalled 114,437 tons as against 138,555 tons a year ago. New Brunswick produced 14,815 tons and Saskatchewan 18,463 tons as compared with the July, 1931, output of 13,426 tons and 16,082 tons, respectively.

Coal imports into Canada decreased 36.5 per cent to 1,054,454 tons from the five-year average for July of 1,659,923 tons. Receipts of anthracite coal were recorded at 318,528 tons consisting of 213,835 tons from Great Britain, 97,620 tons from the United States, and 7,073 tons from Germany. During the past three months imports of anthracite coal into Canada from Great Britain were 52.2 per cent above the importations from the United States. Bituminous coal to a total of 735,926 tons was brought into Canada during the month; of this tonnage the United States supplied 95.6 per cent and Great Britain the remainder.

Exports of Canadian coal totalled 27,878 tons or 44.6 per cent below the July 1927-1931 average of 50,305 tons. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports cleared 21,974 tons of Canadian coal in July and the western ports, 5,904 tons.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade in July, 1932, prepared by the Department of National Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$35,710,571, as compared with \$40,743,105 in the preceding month and \$48,379,235 in July, 1931. The chief imports in July, 1932, were: Non-metallic minerals

and products, \$9,367,126; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$5,406,374; Iron and its products, \$5,129,888.

The merchandise exported from Canada during July, 1932, amounted to \$42,321,284 as compared with \$40,945,490 in the preceding month and with \$49,645,120 in July, 1931. The chief exports in July, 1932, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$16,073,995; Wood, wood products and paper, \$10,350,513; Animals and animal products, \$6,242,726.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes during August showed a substantial increase over that recorded for the previous month, although the number of disputes recorded and the number of workers involved showed a decided decline, an important dispute involving upwards of 3,000 clothing factory workers in Montreal accounting for the greater part of the increased time loss. In comparison with the figures for August, 1931, while an increase appears in the number of disputes on record, the figures for workers involved and time loss incurred show a much more decided increase owing to the dispute above mentioned. There were in existence during the month sixteen disputes, involving 4,972 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 62,492 working days, as compared with twenty-six disputes involving 6,121 workers resulting in a time loss of 50,397 working days in July, 1932. In August, 1931, the record included eleven disputes, involving 847 workers and resulting in a time loss of 9,192 working days. At the end of the month there were on record seven disputes involving approximately 765 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the union.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities showed the first advance since December, 1931, at \$7.01 for August as compared with \$6.78 for July; \$8.20 for August, 1931; \$10.65 for August, 1930; \$11.63 for August, 1929; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.68 for August, 1914. The most important change was a seasonal increase in the price of potatoes, while the prices of eggs, butter, fresh and salt pork and bacon were also higher. The prices of beef, veal, mutton and sugar were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.42 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$16.21 for July;

\$18.30 for August, 1931; \$21.01 for August, 1930; \$21.90 for August, 1929; \$20.88 for August, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.41 for August, 1914. In fuel anthracite coal was somewhat higher while wood declined slightly.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly higher, this being the first increase since November, 1931. The index stood at 66.8 for August, as compared with 66.6 for July; 70.5 for August, 1931; 83.7 for August, 1930; 98.4 for August, 1929; 97.1 for August, 1922; 160.2 for August, 1920; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 66.1 for August, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were higher and three were slightly lower. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, because of higher prices for calves, hogs, hides, cured meats, butter and eggs which more than offset lower prices for fish, steers, lambs and leather; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due mainly to higher prices for raw cotton, raw jute, raw silk and raw wool; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, mainly owing to increases in the prices of copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to higher prices for coal; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of higher quotations for copper sulphate, shellac and fertilizers. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was slightly lower, decreases in the prices of oats, barley, potatoes, hay, straw and onions more than offsetting higher prices for corn, flax, rye, wheat, bran, shorts and raw rubber. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group and the Iron and its Products group were also lower, the former because of lower prices for pine lumber and the latter because of reduced quotations for steel sheets, scrap iron and scrap steel.

The Women's Minimum Wage Commission of Quebec has decided to hold a conference at the end of September to investigate the wages and working conditions of female employees in restaurants. It will be recalled that the provincial legislature, at its session this year, amended the Women's Minimum Wage Act to include those employed in "Commercial establishments," in addition to those in industrial establishments who were already provided for under the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 298). Restaurant helpers are stated to form the largest section of the commercial establishments group. If the commission should find that existing wages are insufficient, a conference will be held later for the purpose of fixing a minimum wage.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

AN application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was reported in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 854) as having been received during July from certain employees of the London Street Railway Company, being motormen and conductors, one-man car operators, shopmen, shedmen, trackmen, linemen and other miscellaneous employees, members of Division No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The dispute in question came directly within provincial jurisdiction and, the statute enacted by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario in March of this year, which was designed to give effect to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act within the province, not having been proclaimed, a board could be established at that time only with the joint consent of both parties concerned. No action was taken during the month of July looking to the establishment of a board in this case, the company having refused concurrence in such procedure. In the month of August, however, proclamation was issued naming Monday, August 15, 1932, as the day on which the provincial enabling Act would come into force and take effect. A new application was thereupon submitted to the Department by the employees. Subsequently Mr. M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department, visited London and endeavoured by conciliation to bring about an adjustment of the dispute. A settlement was not, however, effected, and the Minister of Labour established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on September 3, members thereof being appointed as follows:—on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario; on the company's recommendation, Mr. A. B. Ingram, of Toronto, Ontario. The board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman at the time of going to press.

Two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were also established by the Minister early in September to deal with disputes which had been made the subject of applications during recent months, the two disputes in question being as follows:—

(1) Between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and certain of its shop employees. Twenty-nine employees were stated to be directly affected by this dispute, which related to a 10 per cent wage reduction proposed by the company. Messrs. C. W. Bell,

K.C., of Hamilton, Ontario, and Joseph Gibbons, of Toronto, Ontario, were appointed members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in this matter on the recommendation of the company and employees, respectively.

(2) Between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and certain of its employees being passenger car operators. This dispute also related to a 10 per cent reduction in wages which the company proposed putting into effect, the number of employees directly affected being given as 61. Mr. C. W. Bell, K.C., of Hamilton, was appointed on the company's nomination as a member of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with this dispute, and Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario, was appointed board member on the employees' recommendation.

The July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 753) contained the texts of the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between various coal operators in the Drumheller district and certain of their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America. The recommendations contained in the majority report were not accepted by the coal operators and direct negotiations with the miners were reopened. A deadlock being reached, the operators and miners on July 19 jointly requested the assistance of the western representative of the Department of Labour, Mr. F. E. Harrison, in an endeavour to effect an adjustment of the dispute, and Mr. Harrison was instructed to proceed to Drumheller and confer with the parties concerned. Each side made certain proposals which, however, were not favourably considered by the other party to the dispute and joint conferences failed to reach a settlement. Mr. Harrison kept in close touch with the situation and on August 18 and 19 attended further joint meetings between the coal operators and miners.

On the latter date an agreement was entered into between District 18, United Mine Workers of America, representing the employees, and five of the coal mining companies concerned, namely, the Newcastle Coal Co., Ltd., Western Gem Coal Co., Ltd., Midland Coal Mining Co., Ltd., Thomas Coal Co., Ltd., and Jewel Coal Co., Ltd., renewing, until March 31, 1933, the terms and provisions for the agreement between each operator and the union

which had recently expired. In accordance with its terms, the agreement was submitted by the union for ratification to a vote of its membership in District 18 on August 25 and was carried by an overwhelming majority. Subsequently the contract was also signed with the Rosedale Coal Co., Ltd., and the Great

West Coal Co., Ltd. The new agreement is subject to thirty days' notice of termination in writing from either party. In the case of notice of termination by the operators, however, the notice must be given by a majority of the employers who are or may become parties to the agreement.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1932

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for August, 1932, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Aug., 1932...	16	4,972	62,492
*July, 1932...	26	6,121	50,397
Aug., 1931...	11	847	9,192

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

A substantial decrease appears in the number of disputes occurring in August as compared with July. The decline in the number of workers involved was less marked owing to the occurrence during the month of a dispute involving upwards of 3,000 clothing factory workers in Montreal. The marked increase in time loss for August was due to the same dispute. As compared with August, 1931, a month when no disputes of any magnitude were recorded, the figures for August, 1932, show substantial increases in both the number of disputes on record, and the number of workers involved, as well as in the time loss involved.

Twelve disputes, involving approximately 1,843 workers, were carried over from July, including one dispute of motion picture pro-

jectionists at Edmonton, Alta., information as to which reached the Department too late for inclusion in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Four disputes commenced during August. Of the sixteen disputes in progress during the month nine were recorded as terminated, three resulting in favour of the workers involved, three in favour of the employers concerned and three resulting in a compromise. At the end of August, therefore, there were seven disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts in progress, namely: coal miners, Blairmore, Alta., coal miners, Bellevue, Alta., fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., women's clothing factory workers (cutters), Montreal, P.Q., lithographers, Toronto, Ont., carpenters, Niagara Falls, Ont., and motion picture projectionists, Saskatoon, Sask.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February 29, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, London, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; compositors, Regina, Sask., November 21, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 27, 1932, one employer; women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., August 1, 1932, one employer, this last being added this month. The dispute involving cooks and waiters employed by one firm in Edmonton, Alta., commencing September 29, 1931, and carried in this list since January, 1932, is considered to have lapsed by the end of August and has consequently been removed from the list.

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for August reference was made to a reported strike of pulpwood loaders in the Pigeon River District on July 19, 1932. Details as to the dispute have been received showing that the strike occurred in the Nipigon district and involved fifty loaders



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1932

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to August, 1932</b>			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING, AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Blairmore, Alta...	300	8,100	Commenced Feb. 23, 1932; against dismissal of worker; untermiated.
Coal miners, Bellevue, Alta.....	330	8,910	Commenced Feb. 24, 1932; in sympathy with miners on strike at Blairmore, Feb. 23, 1932 untermiated.
Coal miners, Little Bras d'Or, N.S.....	200	4,800	Commenced July 4, 1932; against discharge of check weighman; terminated Aug. 29, 1932; compromise.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products—</i>			
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	24	500	Commenced July 4, 1932; against reduction in wages and sending work to outside shops; lapsed by August 31, 1932; in favour of employer.
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	39	800	Commenced July 12, 1932; for removal of foreman; lapsed by August 31, 1932; in favour of employer.
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	800	12,000	Commenced July 29, 1932; for union wages and working conditions; untermiated.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers (cutters), Montreal, P.Q.....	10	270	Commenced July 15, 1932; for recognition of union; untermiated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	75	900	Commenced July 28, 1932; for recognition of union; terminated August 15, 1932; in favour of workers.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Shingle mill workers, New Westminster, B.C.....	40	100	Commenced July 12, 1932; for increase in wage rates and for agreement; terminated August 5, 1932, compromise.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Lithographers, Toronto, Ont..	7	189	Commenced April 15, 1932; against reduction in wages; untermiated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Carpenters, Niagara Falls, Ont.....	14	378	Commenced July 19, 1932; alleged violation of agreement <i>re</i> wage rates; untermiated.
SERVICE—			
<i>Recreational—</i>			
Motion picture projectionists, Edmonton, Alta.....	4	8	Alleged lockout; commencing July 23, 1932; <i>re</i> union wages and working conditions; terminated August 2, 1932; in favour of workers.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during August, 1932</b>			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.....	25	25	Commenced August 10, 1932; for continuance of checkoff for union dues; terminated August 11, 1932; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	100	500	Commenced August 1, 1932; against certain wage reductions; employment conditions no longer affected by August 31, 1932; in favour of employer.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	3,000	25,000	Commenced August 4, 1932; for recognition of union and for union agreement; terminated Aug. 20, 1932; compromise.
SERVICE—			
<i>Recreational—</i>			
Motion picture projectionists, Saskatoon, Sask.....	4	12	Alleged lockout; commenced August 29, 1932; <i>re</i> employment of members of one union at union wages; untermiated.

demanding an increase in wages from 30 cents per hour for an eight-hour day to 35 cents per hour with pay for the fifteen-minute lunch period. The employer stated that no previous demand for an increase had been made and as a boat was to be loaded, the demands were granted and work was resumed the following day.

Disputes involving employees in two or more motion picture theatres in Toronto are reported to have occurred in July, the union employees being dismissed and replaced, the theatres being afterwards picketed. Particulars as to these disputes have not yet been received, but it appears that between two and four projectionists have been involved since July 9.

A strike of harvesters at Quill Lake, Sask., about August 13, 1932, has been reported in the press. Information secured by the Department is that nine harvesters arriving in the locality refused to work at \$1.25 per day and board, demanding \$1.50. Within a day or so nearly all accepted work at \$1.25, the prevailing rate in the district, the remainder leaving the locality.

A cessation of work in one coal mine at Drumheller, Alta., from August 22 to August 24, involving 100 workers, occurred following the employer's proposal of a wage reduction of 7½ per cent. Both parties agreed to suspend work pending negotiations and reached a settlement providing for the wage scales in other mines in the district. Negotiations between other operators in the district and the United Mine Workers of America had been in progress following the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and a settlement providing for the renewal of the previous agreement until March 31, 1933, was reached on August 19.

A minor strike involving electrical workers on the construction of a pumping station and filtration plant occurred at Hamilton, Ont., involving between two to six workers for one day, August 24. The dispute arose apparently about August 15 owing to the employment of non-union electricians by one contractor, union employees of another contractor on the same job threatening to strike when required to work together. When this occurred the contractor concerned agreed to employ union members only and work was resumed next day.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, BLAIRMORE & BELLEVUE, ALTA.—**These disputes arising out of the dismissal of an employee, alleged to be connected with

the sharing of work and discrimination, had been in progress since February 23, 1932. Following the meeting with a delegation of miners referred to in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, on August 22 the premier of Alberta visited the mines. After conferences with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and with the management, the premier made certain proposals for a settlement. These included the renewal of the agreement expiring on March 31, 1932, a guarantee of the right of miners to join any union they desired, no discrimination against the alleged agitators, and no general layoff, but, recognizing that some miners could not be given work immediately, these would be cared for by the government. These proposals were not accepted by both parties immediately, but early in September a settlement on this basis was reached.

**COAL MINERS, LITTLE BRAS D'OR, N.S.—**This dispute, arising out of the removal by the management of the checkweigher elected by the miners, resulting in a cessation of work on July 4, was settled on August 29, through the mediation of the Deputy Minister of Mines of Nova Scotia. It was arranged that the checkweigher would be re-instated in the employ of the company, and that after the usual notice a checkweigher would be elected by the miners, the former checkweigher being eligible.

**FUR FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—**Three disputes involving fur workers in Toronto were in progress during August, two of which are considered to have lapsed during the month, a settlement of the third being reported early in September.

As stated in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* one dispute began on July 4, 1932, twenty-four employees in one establishment ceasing work protesting against a reduction in wages and sending work to outside shops. Employment conditions being no longer affected by the end of August, the dispute is recorded as lapsed.

In another establishment, where thirty-nine out of fifty-four employees ceased work on July 12, 1932, demanding the removal of the foreman, conditions being no longer affected, the dispute is also recorded as lapsed by the end of the month.

Of the eight hundred employees involved in approximately seventy establishments at the commencement of the strike on July 29, 1932, to secure an agreement, approximately seven hundred had resumed work by the end of August, various employers having signed individual agreements with the union from time to time. Early in September it was reported



that an understanding between the parties had been reached and it was expected work would be resumed in all establishments by September 6.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CUTTERS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—This dispute, involving workers in three establishments operated by one firm in a demand for recognition of the Montreal Dress Cutters' Union, was terminated at the end of August. Toward the end of the month, however, workers arrested shortly after the commencement of the dispute on charges of obstructing traffic, etc., in violation of a city by-law appeared for trial. This was stated to be a test case involving the right to obstruct traffic. Later, however, it was reported that the case was being dropped as unsuitable for a test case.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—The seventy-five workers involved in this dispute, commencing July 28, 1932, to enforce a demand for the recognition of the United Clothing Workers of Canada in the establishment of a sub-contractor for men's factory clothing, are reported to have resumed work on August 15, their demands having been granted by the employer. This dispute became connected with that involving over one hundred establishments commencing August 4, 1932, for the same object, dealt with in a later paragraph.

**SHINGLE MILL WORKERS, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.**—This strike, commencing July 12, 1932, to secure an increase in wages, that is a restoration of rates reduced in April, was terminated August 5, at rates substantially equivalent to those demanded, through the mediation of the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia and the resident conciliation officer of the Dominion Department of Labour at the request of the Mayor. A complete resumption of work was delayed for a day by a dispute as to the employment of a certain number of Chinese workers to replace strikers who had secured work elsewhere. The strikers had also demanded a signed agreement with a union said to be connected with the Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, but this was not conceded.

**MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, EDMONTON, ALTA.**—Information as to this dispute, in progress from July 23, 1932, to August 2, 1932, reached the Department too late for inclusion in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The employer involved replaced four motion picture projectionists in his employ, members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, with non-union operators at a reduced rate. The union, however, picketed

the theatre, and on August 2, the employer re-engaged the four men concerned, signing an agreement with the union for rates and conditions as prior to the dispute.

**COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER, ALTA.**—On August 10, 1932, twenty-five miners employed by one company operating in Drumheller ceased work as a protest against the failure of the employer to continue the checkoff for union dues for the United Mine Workers of America. Pending the completion of negotiations for a new agreement following the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1932, page 753) the operators of several mines involved had arranged to continue operation under the terms of the expired agreement. The operators of this mine made an exception as to the checkoff, but when the miners ceased work they agreed to continue the deduction of dues from pay and work was resumed on the next day.

**LADIES' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—This dispute commenced on August 1, 1932, in three establishments operating under the agreement between the cloak and suit manufacturers' association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union which provides for reference to an impartial arbitrator of matters in dispute (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1932, page 611). These three firms had made certain downward changes in piece-rates, which they state were approved by the Impartial Arbitrator under the terms of the agreement, the union refusing to accept the decision and calling the workers out. The employers state that the majority of the strikers, however, returned to work within a few days at the reduced rates, but that owing to a shortage of work they were unable to re-employ all who wished to return, also that they were no longer operating under the union agreement. The union, however, claims the strike is still in existence, and as working conditions are no longer affected, the strike has been added to the list of such disputes in a previous paragraph.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in approximately one hundred clothing contractors' shops ceased work on August 4, 1932, demanding recognition of the United Clothing Workers of Canada, a new organization, and an agreement providing for uniform wages in all shops, the forty-four hour week, restriction of apprentices, etc. The employers, members of the Montreal Clothing Contractors' Association, had been operating under agreements with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which

also had agreements with many of the manufacturers and jobbers who sent out work to the clothing contractors to make up. A large number of the workers, however, had recently joined the new union which had secured recognition from a number of the clothing manufacturers and jobbers in July, strikes having occurred in some of these establishments to secure recognition. The clothing contractors claimed that owing to poor trade and severe competition the jobbers were allowing them such low prices for work done that they were unable to pay the wage rates or observe the working conditions demanded by the workers. By August 20 the union officials stated that the contractors and jobbers had agreed to recognize the union and sign agreements as to wages and working conditions and

work was resumed in nearly all the establishments involved. Details of the agreements were to be settled by further negotiations.

**MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, SASKATOON, SASK.**—This dispute, an alleged lockout, commenced on August 29, 1932, when four motion picture projectionists, members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (Motion Picture Machine Operators) employed in one theatre, were replaced by members of the National Union of Theatrical Employees. Changes in working conditions as well as a reduction in wages had been proposed by the employer and refused by the union. The men affected were under an agreement until September 1, 1932, and the management paid wages due up to that date. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1932, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1931. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in July was 30, and 19 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 49 disputes in progress for the month, involving 40,400 workers with a time loss of 248,000 working days for the month. Of the 30 disputes beginning in July, 16 were over proposed reductions in wages, 5 over other wages questions, 4 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on questions of working arrangements, and 2 on questions of trade union principle. During July, settlements were reached in 27 disputes, of which 10 were in favour of workers, 7 in favour of employers and 10 ended in compromises. In 4 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

*Dispute in the Cotton Manufacturing Industry in Lancashire.*—This industry employs about 200,000 workers in yarn spinning and

about the same number in cotton cloth manufacturing in the County of Lancashire. The general agreement as to wages and hours in the spinning section of the industry was terminated at the end of the year 1931, but work has continued since then with few changes from the 1931 wages and conditions. About the middle of August the master cotton spinners' associations gave a month's notice of proposed reductions in wages of about 13 per cent, and early in September the spinners' unions voted to go on strike if this took effect.

In the cloth manufacturing section which also employs about 200,000 workers in the county, the majority of whom are weavers, following unsuccessful negotiations with the weavers' union and a strike at Burnley (reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March and April, 1932) the employers' association temporarily abandoned the introduction of the more-loom-per-weaver system as a means of reducing costs, but later proposed to reduce wages. The general wages and hours agreement was therefore terminated on June 11. Some employers then gave notice of wage cuts in different mills ranging from 6 to 12 per cent, which were accepted by employees of some mills but which resulted in strikes in other mills where in many cases the strikers were replaced. At Burnley however a general strike began July 25, as reported in the last issue, which involved about 22,000 workers when employers attempted to enforce a wage reduction of 12½ per cent. Two strike ballots for a general strike in the county were taken by the federation of unions in this section of the industry, one in June and the other in July, but both were indecisive. Negotiations



for a new general agreement were again opened in July, during which the employers' associations offered to make an agreement with a wage reduction of about 10 per cent. Negotiations however broke down when they refused to guarantee the immediate reinstatement of all their employees who had gone on strike either against wage reductions or in the more-ooms-per-weaver dispute. A general strike of all workers in the cotton cloth manufacturing industry in Lancashire was then called for August 27, and about 145,000 came out on strike. On September 5, the dispute was still in progress but the Ministry of Labour had begun conciliation proceedings.

### Belgium

The strike in coal mines mentioned in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE is reported to have been settled September 8, through government intervention. An increase in the minimum rate of wages was reported to have been granted and a general review of wages and working conditions is to be made.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in June was 46 and 62 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in

disputes in effect at the end of the month was 22,871 and the time loss for the month 950,972 working days.

A strike of about 4,000 fur workers in New York City was in progress from July 27 to August 19 when an agreement was signed, providing, it is reported, for the five-day week, an increased wage scale and for an unemployment fund.

A two weeks' strike of about 6,000 unorganized hosiery workers at Highpoint, North Carolina, was settled at the beginning of August by arbitration when a compromise was reached over the wage reduction.

A strike of 15,000 men's clothing workers in New York City and vicinity began August 4 in non-union shops to secure union wages and conditions.

The dispute in the bituminous coal mining industry was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, May and August. In Illinois an agreement was reached and work resumed in some sections at a reduction in the basic wage from \$6.10 to \$5 per day. This settlement was rejected by other sections and serious disorders occurred during August, when several thousands of the miners still on strike marched to the towns where work had been resumed in an unsuccessful attempt to close down these mines.

## Plans of American Executives for Economic Recovery

At a meeting of industrial, banking and business leaders, held at Washington in the last week of August at the request of President Hoover, a program of future action was adopted consisting of six lines of policy. The President declared that the "major financial crisis" had been overcome, and asked those who controlled the credit of the nation to see that it should be applied to productive enterprise so as to aid employment. The six lines of policy which were approved, and the principal members of the committee in charge of each policy, were as follows:—

1. Problem of making available credit affirmatively useful to business. Chairman of committee, Owen D. Young.

2. Increased employment on railroads and stimulation of industry through expansion of maintenance of equipment and purchase of new equipment in co-operation with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Reconstruction

Corporation. Committee consisted of Daniel O. Willard and George H. Houston, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia.

3. Expansion of capital expenditures by industry in the way of replacement of obsolete and worn out equipment and otherwise. Chairman, A. W. Robertson, of the Westinghouse Electric Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

4. Increased employment through sharing work. Chairman, Walter C. Teagle, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York.

5. Possibility of stimulating repair and improvement of homes. Chairman, Sewell Avery, of the United States Gypsum Co., of Chicago; and C. M. Woolley, of the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation.

6. Organization of committees in the several districts to assist home owners with maturing mortgages.

## THE RELIEF SETTLEMENT PLAN OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

THE relief settlement plan adopted by the Dominion Government and initiated by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, under the direction of the Hon. W. A. Gordon, has been described in previous issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (July, 1932, page 789; May, 1932, page 478, etc.). In furtherance of this plan the co-operation of the Colonization Departments of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway was secured, and for the first time the three chief colonization agencies in Canada applied themselves to the settlement of Canadians on the land instead of the encouragement of immigration from outside sources. From October, 1930, to March 31, 1932, the three organizations were instrumental in placing on farms 7,046 families formerly resident in Canadian cities and other centres of population, and in placing 14,568 formerly unemployed men in farm employment. On the basis of five members to a family this represents a movement to the land of 49,798 persons—a substantial contribution to the relief of unemployment and the stabilization of conditions.

Family settlement under this movement was confined to those who had sufficient capital to establish themselves on the land and no financial assistance was extended. It soon became evident, however, that there were many families eager for an opportunity to gain a subsistence on the land who could not qualify for such settlement because of lack of capital. As a contribution toward relieving this situation the Dominion Government in May last decided to bear a portion of the cost of settlement on the land of selected families who could qualify for such assistance in all localities where the province and municipality concerned were prepared to make a similar contribution, and an agreement to that effect was offered to each of the provincial governments. The stipulations of this agreement may be summarized as follows:—

The Dominion Government would contribute one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of self-sustained relief, to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, by placing such families on the land, the remaining two-thirds of the expenditure to be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned as might be decided between them. The Dominion Government contribution was to be regarded as a non-recoverable expenditure. The total expenditure on behalf of any one family during the first year was not to exceed \$500 for all purposes inclusive of sub-

sistence and establishment, a minimum amount of \$100 being withheld to provide subsistence if necessary during the second year. No part of the above-mentioned expenditure was to be used for the purpose of acquiring or renting land.

It was stipulated that all families who might be assisted under the terms of this agreement should be residents of Canada and should be selected from those who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, the selection of families to be made without discrimination by reason of political affiliation, race, or religious views.

The province was to be responsible for administration of relief settlement, including the location and inspection of suitable farms, and the selection of families who should be physically fit and qualified in other respects. Expenses of administration were to be paid by the province, and no part of the cost of administration and supervision was to be deducted from the maximum amount of \$600 set aside for subsistence and settlement of each family. Disbursements of funds to the families assisted were to be made by the province, which was required to set up an Advisory Committee, including representatives of the Dominion Land Settlement Branch, the Colonization Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Colonization Branch of the Canadian National Railways. Provision was made for the furnishing, certification, and verification of accounts. The Dominion Government at that time indicated the amount it had set aside for expenditure under this scheme in each province, such amount being based upon population of the province.

Up to September 10, eight provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia—had signed the agreement and had begun active relief settlement work under it.

Settlement this year is believed to represent only the beginning of the movement, as the agreement covers a period of two years which does not expire until March 31, 1934, and only those families whose position can be immediately improved by settlement on the land are being located at the present time. Therefore, while some immediate relief of unemployment conditions may be expected, the full effectiveness of the scheme will not be in evidence until at least 1933. The plan is not put forward as a complete solution of unemployment, but it is undertaken as a constructive measure, to assist the unemployed to attain self-dependence on the farm.



## Co-ordination of Relief Work in Alberta

During August the Government of Alberta appointed the Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, to take charge of relief work in the province. Conferences with municipal authorities will be held at regular intervals to deal with any difficulties in administration that may arise, and a provincial advisory committee will be appointed, consisting of two representatives from the urban and business interests, one representative of labour, one representative of the rural interests, and two women to represent the women and children of the province. The function of the advisory committee will be to assist in co-ordination and making more uniform relief measures in the various units, and to make a study on

the best methods of dealing with the various relief problems.

The former practice as to the residential qualification of applicants for relief has been amended. By this amendment, as from May 1 last, no person can become a charge on any municipality unless he has been a resident of the municipality and self-sustaining for a period of one year before making application. The purpose of this amendment is to safeguard all municipalities, whether urban or rural, against the possibility of families moving into the municipality and immediately becoming a charge upon that district. This regulation will apply to relief to married men. The question of relief to single men will be dealt with as a separate matter.

## Voluntary Relief Organization in Saskatchewan.

A voluntary organization to assist the Saskatchewan Relief Commission in carrying on relief work in the province has been undertaken on the suggestion of Premier T. M. Anderson. Representatives of churches, service clubs, fraternal societies and other charitable bodies met the premier at Regina on August 31, and adopted plans for the work

to be carried on during the coming winter. It was announced that the new organization would take measures to provide the necessities of life for farmers and their dependants in the central and southern portions of the province in which the crop conditions had been unfavourable for the fourth successive year.

## Consolidation Proposed in British Columbia

Consolidation of relief work in British Columbia to place the responsibility on one official was being considered by the provincial government at the end of August. The proposal was submitted to Premier S. F. Tolmie by Hon. R. W. Bruhn, Minister of Public Works, who drew up the details after discussions with Hon. J. W. Jones, Minister of Finance. The proposal provides for one man, appointed by the British Columbia Government, to head relief work projects and be responsible for relief expenditures. Under him

would be two supervisors of whom one would assume responsibility for provincial commitments on civic relief, and the other be responsible in the unorganized districts. The province would be divided into relief areas, and relief costs in each area would be estimated, and provision made for each district budget. The scheme aims at closer control over the distribution of relief funds and more effective results. Representatives from each municipality would have a voice in the works to be carried out.

A prominent group of thread manufacturers in the United States have adopted what is regarded as one of the largest pension retirement programs entered into by an industrial organization on behalf of its employees. The plan, which is being underwritten by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, will provide a pension retirement for over 5,500 employees as well as accident and health benefits for mill employees. The firms covered are the Clark (O.N.T.) Thread Co., Newark, N.J.;

J. & P. Coats (R.I.) Inc., Pawtucket, R.I.; the Spool Cotton Co., New York City, their selling agents, and the John MacGregor Corporation, of Maine. It is planned that retirement benefit for service prior to March 1, 1932, will be provided entirely by the employer; the cost of retirement benefits for service after that date will be shared by the employer and participating employees. Pensions being paid to employees already on retirement, under previous arrangements, will be continued.

## METHODS OF RELIEF ADMINISTRATION IN ONTARIO

### Recommendations of Provincial Advisory Committee

A REPORT on "Provincial policy on Administrative methods in the matter of direct relief in Ontario," was presented to the provincial government on August 26 by the Advisory Committee which had been appointed to consider the problems involved in direct relief in the province. The Provincial Government has endorsed the report and recommends to the municipalities the adoption of its requirements and procedures. The committee was instructed "to assist the government in dealing with the problems arising out of unemployment, including the distribution of relief to the needy, and the special assistance that may be required by municipalities which have difficulty in meeting their percentage of the cost of unemployment relief."

The committee was composed as follows: Messrs. Wallace R. Campbell, Windsor, chairman; C. Gordon Cockshutt, Brantford; A. G. Storie, Oshawa; Stuart K. Watt, St. Catharines; Alexander C. McFarlane, Hamilton; Allan Ross, Toronto; H. Stanley Higman, Ottawa; David B. Harkness, Toronto.

The committee assume that the government desires to continue along the general lines already followed in meeting the emergency, but they recognize that certain adaptations have become necessary owing to the increasing pressure of unemployment and the necessary curtailment of public works enterprises. The committee accept the view, which they believe now widely prevails, that all normal governmental works enterprises should be dissociated from relief planning and administration, and consider that "any services planned for or rendered by persons receiving direct relief, in consideration of such relief, should be provided and administered separately from and independently of ordinary public works programs."

The report lays stress on provincial responsibility in matters of administration, supervision, and standards of relief. "It is noted that while the Provincial and Dominion Governments have been for some time participating heavily in relief-giving, little attention has been devoted by these Governments to the details and standards of administrative policy. It has become increasingly apparent that there is urgent need for provincial assistance and guidance in these matters. This report therefore has given special attention to organization and methods of administration and supervision."

The recommendations of the Committee are grouped in Sections as follows:—

#### Section 1—Direct Relief

This term is defined as "the issuance of the materials and assistance necessary to relieve the needs and safeguard the health and well-being of those who are indigent and which are issued without charge to the recipients." Direct relief has been taken to include food, fuel, clothing and shelter, and the instructions given to the municipalities by the provincial government were based on this definition. In practice there has been a wide divergence among the municipalities as to the interpretation of "adequate relief," and the committee therefore amplifies the definition so as to include the following particulars:—

(1) Food—suitable as to quality, quantity, and dietary variety so as to adequately safeguard the health of all recipients.

(2) Clothing—adequate to protect and ensure the health and comfort of the recipients and sufficiently varied to meet the climatic conditions throughout the Province.

(3) Shelter—including provision of water and light, of such quality as will safeguard family life from the standpoints of health, self-respect and general morale.

(4) Fuel—issued with due consideration to the types of fuel most easily available in the area concerned and to the varying climatic conditions of the Province.

(5) Medical Services and Supplies—such as are necessary to protect families in need of assistance against the inroads of disease, malnutrition and deterioration of health generally.

In addition to the foregoing items the Committee recommend (a) careful investigation on the part of the municipal welfare department as to the needs of families applying for relief and continuous supervision of each family receiving relief, both as regards relief issues and the general well-being of such families; and (b) continuous supervision on the part of the provincial authorities charged with welfare administration of municipal administrative methods and standards in order to ensure reasonable uniformity in policy and practice in all parts of the Province.

#### Section 2—Administrative Methods and Organization Policy

Pointing out that three governments—Dominion, Provincial and Municipal—are interested in efficient administration, the com-



mittee assume that "the Dominion Government, having designated the avenues through which its views may be conveyed to the provincial authorities and having arranged the conditions on which participation in the supply of funds may continue, will be satisfied to leave the continuous relations with the municipalities to the Province. This course appears logical and desirable in view of the fact that municipal powers and procedures rest upon provincial legislation. Responsibility for the routine and detail of the administration of direct relief appears to rest therefore with the provincial and the municipal authorities."

The administrative responsibility of the Province includes (1) the determination of the general standard of assistance to municipalities (at present this is on the basis of one-third from each government); (2) policy respecting special treatment of embarrassed or bankrupt municipalities (special treatment should be decided by the province subject to Dominion approval); (3) method of distributing funds (the committee considers that this should continue as formerly in charge of a committee of ministers); (4) policy as to provincial supervision of municipal welfare methods and administration (such supervision, it is believed, would be welcomed by municipal officials, owing to the existing diversity of standards and methods of relief).

The committee suggest that such matters should be under the direction of the provincial Department of Public Welfare, with the co-operation of other departments including those of Health, Public Works, and Labour.

The administrative duties of municipalities are discussed in the remaining paragraphs of this section. The general principles that should govern relief are stated and recommendations are made as to their practical application. These recommendations are as follows: (1) Establishment of a Public Welfare Board in each municipality, composed, at the option of the provincial government, of persons representing the sources from which the funds are supplied; (2) Organization in the larger municipalities of existing social service agencies, into a community association or league; (3) Preservation of existing organization where efficient; (4) The Public Welfare Board should control relief expenditures, directing the staff, hearing complaints, etc.; co-operate with the Community association or league in inaugurating special services such as clothing bureaus, hostels, etc.; and in organizing special service committees; and organizing voluntary workers to support the permanent staff; (5) The community association or league should nominate private citizen representatives

on the Public Welfare Board; arrange for campaigns for private funds where approved and for disbursements of such funds; and function as a council for the discussion of welfare questions; (6) In bankrupt municipalities where provision of direct relief falls wholly or almost wholly upon provincial and federal funds there should be set up a Public Welfare Board of not less than three members who shall be appointees of the Provincial Government; (7) The powers of "The Department of Public Welfare Act, 1931," should be invoked for the purpose of issuing governmental regulations setting out the residence requirements, supervision policies and powers of inspection which are deemed necessary in order to make provincial and municipal relief administration effective.

### Section 3—Residence and Registration Requirements

The diversity in residence requirements and the haphazard movements of families have been matters of grave concern to municipalities. The committee believe that uniform residence and registration requirements applicable to all persons applying for or receiving direct relief should be set out by the Provincial Government, and that adequate provision should be made for consistent adherence to and enforcement of such requirements.

The committee therefore recommend as follows:—

(1) That all such persons be required to establish and maintain a definite municipal residence.

(2) That all changes in residence on the part of such persons shall be a matter of orderly record and subject to regulations governing such changes.

(3) That all persons eighteen years of age and over in Ontario applying for or receiving direct relief be required to carry a residence certificate card which shall be uniform throughout the Province.

(4) That a uniform residence qualification of having resided three months in a municipality be adopted by the Province as constituting eligibility for becoming an applicant for relief in any municipality.

(5) That as a preliminary to establishing the proposed residence requirement plan a registration be taken of all persons eighteen years of age and over in the municipalities of Ontario applying for or receiving direct relief, such registration to be made on uniform registration forms to be supplied to the municipalities by the Provincial Government.

(6) That registration and residence certificate cards be issued in all organized municipal areas, by the municipal officer in charge of public welfare services or the person designated by the Municipal Council for such purposes, and in unorganized areas by the persons charged with the administration of direct relief in such areas.

(7) That registration by any person in a given municipality shall be accepted as a *prima facie* indication that such person is entitled to residence in the said municipality.

(8) That the Provincial Government make special provision for an official review of registrations in cases of dispute or where revisions or transfers are sought and for determining all such cases.

(9) That the Provincial Government recommend to the Federal Government that such registration policy together with the residence certificate card plan be made national through co-operation with other provinces.

The special problems in connection with the relief of families, single women, and single men are severally dealt with, recommendations being made as to special action that would be necessary for giving effect to the proposed registration policy and the residence certificates in connection with unemployed single men.

#### Section 4—Standardization of Relief Allowances

The committee was impressed with the wide divergencies in the standards of relief in different municipalities, and they express the belief that relief "maxima" should be drawn up. This question is discussed in relation to relief issues of food; clothing and footwear; shelter, including water and light; fuel; and medical services and medical supplies.

*Relief Issues of Food.*—The various methods of distribution in practice are noted, the committee concluding that the method to be followed must take account of local conditions. They recommend, however, a partial application of the commissary or community depot idea, particularly in regard to certain non-perishable local products. "A well-administered commissary system," the report states, "may supply foods at somewhat lower costs than they can be obtained through regular avenues, especially in city municipalities of moderate size." The committee express doubt as to the suitability of such a system to meet all cases, and suggest as an alternative the appointment of small committees of persons familiar with the foodstuff trade to advise the municipal Public Welfare Bureau.

The maximum food allowances proposed by the Committee are given in the following schedules:—

##### Summer schedule.

For one adult per week .....	\$1.50
For the second adult in a family, per week an additional .....	95
For the third member of the family, per week an additional .....	90
For the fourth member of the family, per week an additional .....	85
For the fifth member of the family, per week an additional .....	80
For the sixth member of the family, per week an additional .....	75
For the seventh member of the family, per week an additional .....	70
For the eighth member of the family, per week an additional .....	65
For the ninth member of the family, per week an additional .....	60
For the tenth member of the family, per week an additional .....	55

This will work out to a standard wherein the full food supply needs of families can be made as follows:—

Family of one per week .....	\$1.50
Family of two per week .....	2.45
Family of three per week .....	3.35
Family of four per week .....	4.20
Family of five per week .....	5.00
Family of six per week .....	5.75
Family of seven per week .....	6.45
Family of eight per week .....	7.10
Family of nine per week .....	7.70
Family of ten per week .....	8.25

The winter schedule should not exceed the foregoing amounts by more than 10 per cent in any instance.

*Clothing and Footwear.*—The committee make the following recommendations in regard to clothing and its distribution:

(1) That the Department of Government dealing with such matters should prepare and issue to Municipal Welfare Boards lists and information as to suitable garments for all classes of persons on relief, the sources from which they may be obtained and the terms of purchase.

(2) That a special agency or committee be set up within each municipal relief organization to handle the distribution of clothing and it is suggested that such agency or committee be composed largely, if not wholly, of responsible women who have shown an interest in relief problems.

(3) That in the cases of all municipalities whose needs will justify purchasing in sufficiently large quantities to enable them to deal directly with the manufacturers this course should be pursued.

(4) That smaller municipalities, particularly, be instructed that smaller purchases may be made from wholesale sources and that the



prices of clothing so purchased for relief issues should not exceed the manufacturer's selling price by more than 10 per cent; and further, that in cases where relief organizations deal directly with the retail store, account should be taken of the prices shown in the departmental list since these will constitute a guide as to reasonable charges for specified relief articles.

(5) That wherever it is convenient, economical and socially desirable to do so, encouragement should be given to the making, remaking and repairing of garments by women of voluntary service societies or by women belonging to families receiving relief.

(6) That in the case of footwear it is desirable that the services of the retailer be retained if possible on a cost-plus basis. While it is possible to arrange for certain standard types of shoes which can be recommended as relief issues it is impossible to obtain expert fitting services at a reasonable cost except through the retail dealer. It is also recognized that owing to the multiplicity of sizes the utilization of such services has a bearing on health and efficiency.

Recommendations are made as to methods of obtaining clothing and shoes at the lowest prices, and as to supplementing the supply by means of organized private donations.

*Shelter.*—The committee propose that the government fix a monthly maximum for shelter at one-twelfth of the total to which the annual tax-bill amounts, plus an additional sum of 50 per cent of such tax bill; but in no case should the cost of shelter (including water) for any family exceed \$15 per month. Monthly costs for light should not exceed \$1 per family.

*Fuel.*—In the opinion of the committee the cost of supplying fuel would be reduced if municipalities were to purchase the necessary stocks at summer prices. This subject should be referred to the Municipal Welfare Board, for study.

*Medical Services and Supplies.*—This item deserves a place in the relief program; and the government should, the committee suggests, increase the scope of direct relief to include emergency medical services and that each municipality be empowered to enter into an arrangement with resident doctors for services in the care of indigent cases, at the request of the person in charge of direct relief, on a basis of cost not to exceed half of the standard medical charges existing in that locality.

This recommendation, however, may be subject to modification.

### Section 5—General Recommendations

The committee is of the opinion that in addition to the checks on monthly expenditure provided by the foregoing proposals in respect to maximum charges the Province should establish a general rule under which it shall be reckoned that food costs may properly amount to 60 per cent of the total in municipal relief statements of expenditures; and it is recommended that the Provincial Government should rule that for the time being and until experience indicates the advisability of change, the total charges for all relief services other than food supplies shall not constitute more than 40 per cent of the total expended for relief by the municipality.

Other recommendations in this section are to the effect that earning by the head of the family should be encouraged; that no cash be issued in connection with direct relief orders; that there should be community work planning in order to utilize the services of persons on relief in special undertakings; that the Dominion Government should consider the question of applying the provisions of the Immigration Act to unnaturalized persons who are at present receiving relief; that prosecutions should be made in cases of fraud; and that relief officers be empowered to take affidavits in connection with relief; that provision be made for encouraging gardening facilities for the unemployed next season; and finally that there should be a more permanent organization within the provincial government to take care of direct relief.

In the latter connection the Committee expresses the belief that "in some measure unemployment problems will continue to challenge the resources of the Government for a long time to come and that the need of an indeterminate amount of direct relief is likely to make demands upon the public treasury indefinitely. Your committee therefore advocates that your Government give attention to the establishing of a more permanent provision through which the Provincial Government's relationship with municipalities in all welfare and relief matters may find expression. Such a permanent structure will enable the Provincial Government to cope more effectively with existing unemployment and relief conditions if these are prolonged and with similar conditions and needs if and when they may arise in the future."

## Regulations for Road Labour in United States

The Bureau of Public Roads (Washington) recently published regulations governing contracts for highway construction work under the Emergency Relief Act of the United States. These regulations are designed to give effect to the intentions of the Act concerning wages, hours of labour, the hiring of local labour, and the preference for qualified ex-service men with dependants.

**1. Selection of Labour.**—It is provided that special provisions must be inserted in the contracts designed to insure that the maximum distribution of employment be obtained, that employment be furnished to persons most in need of it, and that preference in employment be given, when they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependants. Such special provisions must call for the selection of unskilled labour by the contractor from lists furnished by special agencies, where such agencies are available. Such provision must, however, permit the contractor to obtain needed employees elsewhere when such agencies fail to function and to terminate the services of employees deemed by him to be inefficient and unsatisfactory.

The use of clauses designed to forbid the employment of skilled labour not residents of the State in which the work is being done will not be approved.

The use of clauses designed to limit the employment of unskilled labour to residents of the State will be approved, provided such clauses permit the employment of labour not resident in the State, when a sufficient number of satisfactory labourers, residents of the State, is not found to be available.

**2. Wages and Labour Conditions.**—Provisions must be made fixing the minimum wages which contractors must pay to both skilled labour

and unskilled labour. Such rates must also be stated in the invitation for bids. The minimum wages for both skilled and unskilled labour will be fixed at an hourly rate. In fixing such minimum wages, a minimum may be fixed for each of the various classes of skilled labour, or a single minimum may be fixed to cover all classes of skilled labour. These minimum wages are to be fixed by State authority, subject to concurrence by the federal District Engineer, but must not exceed the prevailing wage ordinarily existing for such labour in the locality. The District Engineer of the Bureau so far as possible will check any wage so fixed by the State for reasonable conformity with wages paid on other Federal-aid projects in the vicinity, and base his approval or disapproval of the rate thereon.

Provision must also be made limiting the hours of work for all employees (except those in executive, administrative and supervisory positions) to not more than 30 hours in any one week.

**3. Limitation of Machine Labour.**—All proposals for work to be done by the States under the effect will be examined by the district engineers to see that sufficient and suitable provisions, as outlined in the Regulations, to insure "the maximum employment of local labour consistent with reasonable economy of construction," are included. The Bureau will approve only such projects as carry sufficient and suitable "special provisions" in the contracts for the work. Approval will not be given to any procedure or requirements designed to prevent the award of contracts to qualified contractors non-resident of a State or to restrict the use of materials to those produced within a State.

## Organized Labour and Unemployment in New Zealand

At an industrial conference held in New Zealand recently under the auspices of the New Zealand Alliance of Labour, the New Zealand Trades and Labour Council, and the New Zealand Civil Service Organizations consideration was given to the problem of unemployment in the Dominion. The conference adopted the report of a committee which recommended that, as the Unemployment Board and the Government had failed to provide work of a permanent or productive nature for the unemployed, a permanent Employment Commission should be appointed, representative of the organization of farmers, the organization of workers and the organization of employers who control secondary industries; this Commission should advise and assist the Govern-

ment on questions of land development, development of secondary industries, and the methods by which profitable and continuous work could be found for the unemployed workers.

The Committee suggested that secondary industries should be developed in line with the development of primary industries, particularly those industries which are natural and necessary to New Zealand. These are specified as follows: (1) textiles—flax and wool; (2) coal-distillation; (3) cement for road construction; (4) engineering and implement making; (5) the timber industry; (6) canning of products, produced in New Zealand; (7) the fishing industry; (8) the leather industry.



## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1931

THE administrative activities of the Department of Labour of British Columbia during the calendar year 1931 are described in the fourteenth annual report of the Department. Established under the Department of Labour Act of 1917, the Department has authority to require the trade unions, industrial societies and other organizations to supply information as to their rules and practices; to require employers to furnish reports as to their employees in respect to wages, hours of work, etc., and to obtain from any available source information as to the cost of living, the relations of prices to labour and industrial conditions in the province. Under departmental administration are the employment offices and the Factories Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour is *ex-officio* chairman of the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act, 1923, which provides for an eight-hour working day in the industries of the province, with the exception of those expressly exempted by the Board. He is also chairman of the Male Minimum Wage Board, administering The Male Minimum Wage Act, and of the Minimum Wage Board (for female employees) which administers the Minimum Wage Act.

Since the publication of the report for 1930, Mr. J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of the department since 1918, retired from that office (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 736), Mr. Adam Bell succeeding to the vacancy. In a preface to his first report as deputy minister Mr. Bell comments on the extent to which human labour has been displaced by machines and cites several impressive illustrations. Dealing with the problems that are raised by this displacement he makes the following observations:—

"It is occasionally stated that prosperity will not return unless wage-rates are brought to pre-war levels; that labour conditions when wages ranged from \$3 to \$5 per day were better than the conditions existing in subsequent years when wages had reached much higher levels. There might be justification for this contention if living conditions were the same, but the worker to-day would not be satisfied to return to pre-war standards, nor would it be fair to suggest such a retrograde step.

"By the manufacture of commodities, by advertising, and by efficient sales methods on the part of manufacturers, the home of the working man has been greatly improved during the last two decades. In this improvement increased wage-rates have been a very important factor, and had wages remained at their pre-war level, sales of many of the

articles now considered necessary in every home would have been infinitesimal, and it is a well-known fact that the wage-earning section of our province has by far the greatest purchasing-power. Wage reductions, therefore, means reduction of purchasing-power which would be felt in every line of business.

"Accepting, therefore, the principle of the wage-rate being from \$4 to \$8 per day, how can manufacturers under present conditions pay this rate? This is probably impossible under present-day methods of production, but the majority of manufacturers have in their own particular line an organization for the promotion of their industries. It might therefore be suggested that they get together in a friendly way and decide to set up methods which bring order out of the present chaos which has resulted in stagnation and distress throughout the world. New business methods must be introduced, otherwise a repetition of our present situation will be only a matter of a few years. The time to put well-conceived reforms into effect is now. The initial expenditure will be small, and mistakes, if any are made, will be less costly. Each industry should grapple with the problem peculiar to itself and, having arrived at a solution, bend every effort to bring it to a successful conclusion, and while working out their problems industrialists should ever have before them that old saying, 'Capital is useless without labour; labour is useless without capital.'"

Discussing the hardship suffered by workers who are unable to collect their wages without action in the courts, Mr. Bell suggests that "it might be timely to consider whether statutory powers should be given the Department of Labour to make collections on behalf of those unfortunate employees who find themselves, through no fault of their own, deprived of their earnings. If such powers were granted to this Department, it would prove of great assistance to many wage-earners, enabling them to meet their liabilities, at the same time affording protection for the employer who meets his pay-roll regularly in the face of such unfair competition."

*Unemployment Relief.*—Referring to the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act and its operation in the province, the Deputy Minister states that the total value of works, including material allocated, in organized territory, as at April 30, 1932, was as follows: Dominion Government share, \$1,375,000; provincial government share, \$493,947; municipalities' share, \$881,053; man-day's work provided, 606,689. In unorganized territory the

total value of works was \$3,250,000 (shared equally by the Dominion and the province) and the man days' work provided was 656,480. The total value of works created under this Act in British Columbia, was, therefore, \$6,000,000, giving approximately 1,263,169 man-days' work.

The number of families, dependants, and single persons who received direct relief under the Act up to April 30, 1932, totalled 106,550, classified as follows: heads of families, 17,716; dependants, 52,769; individual cases, 36,065. The amount paid in direct relief totalled \$2,264,172, of which amount \$1,219,860 was disbursed in municipalities and \$1,044,312 in unorganized territory.

The amount of \$1,044,312 disbursed in unorganized territory was divided equally between the Provincial and Dominion Governments, while the \$1,219,860 distributed by municipalities was made up by the Provincial Government and the Dominion Government each paying one-third, and the municipality concerned paying one-third towards the cost of residents with dependants, but the cost of men without dependants in municipalities was borne equally between the Provincial and Federal Governments.

The total number of persons having registered as unemployed since the commencement of registration until April 30, 1932, was 73,628, distributed as follows: Vancouver, 25,643; Victoria, 2,554; other municipalities, 25,541; unorganized districts, 19,890.

The report points out that with respect to relief-work carried out by the Province a schedule of subsistence allowances to be paid was arranged in August, 1931. In arriving at the rate the Government did not regard the rates set "as wages," but as subsistence allowance to carry the unemployed through an emergency. The basic rate for unskilled labour was fixed at \$2 per day, which was graded to higher levels for more highly skilled occupations, 85 cents per day being deducted for board and accommodation. A standard week of six days at eight hours per day was set. Work was continued on this basis until November, 1931, when owing to increased registrations it was realized, in view of financial conditions, that it would be impossible to continue to provide relief-work for all the unemployed at the existing rates of remuneration. It was felt advisable that, so far as the Provincial Government was concerned, all applicants should be put on a system of direct relief and that a commensurate amount of work should be performed in return. This included men in camps, and such direct relief was provided so that there would be no suffering owing to the

lack of the necessities of life in the way of food, clothing and shelter. The men in camps were provided with food, shelter, hospital, and medical requirements, necessary clothing, and a cash allowance of \$7.50 per month in return for which twenty days' work per month at six hours per day was required.

The Province has extended relief to needy unemployed outside of camps according to their individual merits and requirements, having regard to the number of dependants.

*Pay-roll and Wages.*—The statistics of trade and industries indicate that the pay-roll shown by 4,088 reporting firms (616 less than the previous year) amounted to \$96,296,567.77—a decrease of \$30,863,899.76 from 1930, or 24.27 per cent. Since the pay-roll total of \$96,296,567.77 was based on employers who made returns to the department, it is obvious that this amount does not represent the gross total from all other sources. Accordingly, an estimate of other branches of industry, not covered in the questionnaire to employers, together with returns received too late to be classified, places the grand total pay-roll of all industries at \$131,941,008.68 as compared with \$167,133,813.71 in 1930. This estimate is divided by districts as follows: Greater Vancouver, \$58,964,436.78; rest of mainland, \$52,143,086.62; Vancouver Island, \$20,833,485.28.

Of the pay-roll of \$96,296,567.77, the amount paid to officers, superintendents and managers during 1931 was \$11,135,711.82; to clerks, stenographers and salesmen, \$12,950,859.47; and to wage earners, \$72,209,996.48, the percentage being 11.57, 13.45 and 74.98 respectively. The percentage over a five year period show that the amount paid to wage earners has, with the exception of 1928, decreased since 1927, while the level of the other two classes was greater in 1931 than in 1927. Commenting on this trend, the report states "the percentages indicate clearly that there has been a steady decline in the amounts paid to wage-earners and a corresponding increase in the amounts paid to the other two classes, and there seems no room for doubt that the citizen who depends on the weekly pay envelope is the one who has suffered during the last two years. As a further indication of the tendency of lowering wages, there were 16,264 adult males receiving less than \$19 per week, as compared with 7,253 in 1930."

Each of the twenty-five groups shows a decrease in the pay-roll. The lumbering industry again suffered most, with a loss of \$12,000,000, followed by metal-mining with \$3,600,000; food products, \$2,600,000; contracting and metal trades with \$2,500,000 each.



Coal-mining again lost, having a decrease of \$1,000,000; Coast shipping and public utilities were down \$900,000 each. Pulp and paper manufacturing, \$800,000; printing and publishing, \$700,000; oil-refining, \$470,000; manufacturing of wood, \$450,000; limestone and cement, \$400,000; ship-building, \$330,000; miscellaneous trades and industries, \$300,000; laundries, \$250,000; breweries and smelting, \$200,000 each; leather and fur goods, \$150,000; house-furnishing, \$130,000; explosives and chemicals and garment-making, \$120,000 each; followed by paint-manufacture, jewellery-manufacture, and cigar and tobacco manufacture with losses of \$80,000, \$50,000, and \$7,300 respectively.

The number of firms having a pay-roll of over \$100,000 totalled 145, being a reduction of 74 from previous year's total. This total is exclusive of any public authorities (Dominion, Provincial, or municipal), wholesale or retail merchants, transcontinental railways, or deep-sea shipping.

The effect of foreign trade was again shown in the lumbering industry, the number for 1931 being 32, a decrease of 40 from the previous year. Food products totalled 22; contracting, 14; coast shipping, 9; public Utilities, 7; coal-mining, 9; metal-mining, 8; garages, 4; printing and publishing, 6; lime, stone, and cement, pulp and paper manufacturing, 5 each; ship-building, 4; breweries, laundries, oil-refining, 3 each, machine-shops, miscellaneous metal trades, miscellaneous trades and industries and smelting, 2 each; and one each in house-furnishing, jewellery-manufacturing, and paint-manufacture.

Nine of the 145 firms had a total pay-roll of over \$1,000,000; two paying out between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, one between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, and one over \$5,000,000.

*Weekly Wage Rates.*—The average industrial wage of a full week's work for the 73,811 adult males (95,165 in the previous year) as indicated in the general summary was \$26.17 compared with \$28.64 in 1930. The highest average weekly wage was \$31.51 in 1920. The average is computed from figures supplied by each firm for the week of employment of the greatest number. As previously stated, this represents the average wage for a full week's work, and it is pointed out that the average earnings covering the year would likely be lower, due to stoppages, broken time and various other conditions. The average full week's wages of adult males in each industry for the years 1925, 1930, and 1931 are given in the accompanying table.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF MALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1925, 1930 AND 1931

Industry	1925	1930	1931
Breweries.....	\$ 27 41	\$ 27 40	\$ 27 58
Builders' materials.....	26 78	27 38	25 81
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing..	22 97	25 06	20 40
Coal-mining.....	30 52	29 03	28 40
Coast shipping.....	28 21	31 36	29 63
Contracting.....	28 23	30 34	27 41
Explosives and chemicals.....	23 35	26 66	26 78
Food products, manufacture of....	26 25	27 79	23 43
Garment-making.....	29 10	28 34	22 51
House-furnishing.....	25 34	25 54	23 18
Jewellery, manufacture of.....	35 06	37 85	31 29
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing....	25 30	27 16	25 29
Manufacturing leather and fur goods.....	26 68	28 31	25 81
Lumber industries.....	25 40	25 69	21 09
Metal trades.....	28 13	29 96	27 74
Metal-mining.....	32 81	33 31	30 02
Miscellaneous trades and industries	25 38	25 88	23 43
Oil-refining.....	31 39	29 78	31 24
Paint-manufacture.....	22 00	25 85	26 11
Printing and publishing.....	37 61	39 34	39 78
Pulp and paper manufacturing.....	27 38	27 39	25 94
Ship-building.....	27 72	30 35	29 58
Smelting.....	35 75	30 05	30 44
Street-railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc.....	27 69	30 02	29 11
Manufacturing of wood (N.E.S.)...	23 92	26 03	23 67

Of the total of 73,877 adult male employees, 16,264 were receiving less than \$19 per week as compared with 7,253 in 1930. In the 25 wage groups there were six increases and 19 decreases in average weekly wages. The largest decrease

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE EARNERS ONLY) IN BRITISH COLUMBIA DURING 1931

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	21 Yrs. & over	Under 21 Yrs.	18 Yrs. & over	Under 18 Yrs.	
Under \$6.00.....	3	88	39	17	29
\$6.00 to \$6.99..	35	170	317	21	65
7.00 to 7.99..	81	158	271	25	51
8.00 to 8.99..	79	208	275	52	71
9.00 to 9.99..	147	204	172	44	60
10.00 to 10.99..	526	234	156	50	113
11.00 to 11.99..	550	265	357	38	74
12.00 to 12.99..	1,174	406	503	99	85
13.00 to 13.99..	953	174	724	49	41
14.00 to 14.99..	1,973	172	1,054	56	24
15.00 to 15.99..	2,675	366	1,006	24	57
16.00 to 16.99..	3,322	206	694	31	24
17.00 to 17.99..	1,989	110	289	9	23
18.00 to 18.99..	2,757	123	585	13	12
19.00 to 19.99..	2,998	91	238	7	13
20.00 to 20.99..	2,447	64	558	7	24
21.00 to 21.99..	3,815	85	121	2	9
22.00 to 22.99..	4,067	69	179	.....	16
23.00 to 23.99..	3,513	105	76	.....	8
24.00 to 24.99..	6,354	87	68	4	9
25.00 to 25.99..	3,404	38	60	.....	25
26.00 to 26.99..	2,363	12	25	.....	9
27.00 to 27.99..	2,230	15	36	1	13
28.00 to 28.99..	2,606	8	22	.....	5
29.00 to 29.99..	2,250	1	13	.....	5
30.00 to 34.99..	8,913	15	45	.....	20
35.00 to 39.99..	5,604	1	17	.....	20
40.00 to 44.99..	3,933	.....	7	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99..	1,404	.....	2	.....	.....
50.00 and over..	1,682	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	73,877	3,475	7,909	546	905

in the weekly wage rate was in the jewellery manufacturing group with \$6.56; followed by garment making with \$5.83; cigar and tobacco manufacture with \$4.66; lumbering, \$4.60; food products, \$4.36; metal mining, \$3.29; contracting, \$2.93. The remaining reductions ranged from \$2.50 to 63 cents per week. The greatest increase was in the oil refining group with \$1.46 per week; followed by printing and publishing with 44 cents, smelting, 39 cents; paint manufacture, 26 cents; breweries, 18 cents and explosives and chemicals, 12 cents.

Statistics in the report indicate the number of wage earners in each industry grouped according to the weekly wages received. The table on page 974 is a summary of all such tables and shows the number of employees by weekly wage groups in 1931.

*Decrease in Apprentices.*—The number of apprentices employed during 1931 decreased by 376, the number employed being 905. Groups in which the heaviest reductions took place were: metal trades, 88; miscellaneous trades and industries, 64; public utilities, 51; printing and publishing, 33; food products, 21; contracting, 15; metal-mining, 12. Several increased the number of apprentices during the year. In the manufacture of wood an increase of 17 is shown; garment-making, 11; ship-building, 7; and coal-mining, 5.

*Employment Service.*—The report of the provincial branch of the Employment Service reviews the work carried on in 1931, which was a difficult year. General conditions were such that there were fewer opportunities of employment, and staff reductions affected practically every industry. The number of placements was 46,944, all but ten being within the province. Of this number, 272 were transferred from one employment zone to another, 161 transfers being made by the Vancouver offices to various outlying parts of the province. Of the 46,944 placements, 22,947 went to employment where the duration ranged from one week to permanent positions. The balance, 23,997, were sent to positions expected to last less than seven days, but which frequently extended for longer periods. In both groups are included men sent to relief-work either in camps or elsewhere. In the Vancouver and Victoria offices separate divisions are maintained for women, and 5,765 were sent out during the year, 2,720 going to work lasting more than one week and 3,045 to "casual" employment. The majority of the latter group were employed in domestic service. The seasonal demands for fruit pickers, packers, and canners was less pronounced this year, due to the surplus of labour in the districts in which this work is carried on,

which reduced the employment opportunities of many young women living in the urban centres. It was pointed out that employment opportunities for handicapped ex-service men and those whose efficiency has been impaired by industrial accidents were greatly reduced owing to the surplus of physically fit men and the contraction in the industries of the province.

With reference to the work of the handicap section the report states that the handicapped men had first choice in filling 18,895 vacancies listed in the Vancouver and Victoria offices, but owing to the nature of the work required and the physical condition of the handicapped applicants, only a relatively small number of the jobs were filled by this type of applicant. Of the placements, 1,388 in number, 142 ex-service men and 40 industrials were sent to employment where the duration was not less than one week and frequently for much longer periods. The remainder, 1,206, went to casual employment which was expected to last less than one week. In the Victoria area some of this number were employed on relief projects.

Concluding his report the Employment Service superintendent states:

"One of the most important problems facing the Employment Service during the year has been the maintenance of the proper relationship between public employment work and social service. Experience has demonstrated that if a public employment office becomes known as a relief agency, or closely associated with the distribution of direct relief, employers conclude that vacancies are being filled from the ranks of the most necessitous rather than from those qualified by experience for the work to be performed. The placement of men on relief projects is, however, an entirely different matter, and this work comes within the legitimate scope of our activities, without impairing the efficiency or injuring the reputation of the employment offices with either employers or workmen. There has, however, been the closest co-operation with other departments, both provincial and municipal, in connection with the special registration and the handling of the records arising out of the adoption of this system, which has had the effect of reducing the migration of unemployed men from one part of the province to another."

*Factory Inspection.*—The report of the chief factory inspector reviews the work of this branch, which includes the inspection of all factories under the Factories Act, industrial plants designated by the Workmen's Compensation Board, passenger and freight elevators,



and laundries. The inspector's duties cover a wide field, from checking over the sanitary and lighting arrangements in industrial plants, safeguarding machinery and elevator inspections, to dealing with applications for juvenile employment in factories and extensions of hours of work for female employees. The factory inspector observes that there is still existent "the employer who gives the impression that he resents the visit of the Inspector, and in times such as we passed through last year this type of individual, if frequent surveillance was lacking, would not hesitate to attempt to introduce working conditions which were contrary to statutory requirements. Fortunately this class of employer was very rare and almost without exception came from a country where the working conditions do not require a very high standard."

During the year 1,329 inspections were made in various parts of the province of which 298 were of passenger and 278 of freight-elevators. Also during 1931, 553 males and 413 females renewed their licences and 126 males and 48 females wrote examinations and obtained licences as elevator operators.

The Factories Act provides for extension of working hours where the exigencies of the trade require such extension. Under this provision, 34 permits were granted to applicants for such purpose.

Only two applications were made during the year for children to be employed in factories—one for a boy for summer work in a cannery and the other a girl for employment in a laundry. In explanation of the great decrease in applicants it was stated that employers are endeavouring to provide employment for a greater number of adult workers. "It is seldom," the report states, "that we

find an employer who shows a tendency to substitute children for adult workers, and we believe they realize that a child who leaves school at an early age to enter industry has not the chance to develop mentally and physically in the manner demanded by society to-day."

*Nationality of Workers.*—Natives of English-speaking countries accounted for 73·60 per cent of the wage earners employed in the province in 1931, and natives of continental Europe for 15·48 per cent. The employees from other countries and nationality not stated, 3·85 per cent., and for Asiatics 7·07 per cent. The actual number of Asiatics employed was 6,283, as compared with 9,978 for 1930.

*Labour Disputes.*—The number of working days lost by strikes during 1931 is reported as being the highest since 1924, eleven strikes being recorded, employees affected numbering 2,322 and the working-days lost being 79,310. Of this number, 49,715 working-days can be traced to the activities of a certain unaffiliated union, which has been very active in the lumbering industry.

"There can be no doubt," the report states, "that during the coming period of readjustment there will be instances when a great amount of tolerance and understanding will be required from both workers and their employers in order to safely bridge the gap between present conditions and the return of normal times, but we feel confident that by following a course fair to each other industry and its employees will rise above any small differences, and tackle the problem of reconstruction in a manner which will react to the benefit of all concerned."

### British Columbia Hours of Work Act in 1931

Included in the report of the British Columbia Department of Labour is the annual report of the Board of Adjustment administering the Hours of Work Act. With the retirement from the Civil Service of the chairman, Mr. J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of the department, the personnel of the Board now consists of Messrs. Adam Bell, chairman, Robert Morrison, and Norman de W. Lyons, members. It will be recalled that the Hours of Work Act was passed by the Legislature in 1923 and became effective on January 1, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1924,

page 24). It established a normal working day of 8 hours (48 hours per week) in industrial undertakings in the province, except agriculture, with provisions for certain other exceptions under special conditions.

The forty-eight hour week is regarded by the Board of Adjustment as being on a sound footing, the report stating that "only in those industries not coming within the scope of this legislation, or those having been granted special exemption because of climatic or other consideration, do the hours exceed forty-eight in the week." The average weekly hours, as

calculated for the 4,088 firms reporting, decreased during the past year to 47.37 hours; the average being 48.62 in 1930, 48.25 in 1929. As further evidence that this legislation is being observed, it is pointed out that 83.77 per cent of all employees reported were working forty-eight hours or less per week; 6.79 per cent were working between eight, but not more than nine, hours per day; and 9.44 per cent were working in excess of nine hours per day. It should be stated, the report observes, that the 9.44 per cent of all employees are working in industries which do not come within the scope of the Act, while the 6.79 per cent cover such operations as smelting, pulp and paper, metal-mining, where employees, because of some phase of the operations necessitating continuous process, are allowed under sections 7 of the Act to operate seven days per week.

The following table shows the trend of average weekly hours in all industries covered in this report for the past three years:

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK BY INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Industry	1929	1930	1931
Breweries.....	46.77	47.18	46.98
Builders' materials, etc.....	46.96	47.09	45.64
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing.....	44.40	45.00	44.82
Coal-mining.....	48.03	48.03	46.75
Coast shipping.....	51.05	53.94	53.69
Contracting.....	45.16	45.16	44.08
Explosives, chemicals, etc.....	46.04	45.30	44.80
Food products, manufacture of.....	51.01	52.23	48.84
Garment-making.....	44.87	44.08	44.53
House-furnishing.....	45.53	45.25	44.29
Jewellery, manufacture of.....	44.24	44.07	43.06
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing.....	46.62	46.06	45.93
Leather and fur goods, manufacture of.....	46.70	46.67	46.07
Lumber industries—			
Logging.....	47.31	48.44	48.46
Logging-railways.....	48.61	50.09	49.13
Lumber-dealers.....	47.63	47.59	47.65
Planing-mills.....	49.14	48.68	47.33
Sawmills.....	49.12	48.95	47.39
Shingle-mills.....	47.86	47.84	47.52
Metal trades.....	45.87	45.88	45.85
Metal-mining.....	53.96	52.29	51.46
Miscellaneous trades and industries	46.10	47.32	48.89
Oil-refining.....	51.61	54.61	50.47
Paint-manufacturing.....	45.00	44.40	44.33
Printing and publishing.....	45.44	45.52	45.29
Pulp and paper manufacturing.....	48.35	48.32	48.11
Ship-building.....	44.15	44.35	44.13
Smelting.....	52.72	52.01	52.04
Street-railways, gas, water, power, etc.....	44.61	46.25	44.85
Wood-manufacture (N.E.S.).....	47.03	45.92	45.20

### British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act in 1931

The annual report of the British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Board, which forms a part of the annual report of the Department of Labour of the Province, presents a review of the administration of the Act during 1931. The first act, passed by the Legislature in 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, page 17) was repealed following a decision by the Supreme Court of Canada, which declared the Act invalid (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 1310). Subsequently in March, 1929, a new Male Minimum Wage Act was adopted (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 607). It is pointed out in the report that due to prevailing conditions, the activities of the Board in 1931 have been confined to dealing with two applications, and the enforcement of the existing order covering stationary steam engineers (The provisions of this order, which became effective on March 2, 1930, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1930, page 282).

One difficulty which the Board had to contend with during the period of unemployment was that some engineers agreed to work for less than the rate established by the Board Order and later requested the Board to collect

arrears in wages. Dealing with these cases, the Board outlines its attitude as follows:

"Instances are on file where engineers had agreed to work for less than the minimum wage and had continued on the job until a disagreement had taken place between employer and employee, resulting in the dismissal of the engineer, who then appealed to the Board to collect the difference between the amount received and the minimum rate set forth in the Order. While the Board is at all times ready to enforce any Order made, it is of the opinion that where an employee agrees to work for less than the rate set by the Board, the employee has no right to expect the Board to take action on his behalf. In cases like the one quoted the Board keeps in close touch in order that a repetition does not occur. Employees should recognize that, the Board having set a rate covering their occupation, it is part of their duty to assist in the enforcement of the Order. In adopting this stand the Board does not do away with the right of the employee to recover arrears, this being fully covered in section 14:

"If any employee is paid less than the minimum wage to which he is entitled under this



Act, the employee shall be entitled to recover from his employer, in a civil action, the balance between the amount paid and the amount of the minimum wage, with costs of action. But in the case of an employee whose services have terminated, no action shall be brought by the employee under this section unless the action is commenced within sixty days next after the termination of the services."

### Minimum Wages for Women in British Columbia in 1931

The fourteenth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia, which forms part of the annual report of the provincial Department of Labour, reviews the administration of the Minimum Wage Act during the year ended December 31, 1931. Referring to economic conditions, the report states:

"During the year 1931, which has been a very unsettled period with regard to wages and wage regulation in all industrial countries throughout the world, we have had evidence of the solid foundation upon which minimum-wage legislation in British Columbia is based, and the spirit of equity and fairness which has characterized its administration since the time of its inception in this Province. The nine Orders of the Board still remain in force in their original form with only slight variation. Perusal of the statistical tables in the annual reports of the Minimum Wage Board since 1918 reveals that fluctuations in rates of pay have occurred in the various occupations and industries covered by the nine Orders in force.

"It is not the object of the minimum-wage legislation to eliminate such fluctuations. These will always occur with varying industrial and economic conditions, but the underlying principle of the minimum-wage legislation is to prevent wage scales falling to subnormal levels out of fair proportion to living costs, thereby creating a condition prejudicial to the well-being of women and girls. It must be borne in mind that the rates fixed are minimum rates, and the contention occasionally put forward that legal minimum rates tend to become standard rates has been abundantly disproved. Added strength may be given to the belief that minimum wage regulation by statute in Canada has become an institution of permanent establishment by the fact that during 1930 Nova Scotia put its minimum-wage law of 1920 into active practice; leaving New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island the only Provinces in the Dominion not having this type of legislation in force.

"While the depressed business and industrial conditions experienced during the past year have to some extent rendered the administra-

The Board received applications to establish a minimum wage for window cleaners and taxicab-drivers in Victoria, but it was decided in both cases that the legislation did not authorize the fixing of a minimum in one locality unless the Order was applicable throughout the Province.

tion of minimum wage more difficult, there has been no relaxation upon the part of the Board or its officials in maintaining due observance of the regulations. It is gratifying to be able to record that the attitude of employers generally has been one of helpful co-operation. In the case of the few exceptions, which always occur, the Board reluctantly found it necessary to exercise the penalization provisions of the Statute."

The returns from employers showed a considerable decrease in the number of employees under the Act, the total being 18,154 as compared with 20,461 in 1930, a reduction of 2,307, or 11.27 per cent. The number of employers submitting returns was 3,112, a decrease of 344, or 9.95 per cent.

**Wages and Hours.**—The average weekly wage for all employees over 18 years of age dropped from \$17.37 in 1930 to \$16.71 during 1931; for employees under 18 years of age the rate fell from \$10.57 in 1930 to \$9.99 in 1931.

"There can be no doubt", the report states, "that the rates paid to female workers in the Province would have been very much lower but for the steady effect of the Orders of the Board." Of the 18,154 females employed, 10,060 were in receipt of a rate higher than the legal minimum, 3,919 employees received the minimum rate payable under the various orders, and 4,175 employees were paid less than the minimum rate. However, the latter includes employees under 18 years of age, for whom lower rates are set; and employees who worked less than 48 hours per week and were paid on a *pro rata* basis.

The statistics show that average weekly wages of experienced employees fell below the levels of the previous year in seven of the nine groups. In the public housekeeping group the average weekly wage for experienced employees was \$15.72 as compared with \$15.60 in 1930; while in the telephone and telegraph occupation the average for experienced female operators was \$18.32 as compared with \$18.20 in the previous year.

In an endeavour to chart the changing conditions, the Board placed several additional questions on the statistical form requesting in-

formation from employers. The additional information inquired particularly as to whether any changes had been made in the number employed, whether employees had been laid off or placed on short time; also if cuts had been made in wages, and if so, the amount of the reduction. From the information received, it was shown that 2,215 firms made no change in their staff during the year; 433 firms made a reduction in the number employed; while 464 made a wage reduction of from 2 per cent to 45 per cent. These wage reductions affected only those receiving an amount in excess of the legal minimum rate for the industry concerned. The replies also revealed that 1,765 of such employees received wage reductions. Of this total, 1,413 received a cut of 13 per cent or less, by far the largest number (1,037) receiving 10 per cent. Those receiving 15 per cent numbered 115; those receiving 20 per cent totalled 105; while only two were reduced 45 per cent in wages.

During the year, the Board recovered \$3,581.44 (the largest amount ever collected in any one year) in wages for employees covered by the Act in nine industrial groups. This amount represents the difference between the wages to which the employees were entitled and the amounts they actually received. In connection with the enforcement of the Act, twenty employers were summoned to appear in Court for failure to comply with the Orders of the Board. Fifteen of these were under the public housekeeping order; the nationality of the fifteen being: Greek, 4; Chinese, 3; Italian and Swedish, 2 each; French, Spanish, Russian, and Hindu, 1 each. Two cases were listed under the personal service and mercantile orders and one under the manufacturing order.

The following is a summary of the minimum wage orders in force, showing the weekly and hourly rate for experienced workers in the various classes:—

Mercantile industry, \$12.75 (hourly rate, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents).

Laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries \$13.50 (hourly rate, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents).

Public housekeeping, \$14 (hourly rate 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents).

Office occupations, \$15 (hourly rate 31 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents).

Personal service occupation, \$14.25 (hourly rate, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents).

Fishing industry (canneries), \$15.50 (hourly rate, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents).

Telephone and telegraph occupation, \$15 (hourly rate, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents).

Fruit and vegetable industry, \$14.40 (hourly rate, 30 cents).

Manufacturing industry, \$14 (hourly rate, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents).

The following table presents the average weekly rates in the various industries before the Act came into effect in 1918, and the rates in 1931 after 14 years practical testing of the legislation:

#### MERCANTILE INDUSTRY

Average weekly wages—	1918	1931
Employees over 18 years.....	\$12 71	\$14 20
Employees under 18 years.....	7 70	9 07
Percentage of employees under 18 years..	15.49%	10.88%

#### LAUNDRY INDUSTRY

Average weekly wages—		
Employees over 18 years.....	\$11 80	\$13 76
Employees under 18 years.....	9 78	9 48
Percentage of employees under 18 years..	21.80%	6.76%

#### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Average weekly wages—		
Experienced employees.....	\$12 54	\$15 45
Inexperienced employees.....	9 57	9 66
Percentage of inexperienced employees...	28.64%	11.39%

#### TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

Average weekly wages—		
Experienced employees.....	\$15 55	\$18 32
Inexperienced employees.....	11 90	7 85
Percentage of inexperienced employees...	8.70%	0.94%

#### PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATION

Average weekly wages—		
Employees over 18 years.....	\$13 83	\$15 22
Employees under 18 years.....	6 96	10 97
Percentage of employees under 18 years..	15.38%	5.54%

#### OFFICE OCCUPATION

Average weekly wages—		
Employees over 18 years.....	\$16 53	\$19 15
Employees under 18 years.....	10 88	11 73
Percentage of employees under 18 years..	7.45%	1.81%

#### PUBLIC HOUSEKEEPING OCCUPATION

Average weekly wages—		
Employees over 18 years.....	\$14 23	\$15 72
Employees under 18 years.....	11 77	11 67
Percentage of employees under 18 years..	5.51%	2.45%

The accompanying table gives a summary of the chief statistics dealing with all occupations covered by the regulations:—



## SUMMARY OF ALL OCCUPATIONS

	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
Number of firms reporting.....	3,112	3,456	3,602	3,425	3,455
Total number of employees.....	18,154	20,461	20,766	19,377	17,507
Over 18 years, or experienced.....	17,079	18,450	18,390	17,191	15,697
Under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	1,075	2,011	2,376	2,186	1,810
Total weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced.....	\$285,396 50	\$320,517 66	\$324,376 19	\$301,223 03	\$267,787 44
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	\$10,739 50	\$21,266 00	\$24,757 00	\$23,470 00	\$18,820 00
Average weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced.....	\$16 71	\$17 37	\$17 64	\$17 52	\$17 06
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	\$9 99	\$10 57	\$10 42	\$10 74	\$10 40
Percentage of employees under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	5.92%	9.83%	11.44%	11.28%	10.34%
Average hours worked per week.....	43.03	43.95	43.87	44.05	43.92

The proportion of married, widowed and single employees varied but slightly during the year. For married women employed the percentage was 19.49 as compared with 19.67 in

1930; for widowed employees the percentage was 3.80 in 1931 and 3.68 in 1930; while the percentage of unmarried employees increased from 76.65 in 1930 to 76.71 in 1931.

## MINING IN ALBERTA IN 1931

THE annual report of the Mines Branch of Alberta for 1931 indicates that during the year the total coal production of the provinces was 4,564,290 tons with a valuation of \$13,415-745—a reduction of over 1,200,000 tons from the 1930 output, and the smallest production tonnage since 1915. Included in the total output there were some 981 tons produced by farmers under permits granted for the purpose of obtaining coal for their own use. There was also a considerably larger tonnage taken out by farmers, without permits or lease, of which the department has no record. It is explained that this factor, accompanied by the mild weather, the reduced consumption by the railroads due to the lack of grain movement, together with the fact that improvements in the stoking and mechanism of locomotives has curtailed the amount required for locomotive fuel, largely accounted for the reduction in the figures of output during 1931.

Of the total output produced, 1,020,694 tons were sold for consumption in the Province of Alberta, 1,547,081 tons in other Provinces of Canada, and 30,434 tons for consumption in the United States, 1,668,451 tons were sold to railroad companies; 14,123 tons were used in making briquettes; 195,081 tons were used under colliery boilers; 6,679 tons were used by colliery railroads, 31,046 tons were put to stock; and 89,465 tons were put on the waste heap. The above tonnage shown as sold for use in Alberta includes the 981 tons produced by the farmers. In addition to the coal mined, there were 23,855 tons of shale and clay mined,

from which 7,091,080 bricks and 2,825 tons of tile were manufactured.

There were in operation during the year 5 open pits producing shale and clay for the manufacture of brick, hollow tile, etc., also 316 coal mines; of the latter, 34 were opened, 22 reopened and 29 abandoned. In addition to the mines abandoned, there were 26 closed temporarily, leaving 271 mines in operation at December 31, 1931.

The coal production by the province during 1931 was classified as follows: domestic, \$2,246,544 tons; sub-bituminous, 471,389 tons; bituminous, 1,846,357 tons. No anthracite coal has been produced in Alberta since 1923. During 1931 there was a total of 27,036 tons of coal disposed of in Ontario as compared with 29,784 tons in 1930. According to the statistics the average number of tons of coal mined per man employed was 577 while the average per man employed underground was 761 tons.

*Number of Employees.*—The total average number of employees in all the coal districts was 8,070, as compared with 8,889 in 1930. Of the total of 8,070 there were 5,969 employed underground. The employment of the 8,070 miners was classified according to the nature of the coal area as follows: 4,400 in domestic fields; 3,023 in bituminous fields; and 647 in sub-bituminous fields. While the average number employed during the year was 8,070 still the number employed during December, 1931 was 9,905, which was 1,294 less than in December, 1930.

There were fifty-three prosecutions instituted for contraventions of the Coal-mines

Regulations Act, made up as follows: 40 workmen, 7 officials, 6 operators, convictions being obtained in all but one case. In this case the decision of the magistrate had not yet been rendered, at the time of the report's publication.

Following examinations conducted by inspectors at various centres throughout the province, certificates of competency as coal miners were issued to 324 successful candidates, making a total of 12,443 certificates issued to December 31, 1931.

In 1931 there was a considerable decrease in the use of purchased power, there having been only 16,918,625 k.w. hours used as compared with 25,003,506 k.w. hours in 1930. The decrease was attributed to the reduced output of coal.

*Accidents.*—During the year, there was a total of 164 accidents, of which 16 were fatal, 75 classed as "serious" and 73 as "slight." On a ratio basis, the total number of accidents was 35.92 per million tons of coal mined and 20.32 per thousand men employed. Of the 16 fatal accidents, 15 were below ground, while the number of slight and serious accidents underground totalled 128. Of the total of 164

accidents, 48 occurred in haulage operations, and 32 were caused by falls of rock. In addition to the fatal accidents in producing mines, there occurred three fatal accidents at places where illegal mining was being conducted.

*Safety Measures.*—The usual safety precautions were taken during the year of having samples of mine air taken at intervals from various mines in the bituminous areas and forwarded to the chemistry branch of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, for analysis. In addition, tests were made with the Burrell and McLuckie gas detectors at the various mines throughout the Province. Samples of rock dust were collected from mines in the bituminous areas, and forwarded to the Provincial Analyst to be tested for silica content, the rock dust being used for rock-dusting the roadways.

*Other mineral products.*—In addition to coal production, other operations that yielded substantial returns were as follows: natural gas, \$4,384,694; petroleum, \$4,025,000; cement, \$1,286,080; clay products, \$529,714; sand and gravel, \$353,787; lime, \$25,185; stone, \$18,407; gold, \$4,031; bituminous sands, \$4,060.

## REPORT OF BRITISH CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1931

THE Chief Inspector of Factories of Great Britain for 1931 states that at the end of the year there were 15,354 factories and 95,714 workshops on the register of the Factory Department showing an increase of 1,252 factories, but a decrease of 7,657 workshops, as compared with 1930 ("Factories" are equipped with mechanical power; "workshops" are not so equipped.) This increase in factories and decrease in workshops has continued for many years.

The number of factories working during the year was 127,768, the workers numbering 4,988,721.

The report refers to the severe depression of last year, modified to some extent, in certain trades, by a partial recovery in the autumn following on the departure from the gold standard, the imposition of tariffs, etc. The worst sufferers were again the heavy industries of iron and steel manufacture and shipbuilding. The average number of blast furnaces in operation in Scotland during the year was only 5 out of a total of 83; in the Middlesbrough district only 17 were working, as compared with 43 in 1929. The production of steel during the year was reduced by 500,000 tons, or about 30 per cent. In shipbuilding the tonnage launched on the Clyde was 70 per cent less than in 1930, which was

itself a bad year; and many shipyards on the North-East Coast had not a single ship on the stocks.

By contrast, the textile industries, and especially the woollen and worsted industries, benefited greatly towards the end of the year from the departure from the gold standard and the imposition of tariffs. In many cases full-time employment and even shift employment became possible, especially in the spinning of hosiery yarns, and in the weaving of the lighter tweeds and cloths previously imported. In the hosiery trade there was an abnormal increase of work in the autumn and employment to the extreme legal limits and on the shift system became general.

Reference is again made in the Report to the great industrial development in and around Greater London. In spite of the general depression, many employers were able to remove to new and larger premises, and new methods of manufacture were adopted. Some engineering firms showed enterprise in finding new work. Developments were recorded in connection with the manufacture of light aeroplanes, gliders, radio apparatus, metal window casements, Diesel oil engines, paper board, paper bags for cement, and in the glass silk industry. There was great progress during the year in the vegetable and fruit can-



ning trade, eight new factories being put up, while others were extended. There was also a great extension in the film industry; large new studios were erected around London, and others were extended and enlarged. The use of automatic looms increased in the textile trades; and other new textile machines were introduced experimentally, and in some cases were used successfully under manufacturing conditions. The use of electricity as a motive power continued to increase; many large works have changed over from steam to electricity.

*Five-day week.*—It is stated in the report that this system of working continues to be very popular, more especially in areas where workers travel long distances to their work; at least a hundred firms, in addition to those mentioned in last year's Report, were stated to be working the five-day week. Some firms have worked on this system for a considerable period, and few firms that have once adopted it revert to Saturday working.

*Two-shift system for Women, etc.*—Women and young persons are allowed to be employed, under certain conditions, on a system of two shifts, under Section 2 of the Employment of

Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920. Orders can only be granted on the joint application of the employers and of the workers concerned, and great care is taken to ascertain that the majority of the workers are really in favour of it.

Orders under the Act, which had averaged rather more than 100 a year during the six years 1925-1930, advanced to 227 during the year 1931. The greatest advance occurred in the last quarter of the year, in consequence of the rush of work that occurred in certain industries after the departure from the gold standard.

*Accidents.*—The number of industrial fatalities in 1931 was 755, compared with 899 in 1930. It is pointed out that the decrease in accidents, following on a similar decrease in the previous year, was doubtless due largely to the continued depression in industry; but the reports of the factory inspectors show that the development and activities of safety organizations have also had their effect in reducing accident rates in various industries. Special attention is drawn to this development in the Chief Inspector's introduction to the Report.

## CENSUS OF MERCHANDISING AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA

**A**DDITIONAL preliminary reports on the census of merchandising and Service Establishments, taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1931, were recently issued. Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Port Arthur, Fort William, Quebec, Hull and Sherbrooke are the cities dealt with in the latest series. Reference was made to similar reports for Winnipeg and Ottawa in the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 788; and for Hamilton and Regina in the August issue, page 870.

*Toronto.*—According to a preliminary tabulation for Toronto there was indicated a retail business for that city during 1930 of more than \$400,000,000. There were 8,769 retail stores with sales of \$369,861,300 and 3,403 service establishments with gross receipts of \$44,122,100. The 8,769 merchandising establishments employed 45,539 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members drawing a fixed salary) who received \$52,482,800 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$47,580,600.

*Calgary.*—Similar statistics for Calgary show a retail business for the city during the

year 1930 of more than \$49,000,000. There were 1,008 retail stores with sales of \$44,756,600 and 378 service establishments with gross receipts of \$4,641,000. The 1,008 retail merchandising establishments employed 4,605 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$5,657,200 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$7,239,000.

*Edmonton.*—In Edmonton, the retail business during 1930 amounted to more than \$37,000,000. There were 947 retail stores with sales of \$33,722,500 and 370 service establishments with gross receipts of \$3,709,600. The 947 retail merchandising establishments employed 3,775 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$4,325,300 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$5,645,000.

*Saskatoon.*—The retail trade in the city of Saskatoon during 1930, according to the preliminary tabulation, was in excess of \$27,000,000. There were 492 retail stores with sales of \$25,520,300 and 216 service establishments

with gross receipts of \$2,178,700. The 492 retail merchandising establishments employed 2,682 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$3,101,700 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$4,301,800.

*Quebec.*—In Quebec City during 1930 the retail business was more than \$43,000,000. There were 1,614 retail stores with sales of \$40,143,900 and 523 service establishments with gross receipts of \$3,248,100. The 1,614 retail merchandising establishments employed 5,599 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$4,946,900 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$8,559,500.

*Hull.*—Hull's retail business in 1930 amounted to over \$6,000,000. There were 402 retail stores with sales of \$5,999,900 and 122 service establishments with gross receipts of \$356,300. The 402 retail merchandising establishments employed 881 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$651,500 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$1,077,400.

*Sherbrooke.*—The retail business in Sherbrooke totalled over \$10,000,000 in 1930. There were 366 retail stores with sales of \$9,545,100

and 162 service establishments with gross receipts of \$771,900. The 366 retail merchandising establishments employed 1,138 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$1,140,600 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$1,899,500.

*Fort William.*—The merchandising census indicated that the retail business in Fort William during 1930 approximated \$9,000,000. There were 298 retail stores with sales of \$8,153,900 and 116 service establishments with gross receipts of \$794,800. The 298 retail merchandising establishments employed 827 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$846,500 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$1,393,100.

*Port Arthur.*—In Port Arthur the retail business during 1930 exceeded \$8,000,000. There were 213 retail stores with sales of \$7,842,000 and 108 service establishments with gross receipts of \$581,000. The 213 retail merchandising establishments employed 780 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and also proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$900,800 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these establishments at the end of 1930 was valued at \$1,584,600.

## The Primary Iron and Steel Industry in Canada, 1931

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published a report entitled "Primary Iron and Steel Industry in Canada, 1931." This industry, it is stated, covers the operations of plants engaged chiefly in the manufacture of (a) pig iron, (b) ferro-alloys, (c) steel ingots and direct steel castings, (d) rolled and drawn iron and steel products, such as bars, strips, plates, sheets, rails, wire rods, structural shapes, etc. Figures for 1931 include data for one plant which produced cold rolled steel bars and strips, and two which made cold drawn steel shapes; formerly these concerns were classified in the castings and forgings group.

Factory sales from the industry in 1931 were valued at \$36,911,245 which was 30 per cent under the sales figure for 1930 and the lowest total reported for any year since 1925.

Thirty-seven firms in this group in 1931 operated 53 different plants or departments including 4 pig iron, 2 ferro-alloy, and 28 steel plants

and 19 rolling and drawing mills. The 22 works in Ontario accounted for 59 per cent of the total sales for Canada, 6 in Nova Scotia took care of 22 per cent, 14 in Quebec, 15 per cent, while the remaining 4 per cent was accounted for by 4 plants in Manitoba, 4 in British Columbia, and 3 in Alberta.

Capital employed in 1931 was given at \$104,512,104, a decline of 7.5 millions from 1930. Over 70 per cent of this total or \$73,945,195 represented the value of lands, buildings and equipment.

The average number of employees was 8,026 as compared with 9,723 in 1930 and 11,218 in 1929. About 632 workers were employed in iron blast furnace departments, 195 in ferro-alloys, 2,945 on steel furnaces, and 4,254 in rolling mills. Salaries and wages for the year totalled \$11,072,054 as compared with \$14,934,325 in 1930.



## RECENT LABOUR UNION CONVENTIONS

### Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada

The eleventh annual convention of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held in Sherbrooke, the preliminary proceedings including a banquet on August 6, at which the speakers included the Hon. C. J. Arcand, provincial Minister of Labour, and Mgr. A. O. Gagnon, bishop of Sherbrooke. Mr. Pierre Beaulé, the president, presented the report of the executive. This report showed that the federation is composed of 8 central councils, 4 trades councils, 6 study circles, 40 directly affiliated local syndicates, 4 federations, viz.:—building trades, with 24 syndicates; printing trades, 9 syndicates; pulp and paper trades, 3 syndicates, and boot and shoe trades, 9 syndicates, making a total of 107 organizations in affiliation with the Federation of Catholic Workers, with a total membership of 25,202.

The financial report showed receipts of \$8,967.50 and expenditures amounting to \$8,724.25, leaving a balance of \$243.25.

It was decided to amend the constitution by giving the executive officers power to defer the holding of an annual convention, in which event a joint meeting of the executive officers, chaplains, business agents and presidents of affiliated bodies or their representatives would be held to examine requests to be submitted to public bodies; this meeting would have the same powers as a regular annual convention, the expenses being borne by the bodies taking part. It was also decided to reduce the number of convention committees from eight to four, as it was found that many delegates who were on committees were prevented from taking part in the general convention meetings. In future each centre not represented on the executive board or in the executive office by an official is to be represented thereon by a member of the board.

The convention adopted a resolution submitted by the executive, urging the Federal government to convene an inter-provincial conference in order that Canada might frame its reply to the questionnaire of the International Labour Conference on invalidity, old age and death insurance, and at the same time endorse the principle of social insurance based on equity. The Quebec Provincial authorities were requested to participate in such a conference and to give effect to the resolutions of the convention in favour of compulsory social insurance and the adoption of a national compulsory scheme of unemployment insurance. It was further suggested that the Quebec com-

mission on social insurance take into account the views of the convention in its studies and the preparation of its recommendations.

A resolution was approved in favour of the federation undertaking a study of the question of minimum wages for men and the general application by legislation of a system of collective agreements.

Other resolutions adopted by the convention were as follows:—

Requesting the Provincial Government to reopen the colonization bureaus and to promote the "back-to-the-land" movement as a means of improving the present condition of the unemployed;

Favouring the establishment of a hydro-electric system similar to that operating in Ontario;

Asking the Provincial Government to give effect to the Dominion Old Age Pension Act;

Recommending recourse to moral suasion in order to induce municipal councils to protect their own citizens against outside labour;

Against granting the franchise to women, adhering to the decision of last year to await an official statement from religious leaders on the subject;

Requesting the provincial Government to implement the report of the Social Insurance Commission on hygiene in industrial establishments (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1932, page 864);

In favour of a provincial scheme of social service;

Recommending that the outside service of the Provincial Department of Labour should have equal privileges with those of the inside service in the matter of retirement pension, life insurance, etc.;

Favouring the adoption of a provincial labour code;

Requesting the provincial authorities to exclude the Workers' University from Montreal;

Favouring the formation of study circles or clubs;

Asking that the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act be placed under the Department of Labour;

Asking the federal and provincial authorities to amend the Companies' Acts with a view to preventing the exploitation of the people;

In favour of the establishment by the Federal Government of a national economic council, acting in an advisory capacity, and including representatives of the Government, the

basic industries, organized labour, trade, economists and the judiciary;

Requesting the Provincial Government to appoint a superior labour council as soon as the Commission on Social Insurance has completed its work;

Proposing that the Provincial Department of Labour should convene employers and workers in the various industries of Quebec with a view to establishing joint industrial councils;

Suggesting to the Quebec Department of Education that book prizes to students be printed in Canada;

That the Federal Government should increase the tariff on commercial printed matter;

Protesting against a resolution adopted by the Union of Municipalities of Quebec, which recommended that unemployed men receiving direct relief should be required to make a contribution in labour to the extent of 25 per cent of the amount of assistance they receive.

Officers were elected as follows:—

President, Pierre Beaulé, Quebec;

Vice-presidents, Osias Filion, Montreal, and H. Quevillion, Hull;

Secretary, Ferdinand Laroche, Quebec.

Directors, Alfred Charpentier, Montreal; G. A. Gagnon, Chicoutimi; Adelard Colette, Sherbrooke; E. Tellier, Three Rivers; A. Blanchard, St. Hyacinthe, and J. Comeau, Lachine.

### Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters

The twentieth annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters was held at Hamilton in August, approximately twenty-five delegates, representing thirty-one local unions, with a membership of 1,500 attending. President John Cottam, of Toronto, occupied the chair.

The report of the executive committee referred to the amendments to the Apprenticeship Act passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last session. These amendments were endorsed by the Council.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, addressed the delegates, referring to unemployment insurance and stating that while it would not cure the unemployment situation it would assist the individual and help to stabilize industry. Mr. Moore stated that the Congress had gone on record as favouring contributory insurance.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed total receipts from all sources, including balance brought forward, of \$4,590.98, and expenditures amounting to \$1,727.13, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,863.85.

The report of the committee on apprenticeship, endorsing the course of instruction and study as sent out by the Apprenticeship Board of Ontario, was adopted by the con-

vention, as was also the recommendation of the committee that all local unions establish apprenticeship committees which would act in conjunction with the District Inspector of the Apprenticeship Board.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Protesting against the methods used by foreign manufacturers to evade the tariff;

Recommending the Dominion and Provincial Governments to pay no more than bank interest on all future loan issues;

Asking the Federal and Provincial Governments to inaugurate a six-hour day on all government contracts let in future as relief measures;

Favouring the enactment of health insurance legislation;

Petitioning the Federal Government to enact contributory unemployment insurance legislation as outlined by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Officers elected were: President, William Thompson, Windsor; vice-presidents, A. E. Edgington, Hamilton, J. Cottam, Toronto, and Charles Nichols, Ottawa; secretary-treasurer, T. Jackson, Toronto.

Cornwall was selected as the convention city for 1933.

### Quebec Provincial Council of Carpenters

The annual convention of the Quebec Provincial Council of Carpenters was held at Valleyfield, on July 7-9, 1932, President Omer Fleury, Quebec City, presiding. Addresses were delivered by Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Arthur Martel, executive board member of the Brotherhood for Canada, and James Marsh, general representative for the province of Quebec.

The reports submitted showed the council to be in a satisfactory financial position.

Resolutions were adopted as follows: Requesting the Provincial Government to appoint a labour representative on the Workmen's Compensation Board;

Recommending that the fair wage Order in Council be extended to cover all contracts awarded by any department of the Provincial Government; also that the fair wage clause



be enforced on any work towards which the government makes a grant or subsidy; and that contractors violating fair wage regulations be debarred from contracting on government works until they furnished proof of their willingness to observe the terms of the contract;

Approving the policy of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada respecting contributory unemployment insurance;

Protesting against the long hours and other conditions of employment obtaining in the cotton mills at Valleyfield.

### **International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada**

The thirty-first convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada was held at Columbus, Ohio, June 6-10, with approximately 825 delegates in attendance.

President W. C. Elliott outlined the activities of the Alliance since the last convention. These included the negotiations leading up to the signing of a new agreement covering the studios at Los Angeles, by which recognition of the unions was secured for propertymen and grips, east and west coast laboratory technicians, and cameramen. The president also referred to the problem of "dual bodies," and urged that the utmost caution and judgment should be exercised by the local unions in combatting such organizations.

The secretary-treasurer reported that, notwithstanding the paying back of a large loan, which had been used to defray the expenses of the Los Angeles convention, the revenue of the Alliance had increased from \$145,370.31 for the period ending May 15, 1931, to \$202,985.36 for the period ending May 14, 1932. The delegates were informed by this officer that as a measure of protection a blanket insurance policy to cover the entire finances of the organization had been secured. Subsequently the auditing and finance committee of the convention commended the secretary-treasurer for this action, and recommended that the delegates urge upon their local unions to follow this procedure.

### **Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America**

The sixth biennial and twenty-first regular convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America was held at Chicago, on August 15-19, and was attended by approximately one hundred and twenty delegates.

President D. W. Helt reported that better working conditions and the establishment of agreements on a number of railroad systems

Officers elected were: President, Omer Fleury, Quebec City; vice-presidents, E. Toussaint, J. Fraser, E. Larose, V. Francœur; secretary, Pierre Lefebvre, Montreal; treasurer, P. Blanchandin, Montreal.

On the evening of the opening date, delegates and guests attended a banquet given to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the institution of the Provincial Council. Among those present were Joseph Ainey, one of the founders of the Council, as well as a number of civic officials.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:—

Favouring legislation compelling all theatres to employ a minimum of one man to each sound projector in the operating rooms;

Instructing the general executive board to request the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to give positive adherence to the agreement of 1926, and to notify their Los Angeles locals;

Recommending that regulations made by district conventions or State associations and approved by the general executive board be binding upon all affiliated locals until repealed by convention of the International Alliance or subsequent district or State convention;

Pledging moral and financial support to the construction of the building and installation of the new national super-power transmitter for radio station WCFL-W9XAA (The Voice of Labour), Chicago;

Favouring the repeal of the 18th amendment;

Recommending that the International Alliance be represented at the opening ceremonies of the 1933 Chicago World's Fair.

Chief officers elected were: President, W. C. Elliott, 1450 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; secretary-treasurer, Fred. J. Dempsey, 1450 Broadway, New York, N.Y. W. P. Covert, Toronto, Ont., was elected second vice-president.

had been secured. He urged that continued efforts be made by the membership to increase employment. The president informed the delegates of the steps that had been taken to secure the 6-hour day.

A special committee on finance recommended the eliminating of unnecessary visiting of all Grand Lodge Officers at the expense of

Grand Lodge; and that an investigation be made to ascertain if a reduction in the cost of the administration of the protective fund could be made.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:—

Recommending that efforts be continued to secure the 6-hour day in conjunction with other railway labour organizations;

That the danger of the non-use of signals be brought to the attention of the proper authorities;

Endorsing the bill now pending in Congress providing for inspection of signal apparatus on railroads;

Endorsing the formation of the United States Exchange Corporation as a means of relief for the unemployed;

Advocating the pension plan as proposed by the Chief Executives' Association.

Chief officers elected were: President, D. W. Helt, 3455 Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, T. A. Austin, 3455 Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill., W. J. Pettit, La Salette, Ont., was elected a member of the board of trustees.

Chicago was selected as the next convention city.

### International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America

The thirty-first annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 18-23, 1932, with approximately seventy-five delegates in attendance.

A review of the many problems which had confronted the organization since the last convention was made by President W. T. Keegan, in his address to the convention.

The delegates adopted the recommendations of the Union Label Committee, that the membership endeavour to increase the demand for label articles; that apprentices should be educated in regard to union labels; that ladies' auxiliaries be encouraged and union label committees established in connection therewith.

A number of changes were made in the constitution, one of which was, that a foreman or superintendent could not transfer a member from a day shift to a night shift or *vice versa* in any office unless agreed to by the member affected and with consent of the local union.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the formation of technical education committees in every local; and advocating the purchase of school and text books manufactured under union conditions, and replacement of these books every year.

President Keegan and vice-president Frey informed the delegates that they would not be candidates for re-election.

Atlantic City was selected as the convention city for 1934.

### International Association of Fire Fighters

The eleventh convention of the International Association of Fire Fighters was held at San Diego, Calif., on August 1-5. Several addresses were delivered at the opening session to which President F. W. Baer, who presided, made brief response on behalf of the association.

According to the report of the trustees, the membership and number of locals had increased during the past two years.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the enactment of new legislation and vigorous enforcement of existing fire prevention laws; recommending that aid be given to safety education in schools and to all efforts to end hazardous fire conditions; favouring the

preparation and distribution of pension statistics; and the repeal of the 18th amendment.

An amendment to the constitution providing for an audit of the books once a year and giving the trustees power to name a certified public accountant, was adopted by the convention.

Officers elected were: President, F. W. Baer, A.F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D.C.; secretary-treasurer, Geo. J. Richardson, Room 207, A.F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D.C. Neil MacDonald, Vancouver, B.C., was elected vice-president of the fifth district, while Arthur Beaulieu, Montreal, Que., was elected one of the three trustees.



## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Protection of Workers in Lead and Benzol in Ontario

The Ontario government, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province, approved on August 23 the following regulations under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, section 57.

#### REGULATIONS

1. Where lead or its compounds or benzol are prepared for use or used in any industrial process, special precautions must be taken.

2. Manufacturers and distributors of substances containing benzol as an ingredient for use in any industrial process must label in easily legible type with distinct visibility the packages or containers of this substance to show that benzol is present.

3. Manufacturers and distributors of substances containing lead or its compounds as ingredients for use in any industrial process must label in easily legible type with distinct visibility the packages or containers of these substances to show that lead or its compounds are present.

Exception is made where lead compounds are used only as dryers in the preparation of paint products and where paint products are prepared for use by brush or by dipping process only.

4. (a) Employers and others making importations of substances containing benzol or lead or its compounds for resale or for use in any industrial process must comply with Section 57 of the Act and with these regulations.

(b) Manufacturers, distributors and employers using substances dangerous to health, when required by the Chief Inspector of Factories on advice of the Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, must post in a conspicuous place printed forms to be approved by the Department of Health setting forth these dangers and indicating the precautions necessary for the protection of their employees.

(c) Manufacturers, distributors and others offering for use in any industrial process substances which may contain ingredients harmful to health must provide accurate information regarding the percentage of these ingredients when requested by the Chief Inspector of Factories or by the Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Provincial Department of Health.

(d) The Chief Inspector of Factories on the advice of the Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Provincial Department of Health, may require at specified intervals by qualified physicians at the expense of employers, physical examinations of workmen employed at the time of inspection or within the previous six months, in any industrial process, which is considered to be detrimental to health. The reports of these examinations shall be forwarded forthwith to the Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Provincial Department of Health, and shall meet their requirements.

(e) The fees for these physical examinations, if conducted in groups of five or more from one factory shall not be in excess of \$2 each for physical examination and report; \$3 per

film for X-ray examination and report; \$2 each for blood count and report; \$2 each for blood smear examination and report. Where less than five examinations are required by one factory at one time, these fees may be increased by not more than 50 cents each.

(f) All duly qualified physicians in the Province shall report forthwith to the Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Provincial Department of Health, any case of specific industrial disease or of suspected specific industrial disease coming to their attention on report forms to be supplied by the Department of Health.

### Safety Course in Technical Schools in Quebec

The Hon. Athanase David, Provincial Secretary of Quebec, recently announced that a course in industrial safety would be given in the technical schools in Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers and Hull. The lecturer will be Mr. Arthur Gaboury, who has had a long experience in accident prevention work, having been Secretary General of the Province of Quebec Safety League for several years. Mr. Gaboury will lecture to the pupils in French and English. If this experiment should meet with success it is anticipated that courses in industrial safety methods will become a permanent feature of instruction in technical schools in the Province.

### Eastern Division of Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario

An Eastern Ontario Division of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario was organized at a meeting held at Ottawa during August. The meeting was attended by representatives of industries in Ottawa and Cornwall, and by a representative of the central provincial organization.

Mr. H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister of Labour (Canada), in a brief address, spoke of the value of the safety movement from both the humanitarian and the economic standpoint, and congratulated the Associations on the results that had followed their efforts to keep down the accident record and the rates of assessment levied by the Workmen's Compensation Board on the various industrial groups.

Mr. Percy J. Wood, of Canadian Bank Note Company, and first vice-president of the Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, was elected president of the new organization, the other officers being as follows: vice-president, D. P. Cruikshank; secretary, Gordon T. Southam; directors, Rolla Crain, Jr., F. A. Sim, D. B. Robb and G. T. Southam.

### Industrial Accidents in Ontario in August

There were 3,483 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of August, as compared with 3,313 in July. The fatal accidents during August numbered 20, as against 19 in July. The total benefits awarded during August amounted to \$429,785.99, \$368,901.53 of this being for compensation and \$60,884.46 for medical aid, as compared with \$409,647.17 awarded in benefits during July. This year's record to date shows 28,673 reported accidents, as compared with 35,472 for the same period of 1931, and total

benefits awarded \$3,508,151.29, as against \$3,980,287.88 to the end of August, 1931.

### Accommodation of Seamen in British Cargo Vessels

The Committee appointed by the Shipping Federation of Great Britain in 1929 to work out a standard accommodation for seamen in cargo steamers, with special reference to hygiene, has now issued its report. The report contains a definite plan providing for better lighting and ventilation and greater space in the sleeping quarters. A number of other proposals are made showing the increasing interest now taken in the comfort of crews.

### Standard Oil Company Adopts Forty-Hour Week

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey recently announced its intention of adopting the 40-hour week for its entire domestic operations. The reason given for this change in policy was the desire to give the staff all practicable assurance of continued employment and to provide occupation for a greater number of workers.

The readjustment of hours of work will not involve a change in the hourly rates of pay, which will remain on the basis of time actually worked as heretofore. Salaried employees, however, who up to the present have been on a 5½-day schedule, will go on a five-day basis with one-eleventh less pay. This reduction will not affect salaries of one hundred dollars or less a month, nor result in a cut below one hundred dollars for those receiving more than that amount.

The President of the Company, Mr. W. C. Teagle, in a letter addressed to the workers, stated that the company expected that the adoption of this program would result in giving work to a substantial number of those now out of employment and thus be a real contribution by the company and its present employees towards the solution of one of the most serious problems now confronting the country.

Although the readjustment of working hours applies only to domestic operations, the question of extending it to the foreign departments

of the Company is being considered. The new policy will cause the transfer of some employees from departments in which sufficient work is no longer available to keep the entire force busy to other departments. After such employees have so far as practicable been placed elsewhere, new employees will be engaged to the number required.

The official publication of the company, *The Lamp*, in a recent editorial declared that all the reasons but one which could be advanced against a shorter week could be satisfactorily answered. This one reason was the uncertainty as to its general acceptance by all employers within competitive groups. No employer could operate indefinitely on shorter hours per individual if a competitor insisted on retaining the customary schedule of working time at a resulting lower unit of labour cost.

Advocating the program of fewer hours in the working week, *The Lamp* says it would permit bringing the unemployed of all classes back into their regular occupations, while the alternative suggestion of vast public construction jobs would make places almost exclusively for manual labour and engineers. Increased production, made possible by science and invention, creates prosperity, but only because it is counterbalanced by corresponding reductions in the average number of hours worked.

In the last decade the use of water power as a source of energy in Canada has more than doubled. The Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau estimates that between 1921 and 1931 the amount of power used rose from 31 to 64 h.p., or over 106 per cent. Approximately 93 per cent of the electric power generated in Canada comes from central electric stations, which develop it for

sale, and over 98 per cent of the power generated by the central electric station industry is derived from water power. Of the total water power equipment installed in Canada, 84 per cent is in central electric stations, 9.5 per cent in pulp and paper mills and the remaining 6.5 per cent in saw mills, grist mills and other industries.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Special Meeting of the Governing Body to Consider Shorter Hours

A special meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office is being held in Geneva on September 21, on the request of the Italian Government representative, to consider the calling of a special session of the International Labour Conference for the purpose of dealing with proposals for the reduction of hours of work in industry, in view of the widespread unemployment now prevailing throughout the world.

At its 56th session the Governing Body adopted a resolution put forward by the Unemployment Committee (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932, page 165) which, in connection with the regulation of the hours of work during the existing depression, noted the desires of the workers' organizations and the opinion expressed by certain manufacturers as to the possibility of a permanent reduction of hours of work in industries where technical progress is very advanced. The Governing Body consequently requested the Office to make a minute study of this question in order to be in a position to furnish it with precise details.

Subsequently, the Sixteenth Session of the Conference adopted a resolution (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 576) affirming the necessity of putting an end to unemployment by reducing the hours of work without reduction of wages. The resolution requested the Governing Body to study the question of the introduction of a forty-hour week in all industrial countries, with a view to the adoption in the near future of international legislation.

The Italian Government representative on the Governing Body, in his letter asking that a special meeting should be held, mentions that the armies of unemployed are rapidly increasing and observes that the social consequences, which are already serious, will become intolerable. The necessary redistribution of labour can, he feels, only be ensured by international agreements which would guarantee the industries of each country against foreign competition and thus secure a decrease in hours of work without lowering the standing of living. It is necessary, he declares, to lay down immediately a uniform international scale of working hours, which, even though only approximate, would allow of the reduction of hours of work as a means of combating unemployment and of reabsorbing part of the employed in the machinery of production.

On June 15 last the National Council of Corporations of Italy adopted a resolution calling for international agreements with a view

to obtaining a permanent reduction in hours of work as a consequence of technical progress and as a means of combatting the lamentable results of the crisis. The Italian representative maintains that a similar solution is required in other countries and that the International Labour Organization is the only body which could initiate such action. He urges that a special session of the International Labour Conference be held within the next few months, before the crisis becomes worse and before the World Economic Conference is convened, in order to draw up proposals which could be put into immediate operation as regards hours of work.

### Enlargement of Governing Body

As a result of recent ratifications an amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles, which determines the composition of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, may be expected to come into force in the near future.

At an early stage in the working of the International Labour Organization it was found necessary to increase the size of the Governing Body in order to enable a larger number of States to participate in its work. Accordingly the Conference adopted in 1922 an amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty increasing the number of Government representatives on the Governing Body from 12 to 16 and the number of employers' and workers' representatives from 6 to 8 each. The amendment stipulates that 6 of the 16 Government seats and 2 each of the employers' and workers' seats shall be reserved for representatives of extra-European countries.

In accordance with Article 422 of the Treaty, the amendment will come into force when ratified by the States represented on the Council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of all the States Members of the League.

During the last ten years the International Labour Office has made constant efforts to secure ratification of the amendment. At one time only the ratifications of two countries represented on the Council of the League were required in order to satisfy the conditions laid down in Article 422. Subsequently, however, as a result of changes in the membership of the Council, the number of ratifications lacking was increased to three: those of Italy, Guatemala and Panama, the ratifications of three-fourths of the States Members having been registered.

The instruments of ratification by Guatemala and Italy were deposited in the Secretariat of the League of Nations in July. Only the

ratification of Panama is now required, and it may be hoped that this ratification will be effected before the election of other members to the Council by the Thirteenth Assembly, so that the provisions determining the new composition of the Governing Body may be put into effect. The desire of the oversea countries to be more intimately associated with the administration of the International Labour Office will thus receive some satisfaction.

### Ratifications of International Labour Conventions

On July 31 the number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and officially notified to the International Labour Office was 467. By the same date 67 ratifications had been authorized by the competent national authorities but had not yet been registered with the Secretary-General of the League.

During March, April, May, June and July, 1932, 13 new ratifications were registered.

*Albania* ratified the Conventions concerning the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, the employment of women during the night, and the night work of young persons, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its First Session (Washington, 1919), and the Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship, adopted by the Conference at its Eighth Session (Geneva, 1926).

*Bulgaria* ratified the Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth Session (Geneva, 1930).

*Italy* ratified the Convention concerning the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session (Genoa, 1920).

*Norway* ratified the Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twelfth Session (Geneva, 1929), and that concerning forced or compulsory labour, adopted by the Conference at its Fourteenth Session (Geneva, 1930).

*Poland* ratified the Convention concerning the markings of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels.

*Portugal* ratified the Conventions concerning the employment of women during the night, the night work of young persons, and the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels.

*Sweden* ratified the Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels.

### In Memory of Albert Thomas

Immediately after the death of Albert Thomas, late Director of the International Labour Office, a movement arose in many countries for giving material expression to the gratitude felt by the public towards him. Various suggestions have been made, for instance, for monuments, the publication of volumes, the endowment of funds, etc. At its last session the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which itself had immediately felt that some such action would be fitting, showed itself deeply touched by this movement of universal sympathy, and appointed a committee of three members, selected from the Government, the Employers' and the Workers' Groups respectively, and instructed it to investigate the best practical means of perpetuating the memory of Albert Thomas.

### I.L.O. Exhibit at Toronto Exhibition

An interesting exhibit, illustrative of the work of the International Labour Organization, was made at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. The exhibit comprised large posters indicative of the world-wide membership of the International Labour Organization, its numerous publications and studies dealing with matters of social, industrial and labour interest, and the progress made in the ratification of various Conventions which have emanated from the International Labour Conference. A special electrical display was made of the ratification of Conventions relative to the work of children and young persons.

The Department of Labour of Ontario took charge of the exhibit and included the same in its space at the Exhibition. An officer of the Provincial Department of Labour was also in attendance to furnish information to enquirers.

### "International Labour Review"

The August number of the *International Labour Review*, the monthly organ of the International Labour Office, contains special articles dealing with the 16th Session of the International Labour Conference, the Reduction of Hours in Belgium during the Depression, and World Economic Reconstruction—an analysis of the economic resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference.



### Industrial Employment in Egypt

"Industrial and Labour Information," the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, publishes in its issue of August 22 a summary of the provisions of a Bill which has been drafted by the Egyptian Government for the purpose of regulating the industrial employment of children and young persons. This Bill is the result of an enquiry undertaken by the Egyptian Government with the assistance of the International Labour Office. Mr. H. B. Butler, then Deputy Director, visited Egypt last February on the invitation of the Egyptian Government to study on the spot the actual conditions of the industry of the country and to prepare a

report for that Government on the best method of organizing its Labour Department. Mr. Butler's report has now been published by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior in Arabic, English and French and contains precise recommendations relating to the employment of children and women, compensation for accidents, health and safety, unemployment, trade associations, hours of work, the weekly rest day, contracts of employment and conciliation and arbitration. Finally Mr. Butler recommends that the constitution of an Advisory Labour Council should be taken in hand as one of the first steps connected with the execution of the program outlined in his report.

### British Census of Seamen, 1931

The *Board of Trade Journal* (Great Britain) for July 14, 1932, contains the results of the Census of Seamen taken on April 26, 1931. It should be noted that the census does not show the total number of seamen who follow the sea service, but only those actually employed on the specified day on sea-going vessels, other than yachts, registered at ports in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, under Part 1 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, so far as the particulars are available. The census includes those employed on fishing vessels registered under Part I of the Act, but not those on fishing boats registered only under Part IV of the Act, which are mostly small craft engaged in local fishing.

The following table shows the total number of seamen employed on sea-going trading vessels (i.e. excluding yachts and fishing vessels) at the dates of the last three decennial censuses, and on March 31, 1930:—

—	April 3, 1911	June 19, 1921*	March 31, 1930	April 26, 1931
Seamen other than Lascars:—				
British.....	136,580	96,072	127,518	108,882
Foreign.....	28,729	11,598	14,433	11,204
Lascars.....	42,905	44,241	52,682	49,125
Total.....	208,214	151,911	194,633	169,211

\* The census of 1921 was taken in a period of acute depression in shipping, accentuated by a three months' coal stoppage (from April to June).

The Lascars were employed mostly as seamen, firemen and trimmers, and stewards.

### Census of United States Seamen

A report issued recently by the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection of the United States Department of Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, shows that the proportion of American-born or naturalized seamen shipped and re-shipped on the American merchant marine by United States shipping commissioners at the fifteen largest ports, increased from 62·7 per cent in 1930 to 67·7 per cent. A total of 231,076 seamen were shipped and re-shipped during the year, of whom 156,468 were either American born or naturalized citizens. Other nationalities included 16,340 British, 10,756 Spanish and 10,635 German seamen. On the 25,156 vessels of five net tons and over documented at the end of the fiscal year there were a total of 191,846 officers and seamen employed, it was said. Steam vessels employed 134,091; motor vessels, 43,106; sailing vessels, 7,866, and unrigged vessels, 6,783.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JULY, 1932

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon report from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on August 1, was 8,028, the employees on their payrolls numbering 791,622 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for July was 1,806, having an aggregate member-

ship of 171,831 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 71 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1932, as Reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of August showed a downward movement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,028 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 791,622 persons, as compared with 812,871 on July 1. The index number, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 86.3, compared with 88.7 on July 1, 1932, and 105.2 on the same date in 1931. On August 1 of the ten preceding years, the index was as follows: 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

Manufacturing reported a large reduction; this was partly due to the usual midsummer shutdowns for holidays, the importance of which for this record was intensified this year by the fact that the close of the month fell at the week-end. The largest losses were those of a seasonal character in iron and steel and textile mills. The tendency was also downward in construction, logging, retail trade, transportation and services. On the other hand, vegetable food and leather footwear factories, telegraphs and wholesale trade showed improvement.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Employment declined in all provinces, firms in Ontario releasing the greatest number of workers.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Statements were tabulated from 616 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 62,161 persons, compared with

66,550 in the preceding month. A smaller loss had been indicated on August 1, 1931, and the index then was much higher than on the date under review. Coal mining and building construction showed moderate gains at the beginning of August, 1932, but the trend of employment was downward in manufacturing, notably in fish-preserving, textile, iron and steel, electric current and lumber works, and in highway and railway construction, transportation and logging.

*Quebec.*—Curtailement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 1,917 employers with 227,401 workers, as against 233,585 on July 1. Manufacturing, logging, construction, retail trade and services reported smaller payrolls, while transportation indicated improvement, and metallic ore mining and wholesale trade were also rather more active. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest losses took place in the textile and iron and steel groups, although lumber, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, rubber and some other factories also showed reductions. On the other hand, the food and musical instrument industries reported increased activity. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of August a year ago; the contractions then indicated had involved fewer workers.

*Ontario.*—There was a further shrinkage in employment in this province on August 1, when the 3,553 co-operating firms reported 325,316 employees, a decrease of 8,535 per-



sons since July 1. Improvement was noted in tobacco, leather and animal food factories, and in wholesale trade and railway construction, but iron and steel plants reported large reductions, and textile, lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper and some other plants, logging, mining, transportation, services and retail trade also showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal nature. Activity had also declined on August 1, 1931, but the index then was higher.

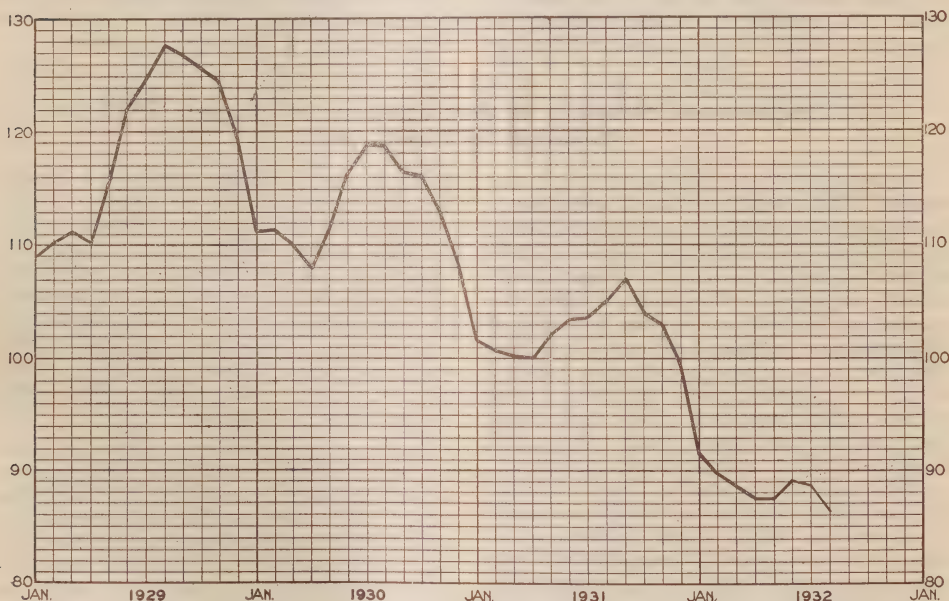
*Prairie Provinces.*—A falling-off in employment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces,

*British Columbia.*—A reduction was registered in British Columbia, mainly in construction and lumber mills; logging, mining and services, however, also showed lowered activity, but food factories and shipping reported improvement. Returns were compiled from 789 firms employing 66,335 persons, or 1,682 fewer than in the preceding month. Little general change had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, when the situation was more favourable.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



where 1,153 employers reported 110,409 workers, or 459 fewer than at the beginning of July; this decrease took place mainly in railway construction, while building, services and manufacturing as a whole were also slacker. On the other hand, highway construction showed an important increase, and transportation also recorded improvement; within the manufacturing group, lumber and iron and steel plants employed larger working forces. Very pronounced advances had been noted at the beginning of August, 1931, chiefly due to an important program of unemployment relief work; the level of employment was then much higher.

### Employment by Cities

Employment declined in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, the losses in Montreal and Toronto being greatest.

*Montreal.*—As on August 1 of the last two years, there was a decrease in Montreal on the date under review; employment in both 1931 and 1930, however, was more active than at the beginning of August of the present year. A combined payroll of 125,512 employees, or 4,464 fewer than on July 1, was reported by the 1,074 co-operating firms. Road construction and vegetable food and musical instrument factories registered improvement,

while manufacturing as a whole, transportation and retail trade released employees; the greatest losses in factory employment took place in textiles, but iron and steel, electrical apparatus and building material works were also slacker.

*Quebec.*—Further reductions were reported in Quebec City; building showed rather greater activity, but manufacturing (chiefly of iron and steel and textiles), and services recorded curtailment. Statements were received from 144 employers whose staffs aggregated

12,264 workers, compared with 12,719 in the preceding month. Very little change had been indicated on August 1 of a year ago, when the index was higher.

*Toronto.*—As on the same date of last year, there was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,185 firms employing 109,709 persons, or 2,848 fewer than at the beginning of July. The level of employment was lower than on August 1, 1931. Manufacturing (especially of iron and steel and textile products), retail trade, services and construc-

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921.....	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922.....	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923.....	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924.....	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925.....	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926.....	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.0	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.0	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Aug. 1, 1932.....	100.0	7.9	28.7	41.1	13.9	8.4



tion were slacker than on July 1, but wholesale trade recorded moderate improvement.

*Ottawa.*—Employment in Ottawa showed a falling-off, 237 persons being released from the forces of the 156 co-operating employers, who had 12,320 workers on August 1. There were losses in manufacturing, chiefly in lumber and pulp and paper products, while other groups showed little general change. Employment at the beginning of August, 1931, had advanced, and the index then was many points higher.

*Hamilton.*—There were further reductions in staff in Hamilton, 235 establishments reporting

25,267 persons on their paylists, as against 26,460 in their last return. Manufacturing registered general curtailment, with the largest losses in iron and steel, while construction was also slacker. Employment was quieter than on the same date of last year, although decreases had also then been noted.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—Continued losses were shown in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 136 firms employing 10,243 workers, or 1,258 fewer than on July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works considerably reduced their work-

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922.....	89.8	.....	97.4	.....	.....	.....	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923.....	98.5	.....	98.4	116.4	98.2	.....	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924.....	96.3	.....	92.7	108.2	85.1	.....	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925.....	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926.....	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927.....	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.7	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	81.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	80.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Relative Weight of employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1932.....	15.9	1.5	13.9	1.6	3.2	1.3	4.5	3.4

ing forces, and transportation was also slacker, while other groups showed little general change. Larger declines had been recorded on smaller volume.

*Winnipeg.*—A decrease was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 388 firms who had 35,440 employees, as compared with 35,741 at the beginning of July. There were increases in transportation, but construction showed curtailment, while other industries reported little general change. An unfavourable trend had

also been in evidence on the same date last year, but the index then was higher.

*Vancouver.*—In Vancouver, manufacturing and construction showed contractions, but transportation was rather more active, while other industries fluctuated only slightly. Returns were compiled from 336 employers with 27,146 persons on their staffs, as compared with 27,535 in the preceding month. No general change had been indicated on August 1, 1931, when the level of employment was higher.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921.....	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922.....	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923.....	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924.....	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925.....	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926.....	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927.....	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.6	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	128.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	128.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.8
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	80.0	37.0	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1932.....	100.0	51.7	1.0	5.4	3.1	12.6	13.0	2.8	10.4



Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

Further reductions were made in manufacturing establishments, 4,944 of which reported

409,927 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 423,706 on July 1. As already stated, the contractions were in some cases due to the usual shutdowns for midsummer holidays, the importance of which for these statis-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Aug. 1, 1932	July 1, 1932	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 1, 1930	Aug. 1, 1929	Aug. 1, 1928	Aug. 1, 1927
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	51.7	82.6	85.4	94.7	110.2	121.6	115.2	107.0
Animal products—edible.....	2.6	113.3	114.7	112.2	123.6	123.6	122.4	120.6
Fur and products.....	.2	82.0	84.6	94.0	89.3	99.0	90.4	91.1
Leather and products.....	2.3	88.8	86.5	90.6	85.9	94.4	97.0	100.7
Boots and shoes.....	1.7	97.3	93.6	99.7	87.8	97.5	.....	.....
Lumber and products.....	3.9	59.8	64.8	81.2	105.3	124.5	121.0	117.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.1	51.8	54.7	74.4	104.5	125.8	122.9	123.6
Furniture.....	.7	62.4	71.2	91.2	102.3	126.2	118.4	105.8
Other lumber products.....	1.1	82.2	91.0	93.9	110.2	119.0	117.0	105.9
Musical instruments.....	.1	34.9	29.4	56.2	66.6	99.5	97.9	94.9
Plant products—edible.....	3.7	103.6	100.5	108.9	121.3	118.4	111.4	107.0
Pulp and paper products.....	6.6	86.6	87.9	97.4	113.0	115.1	109.9	108.4
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	73.1	73.7	87.3	111.1	113.2	117.7	112.8
Paper products.....	.9	94.0	96.7	100.1	107.0	113.7	118.0	104.6
Printing and publishing.....	2.9	102.2	104.0	110.0	117.6	118.1	111.7	104.1
Rubber products.....	1.3	80.7	86.2	95.8	114.4	145.2	130.3	115.4
Textile products.....	9.8	91.8	96.2	92.3	96.4	105.7	102.4	103.5
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.7	101.2	103.6	93.9	93.9	104.4	110.6	108.3
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.8	76.0	79.3	77.0	82.1	96.1	103.4	105.9
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.8	101.5	99.4	103.1	82.7	100.8	104.3	95.4
Silk and silk goods.....	.9	358.0	363.1	319.3	274.9	224.3	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.1	103.5	107.7	100.7	103.1	107.2	102.7	100.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	81.8	89.1	90.0	98.1	105.1	99.2	96.9
Other textile products.....	1.0	75.2	77.6	80.9	88.8	108.4	107.4	112.5
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.8	110.4	112.0	115.7	126.1	128.1	119.0	109.4
Tobacco.....	1.1	106.3	106.7	102.0	115.9	115.4	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	115.2	118.5	135.2	142.2	148.0	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.0	67.1	82.7	97.6	115.1	171.4	110.5	103.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	105.9	109.9	110.3	115.8	117.9	108.5	103.6
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.0	71.2	78.2	109.1	134.3	141.2	122.9	113.7
Electric current.....	1.8	116.0	117.4	131.4	134.3	139.4	123.8	112.5
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	105.7	109.0	131.3	135.5	146.1	118.8	101.3
Iron and steel products.....	10.6	64.3	68.2	80.7	104.8	126.3	118.7	101.7
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	.8	54.2	61.7	87.9	110.4	138.1	121.7	107.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.0	72.5	77.6	95.1	118.8	136.5	125.4	113.3
Agricultural implements.....	.2	23.4	28.1	34.7	63.4	125.9	104.1	107.1
Land vehicles.....	5.3	69.1	72.7	76.6	100.9	117.6	120.7	96.7
Automobiles and parts.....	1.3	72.5	87.8	52.9	100.8	130.3	179.9	89.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	.3	69.8	62.4	80.5	116.4	149.4	116.4	100.6
Heating appliances.....	.4	64.3	72.6	96.1	116.6	132.7	114.6	103.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	.5	61.6	63.8	115.3	152.8	182.6	151.5	112.2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.5	71.0	69.9	80.2	101.0	123.8	118.6	97.7
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	67.7	72.5	86.6	105.4	117.2	112.2	103.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.5	78.3	78.2	111.2	130.1	136.7	123.2	111.5
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	120.6	123.6	129.2	145.3	147.8	133.5	108.8
Miscellaneous.....	.5	97.2	99.8	108.1	109.2	113.0	115.8	101.1
<b>Logging</b> .....	1.0	29.1	34.2	28.8	61.5	74.0	68.6	68.6
<b>Mining</b> .....	5.4	94.8	95.0	104.5	115.5	122.1	114.9	109.4
Coal.....	2.8	83.5	83.2	89.8	98.9	104.2	101.8	104.9
Metallic ores.....	2.0	132.3	132.2	143.8	142.5	145.1	129.6	116.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	.6	73.9	76.1	94.4	134.9	151.8	140.3	115.6
<b>Communications</b> .....	3.1	93.5	93.1	105.9	121.0	126.0	111.2	106.6
Telegraphs.....	.6	98.2	95.3	109.3	129.0	133.7	121.2	112.4
Telephones.....	2.5	92.4	92.7	105.1	119.1	123.9	108.5	105.2
<b>Transportation</b> .....	12.6	85.3	85.9	97.8	108.9	117.2	110.8	105.0
Street railways and cartage.....	2.9	114.0	114.0	121.6	125.8	130.5	114.8	106.4
Steam railways.....	7.7	76.8	77.7	91.5	104.0	113.3	111.7	103.6
Shipping and stevedoring.....	2.0	90.0	90.4	98.4	111.8	120.8	100.0	104.9
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	13.0	90.0	93.3	162.8	179.8	186.8	167.7	150.2
Building.....	2.8	57.1	59.1	119.4	154.9	170.2	131.9	129.6
Highway.....	6.5	146.9	149.7	285.2	362.9	298.2	251.9	242.4
Railway.....	3.7	72.3	77.3	101.8	120.0	153.8	168.8	132.4
<b>Services</b> .....	2.8	117.0	119.9	133.0	142.0	146.6	132.8	115.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.5	114.4	118.2	138.9	152.0	159.3	136.8	120.8
Professional.....	.3	126.9	130.7	123.5	124.2	122.6	120.5	102.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	118.2	119.5	126.8	132.6	132.9	130.6	112.1
<b>Trade</b> .....	10.4	113.8	115.4	120.9	126.4	126.1	116.3	107.3
Retail.....	7.6	118.9	121.8	126.4	129.1	129.4	118.6	108.8
Wholesale.....	2.8	102.0	100.8	108.6	120.3	118.7	111.1	104.5
<b>All Industries</b> .....	100.0	86.3	88.7	105.2	118.8	127.8	119.3	110.5

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

tics was emphasized this year by the fact that the end of the month coincided with the week-end. Increases were recorded in vegetable food, leather footwear, musical instrument and woollen plants, but the garment and iron and steel industries were seasonally slacker, and losses were also indicated in the lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, cotton, knitting, chemical and allied product, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and mineral product industries. A general decrease had also been registered on the same date of last year, when employment was in much greater volume.

*Animal Products.*—Dairies registered gains, while fish-preserving plants were seasonally slacker in the Maritime Provinces, off-setting the increases recorded in the same industry in British Columbia, and resulting in a general decline in the group. Statistics were received from 262 firms employing 20,540 workers, as compared with 20,773 in the preceding month. The trend on August 1 in other years of the record has frequently been downward; the index on the date under review stood at 113.3, compared with 112.2 on August 1, 1931.

*Leather and Products.*—An increase in employment was shown in the leather group, 467 persons being added to the staffs of the 246 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 18,039 on August 1. Most of the improvement occurred in shoe factories. A smaller gain had been reported by the firms making returns for the same date a year ago, but the level of employment was then rather higher.

*Lumber and Products.*—Rough and dressed lumber mills, container, furniture, vehicle and other branches of the lumber group were slacker, the industry as a whole showing a considerably larger decline than that recorded on August 1, 1931, when the index was higher. The payrolls of the 776 firms furnishing data aggregated 31,275 operatives, as against 33,918 in their last report. There were decreases in all except the Prairie Provinces, which showed moderate improvement.

*Musical Instruments.*—Employment in musical instrument factories was better than in the preceding month, but was not so active as in the corresponding month of last year. Statements were received from 36 manufacturers who had enlarged their payrolls by 174 persons to 1,012 on August 1, 1932.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Large additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canneries, while other factories coming under this heading showed little general change; 388 employers in the vegetable food group reported 29,371 workers, or 888 more than at the beginning of July. The increase took place largely in Quebec and British Columbia. Em-

ployment was in less volume than on August 1, 1931, although rather smaller gains had then been indicated.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Printing and publishing and pulp and paper establishments recorded lowered activity. Statistics were received from 561 manufacturers whose payrolls were decreased by 729 persons to 52,228 on August 1. The largest losses took place in Ontario and British Columbia. A smaller reduction was noted in the corresponding month last summer, and the index then was higher.

*Rubber Products.*—There was a decline in rubber factories, 43 of which had 10,264 persons on their payrolls, compared with 10,976 on July 1. The shrinkage which took place chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, was greater than that reported at the beginning of August of a year ago, when employment was at a higher level.

*Textile Products.*—Cotton, silk, knitting, garment and other textile factories recorded reduced working forces, but woollen mills showed an improvement; there was a decrease of 3,780 persons in the staffs of the 834 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 77,380. The general tendency in all provinces was downward. Smaller losses were noted at the beginning of August, 1931, when the index stood at 92.3, compared with 91.8 on the date under review.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Data were received from 152 establishments in these industries, whose payrolls, aggregating 14,252 on the date under review, showed a decline of 128 persons since July 1. The losses took place chiefly in distilled and malt liquor factories. The situation on August 1 last year was better.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Further contractions were noted in chemical works at the beginning of August, 318 persons having been released since the preceding month from the payrolls of the 144 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 7,838 workers. The index was lower than on August 1, 1931, although a rather greater reduction was then indicated.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—There was a falling-off in building material plants, according to 182 employers with 7,646 workers, or 778 fewer than in their last report. The bulk of the decrease was in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was in less volume than on the same date last summer, when smaller losses had taken place.

*Electric Current.*—Practically no change was noted in electric current works, 93 of which reported 14,430 employees. The index number on the date under review was lower than on August 1, 1931; a considerable advance was then recorded.



*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in 89 electrical apparatus works showed a decrease at the beginning of August; they employed 11,728 operatives, or 407 fewer than in the preceding month. The situation was not so good as on August 1 last year, when a smaller reduction had been indicated.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Automobile, crude rolled and forged agricultural implement, machinery, heating appliance, hardware and other factories reported declines, largely of a seasonal character. A combined working force of 84,100 persons was indicated by the 768 co-operating manufacturers, who had 89,203 on July 1. Ontario firms recorded the greatest curtailment, but there were losses in all except the Western Provinces. Seasonal contractions on a larger scale had been noted at the beginning of August in 1931, but the index then was much higher.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—No general change in employment was recorded in this group on the date under review, according to the 131 firms furnishing data, who employed 12,127 workers. Increases were shown in smelting and refining, but other branches of the group were not so busy. Employment was in smaller volume than on August 1 of a year ago, although the trend then was downward.

*Mineral Products.*—Statistics tabulated from 97 manufacturers of mineral products showed that they employed 11,810 workers, or 334 fewer than in the preceding month. Most of the decline took place in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, improvement having then been indicated.

### Logging

Seasonal dullness continued greatly to affect employment in logging camps in all provinces. Statements were tabulated from 212 firms, employing 7,944 men, or 1,168 fewer than in the preceding month. Much larger losses were reported on August 1 of last year, when the index stood at 28.8, as compared with 29.1 on the date under review.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was an increase of 59 employees in the staffs of the 88 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 22,400 on August 1, 1932. Losses in the Western coal fields were offset by gains in the Maritime Provinces. A reduction was registered on the same date last year, but the index then was higher.

*Metallic Ores.*—A very slight gain was recorded in metallic ore mines, in which employment was not so active as at the begin-

ning of August of last year. Returns were received from 68 mines, with 15,665 workers, as compared with 15,654 in their last report. Improvement was shown in Quebec, but the tendency was downward in Ontario.

*Non-metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—A falling-off was noted in this division, in which 80 employers reduced their payrolls by 164 persons to 4,888 at the beginning of August. Employment was at a lower level than in the summer of 1931; an increase had then been recorded.

### Communications

There was a small advance in the personnel of telegraph companies on August 1, but telephones released some employees; the communication firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had 24,239 employees, as against 24,150 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was less than on August 1 a year ago.

### Transportation

*Street Railway and Cartage.*—No general change was registered in this division, according to data received from 168 employers with 23,414 workers, as against 23,389 on July 1. A slight loss had been recorded on August 1 last year, but the index then was higher.

*Steam Railway Operation.*—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was unfavourable in the Eastern Provinces, while rather greater activity was discernible in the Western Provinces. The 97 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data reported 60,664 employees, compared with 61,318 in their last report. A smaller decrease had been recorded on the same date in 1931, when the index was higher.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Statements were tabulated from 88 companies in this group, employing 15,695 workers, or 125 fewer than on July 1, 1932. There were losses in the Maritime Provinces, but gains in Quebec and British Columbia. A general advance had been noted at the beginning of August a year ago, and employment then was more active.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Buildings.*—Considerable curtailment was again reported in building construction, 656 contractors releasing 833 persons from their staffs, bringing them to 22,462 at the beginning of August. There were declines in all except the Maritime Provinces. Employment was not so brisk as in the same month of 1931, when gains had been indicated.

*Highways.*—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance showed decreases in all except the Prairie Provinces. Data were received from 367 employers with 51,724 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 52,663 at the beginning of July. An important increase had taken place on August 1, 1931, largely as a result of the unemployment relief program then under way.

*Railways.*—A considerable reduction was recorded in this group on August 1, 1932, when 35 companies and divisional superintendents reported that they had 28,834 men on their staffs, compared with 30,874 in the preceding month. There were comparatively small gains in Quebec and Ontario, but the Western Provinces showed contractions. The index number was lower than at the beginning of August of a year ago.

### Services

Hotels reported decreases in their payrolls, while only slight changes were indicated in other groups in this division; 289 firms em-

ployed 21,870 persons, or 570 fewer than at the beginning of July. An increase had been recorded on August 1, 1931, when the situation was more favourable.

### Trade

There was a falling-off in retail trade, but wholesale houses were more active, according to 861 trading establishments, which employed 81,896 workers, as compared with 83,057 on July 1. Ontario reported the largest declines. Greater losses had occurred at the beginning of August last year, but the index then was higher.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employers reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of July, 1932

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation as reflected by local trade unions at the close of July remained practically unchanged from the previous month, the 1,806 labour organizations from which reports were received, with 171,831 members, showing an unemployment percentage of 21.8, in contrast with 21.9 per cent in June. Fluctuations, however, occurred in the various provinces, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions indicating a somewhat better employment trend, while in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta curtailment of activity was noted. The changes, however, were not particularly marked in any one province. Compared with the returns for July of last year when 16.2 per cent of idleness was recorded, Saskatchewan unions alone showed improvement during the month reviewed, which was but nominal,

while of the recessions in the remaining provinces, those reported by Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick were the most pronounced.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Noteworthy employment advances from June, were registered by Regina unions, and in Vancouver, Montreal and Edmonton the tendency was also toward greater activity, though the gains were on a smaller scale. A less favourable employment volume however was reflected by Halifax unions as compared with the preceding month, with contractions of minor importance among Saint John, Toronto and Winnipeg unions. Regina was the only city to report a better situation than in July of last year, the improvement being substantial. On the other hand, operations in Halifax, Saint John, Montreal and Toronto were largely restricted from July a year ago, and in Winnipeg and Edmonton a considerable drop in activity was noted. From Vancouver the reductions reported were of lesser degree.

From the chart which accompanies this article it will be noticed that the curve remained on practically the same level during July as in the preceding month, showing an almost stationary unemployment volume. A distinct rise in the curve, however, was noted from July of last year when conditions were more favourable than in the month reviewed.

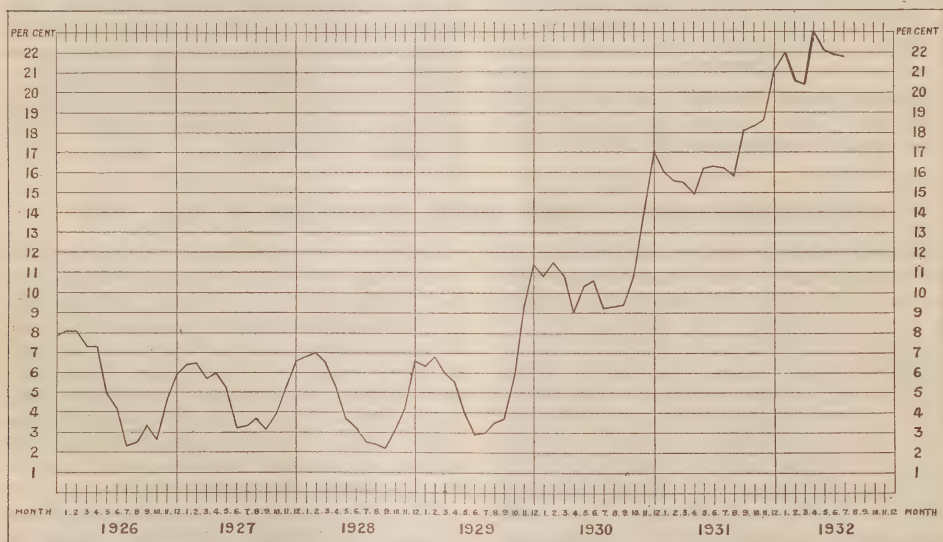


Practically no variation from the previous month, in the employment volume afforded was indicated in the manufacturing industries as a whole, at the close of July, the percentage of idleness standing at 24.1 in comparison with 24.2 per cent in June. The July percentage was based on the returns furnished to the Department of Labour by 481 local unions with an aggregate membership of 47,269 persons, 11,383 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Slightly greater employment than in June, was available to iron and steel workers, and the situation for leather workers was substantially improved. Among pulp and paper makers, however, the gains reported were but fractional.

Increases in slackness were also shown by unclassified fur, garment, textile, and brewery workers. Pulp and paper makers, and glass workers, however, reported marked improvement from July of last year.

The 46 unions of coal miners making returns in July, with a membership numbering 16,077 persons, indicated that 2,020, or 12.6 per cent, were without work on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 12.4 in June and 17.5 in July last year. Nova Scotia miners were afforded a slightly better employment volume than in June, though in Alberta some falling off in activity was noted. The British Columbia situation, however, remained unchanged. Noteworthy advances in

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



On the contrary, hat and cap makers and metal polishers were much slacker than in June, the workers affected, however, forming but a small share of the total in the manufacturing industries. Among textile and unclassified workers also a noteworthy falling-off in activity was recorded, and the trend of employment for glass, garment, brewery and wood workers, and printing tradesmen was less favourable. Unemployment in the manufacturing industries remained in considerably greater volume during July than in the same month a year ago when 16.1 per cent of the membership reported was idle, the majority of trades participating in this less favourable movement. Workers in the metal trades suffered the most extensive curtailment during the month reviewed, while considerable in-

employment from July of last year, were reported by Alberta miners and in Nova Scotia, as in the previous comparison, the balance was favourable, though the change but slight. In British Columbia the trend was toward lessened activity, the recessions indicated being fractional only.

Slight improvement in conditions over the previous month, was shown in the building and construction trades during July, though unemployment still remained at a very high level. This was manifest by the reports tabulated from 245 unions of building tradesmen, combining a membership of 22,334 persons, 58.6 per cent of whom were without employment on the last day of the month in contrast with 60.8 per cent in June. Electrical workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers

reported a much greater volume of activity than in June, with moderate expansion among bridge and structural iron workers. Gains of less than 1 per cent only, were recorded by plumbers and steamfitters, and granite and stonecutters. Slightly less work was afforded hodcarriers and building labourers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers, than in June, and among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners the reductions were nominal only. All tradesmen with the exception of tile layers, lathers and roofers participated in the retrogressive employment

movement shown in the building and construction trades from July last year when 39.9 per cent of the workers reported were idle, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stonecutters, and plumbers and steamfitters especially showing extensive employment losses. Noteworthy curtailment of activity was also evident among bridge and structural iron workers and electrical workers, while the improvement shown by tile layers, lathers and roofers was moderate.

The situation in the transportation industries during July was slightly less favourable than in the previous month, the 783 unions from which reports were tabulated with 62,265 members, showing 13.0 per cent of unemployment, contrasted with 11.8 per cent in June. This curtailment of employment noted from June was confined entirely to the steam railway division, which included about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, navigation workers, street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs all showing somewhat heightened activity. A lower employment level was also indicated in the transportation industries from July of last year when 8.9 per cent of the members reported were idle, steam railway employees, as in the previous comparison, showing reductions in the volume of work afforded, while among navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs the situation also declined. Conditions for street and electric railway employees, however, were nominally improved.

Retail clerks were more actively engaged during July than in either the preceding month or July of last year, the 4 unions from which returns were tabulated, with 1,105 members, showing an unemployment percentage of 0.9, contrasted with percentages of 2.3 in June and 2.0 in July last year.

From unions of civic employees 71 reports were received in July, covering a membership of 7,788 persons, 365 or 4.7 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, compared with 5.1 per cent in June. Unemployment was, however, in greater prevalence than in July, 1931, when only 0.3 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Employment in the miscellaneous group of trades during July was in somewhat lesser volume than in both the previous month and July a year ago, according to the reports tabulated from 126 unions, with a total membership of 4,859 persons. Of these, 1,190 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 24.5 contrasted with percentages of 21.2 in June and 19.0 in July a year ago. Stationary engineers and firemen suffered the

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.5
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.3	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.2	7.1	3.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
July 1919.....	4.1	1.5	2.5	1.5	0.9	3.8	1.9	5.8	2.4
July 1920.....	0.1	0.2	2.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.4	9.2	2.3
July 1921.....	12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
July 1922.....	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
July 1923.....	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9
July 1924.....	2.6	3.6	7.8	4.6	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.8	5.4
July 1925.....	2.2	2.5	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2
July 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	0.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
July 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
July 1928.....	1.5	0.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	0.6	4.5	2.8	2.5
July 1929.....	2.0	0.8	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.8	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	13.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.3	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	13.2	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.6	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.2	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.2	22.1	18.8	15.1	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	12.3	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.6	22.0	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.7	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8





most severe losses in employment from June, declines on a somewhat smaller scale being shown by hotel and restaurant employees. Among unclassified workers, also, employment eased up slightly. The situation for theatre and stage employees, however, indicated some improvement, with nominal gains apparent for barbers. Stationary engineers and firemen were also the deciding factor in the adverse employment movement shown for July last year. On the other hand, activity for unclassified workers was on a considerably higher level, and slight gains were recorded by hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees. Among barbers practically the same situation obtained in both months reviewed.

Fishermen, with 2 unions embracing 705 members during July, indicated an unemployment percentage of 10.6 in contrast with 7.6 per cent of idleness in June. Employment for these workers was largely restricted from

July last year when only 1.5 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Some lessening of the unemployment volume was reported by lumber workers and loggers during July from the previous month, though conditions still remained quite slack and were considerably quieter than in July a year ago. This was apparent from the returns received from 5 unions of these workers, with 1,349 members, 42.0 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, as compared with 48.7 per cent in June and 33.8 per cent in July, 1931.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1931 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for July of each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1930, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for July, 1932

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of July, 1932, as shown by the average daily placements effected, showed a decline of nearly 12 per cent from the previous period, and of 3 per cent from that of the corresponding month last year. A marked gain in placements over June, 1932, was shown in farming, followed by smaller increases in transportation, manufacturing and mining, but these were more than offset by losses in construction and maintenance, services, logging and trade. In comparison with July a year ago, farming, construction and maintenance, and transportation recorded gains, the remaining groups showing declines, the largest of which was in services.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1930, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. In viewing the trend of the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications, a marked decline was shown during the first half of July, but partial recovery was made during the latter half of the month, and at the close of the period the levels attained, although about two points below those of June 30, were nearly sixteen points above those recorded at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 53.8 during the first half and 57.3 during the second half of July, 1932, in contrast with

ratios of 43.1 and 41.4 during the corresponding periods of 1931. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 52.2 and 55.7 as compared with 41.5 and 39.9, respectively, during the corresponding month of 1931.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during July, 1932, was 1,037, as compared with a daily average of 1,078 during the corresponding month a year ago, and with 1,177 recorded daily in June, 1932.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 1,868, in comparison with 2,550 in July, 1931. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1932 averaged 2,022 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during July, 1932, was 1,008, of which 460 were in regular employment and 548 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,142 during the preceding month. Placements in July a year ago averaged 1,039 daily, consisting of 452 in regular and 587 in casual employment.

During the month of July, 1932, the offices of the Service referred 26,304 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 25,191 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 11,484, of which 8,263 were of men and 3,221 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 13,707. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 19,660 for men



and 6,257 for women, a total of 25,917, while applications for work numbered 46,692, of which 35,262 were from men and 11,430 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1922, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	322,723	112,046	434,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932 (7 months).....	81,477	134,658	216,135

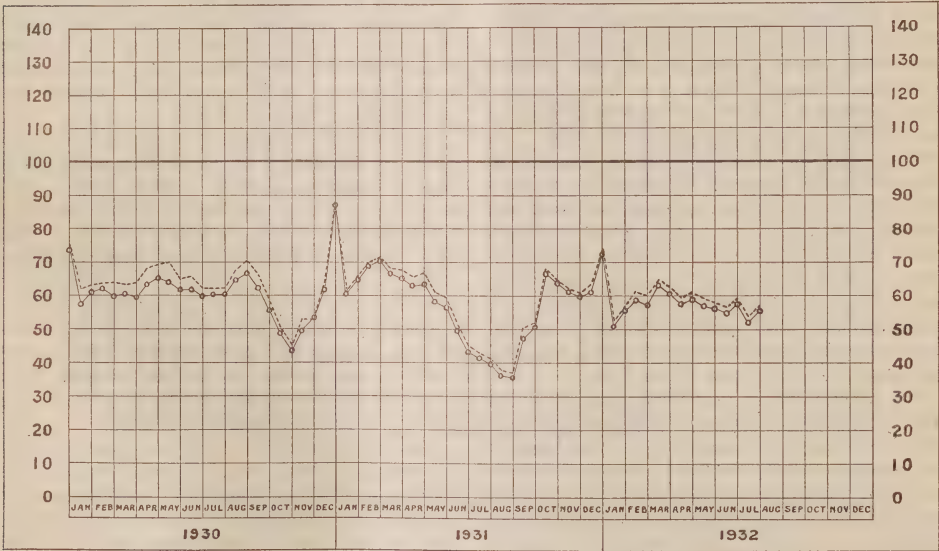
and maintenance was the only industrial division to show any gain in placements over July of last year. Of the declines in all other groups, that in farming was the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included construction and maintenance, 208; trade, 20; and services, 283, of which 198 were of household workers. During the month 97 men and 59 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During July, positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick were nearly 13 per cent less than in the preceding month, but 46 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 13 per cent in placements in comparison with June, but a gain of over 48 per cent when compared with July, 1931. Relief work on road construction provided a large

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



NOVA SCOTIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during July, were nearly 6 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, and nearly 22 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 7 per cent in placements when compared with June, and of nearly 20 per cent in comparison with July, 1931. Construction

number of workers with employment and was mainly responsible for the gain in placements over July of last year. There were, however, increases also in transportation and manufacturing. These gains were partly offset by declines in services, logging and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 32; logging, 19; farming, 22; transportation, 62; construction and maintenance,

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1932

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1931
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	564	26	722	601	156	386	1,297	239
Halifax.....	214	17	356	195	38	157	923	36
New Glasgow.....	115	9	131	171	47	65	229	80
Sydney.....	235	0	235	235	71	164	145	173
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	1,047	1	1,051	1,047	176	871	850	215
Chatham.....	93	0	72	93	11	82	206	18
Moncton.....	629	1	631	629	72	557	121	130
St. John.....	325	0	348	325	93	232	523	67
<b>Quebec</b> .....	1,566	61	5,470	2,024	1,233	194	3,002	1,250
Amos.....	20	0	34	20	20	0	31	4
Hull.....	145	0	342	155	154	1	111	181
Montreal.....	603	29	3,189	630	444	42	1,983	484
Quebec.....	405	22	1,056	725	238	133	660	213
Rouyn.....	40	0	194	40	39	1	35	8
Sherbrooke.....	227	0	360	231	224	7	68	226
Three Rivers.....	126	10	295	223	114	10	114	134
<b>Ontario</b> .....	11,473	251	22,138	11,422	3,683	7,490	35,213	5,238
Belleville.....	93	0	127	87	66	21	205	80
Brantford.....	333	0	422	333	130	203	2,283	203
Chatham.....	124	6	177	120	33	87	811	44
Fort Frances.....	1	0	3	1	0	1	241	70
Fort William.....	301	0	334	301	262	39	484	60
Guelph.....	85	11	90	90	71	14	874	189
Hamilton.....	566	3	1,010	587	225	339	3,606	251
Kingston.....	2,558	40	2,631	2,531	74	2,457	1,111	88
Kitchener.....	108	0	354	107	46	61	813	184
London.....	433	13	1,634	466	301	124	1,804	60
Niagara Falls.....	206	5	140	225	67	133	491	74
North Bay.....	398	14	408	390	374	16	226	194
Oshawa.....	855	1	887	839	28	811	1,022	649
Ottawa.....	518	55	1,293	560	290	171	2,554	120
Pembroke.....	262	4	410	221	114	107	74	102
Peterborough.....	93	6	106	95	71	14	405	169
Port Arthur.....	275	0	253	253	181	72	1,750	169
St. Catharines.....	216	5	286	209	29	180	2,422	192
St. Thomas.....	215	9	192	219	80	139	482	108
Sarnia.....	236	1	267	236	87	149	468	76
Sault Ste. Marie.....	69	3	316	75	25	41	109	146
Stratford.....	116	0	181	115	99	16	511	139
Sudbury.....	130	0	586	92	73	19	495	271
Timmins.....	118	2	202	110	76	34	330	65
Toronto.....	2,774	57	9,076	2,801	708	1,966	8,756	1,496
Windsor.....	390	16	753	359	173	186	2,886	211
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	3,763	22	4,979	3,783	2,055	1,717	12,467	1,140
Brandon.....	808	17	866	794	208	586	352	301
Dauphin.....	68	0	173	68	59	9	283	21
Portage la Prairie.....	90	0	85	85	85	0	0	818
Winnipeg.....	2,797	5	3,855	2,836	1,703	1,122	11,832	727
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	2,231	157	2,496	2,122	1,269	819	2,861	16
Estevan.....	122	3	152	110	97	13	158	107
Moose Jaw.....	587	62	596	577	203	340	796	26
North Battleford.....	115	7	105	109	42	67	10	94
Prince Albert.....	118	14	156	101	75	26	119	220
Regina.....	419	25	591	413	340	73	848	154
Saskatoon.....	361	24	398	343	257	86	636	45
Swift Current.....	114	2	113	113	82	31	233	35
Weyburn.....	250	8	227	225	123	102	28	32
Yorkton.....	145	12	158	131	50	81	37	22
<b>Alberta</b> .....	2,185	43	3,625	2,162	1,626	520	10,389	1,996
Calgary.....	762	30	1,726	746	685	58	4,503	1,358
Drumheller.....	164	0	371	148	90	58	209	58
Edmonton.....	824	8	951	842	728	101	4,139	458
Lethbridge.....	271	5	360	262	52	210	1,045	68
Medicine Hat.....	164	0	217	164	71	93	493	54
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	3,088	14	6,211	3,143	1,256	1,800	4,041	697
Cranbrook.....	8	0	53	8	6	2	133	8
Kamloops.....	51	2	212	51	22	27	39	31
Nanaimo.....	724	0	725	718	715	3	144	24
Nelson.....	313	0	319	314	35	279	0	17
New Westminster.....	43	0	127	44	27	17	119	25
Penticton.....	124	3	158	127	41	79	47	9
Prince George.....	8	1	23	7	5	2	9	5
Prince Rupert.....	110	0	136	110	19	91	186	99
Vancouver.....	567	8	3,004	624	326	250	2,466	328
Victoria.....	1,140	0	1,454	1,140	90	1,050	898	151
<b>Canada</b> .....	25,917	575	46,692	26,304	11,484	13,707	70,124	11,744*
Men.....	19,660	179	35,262	19,524	8,263	11,192	60,519	7,977
Women.....	6,257	396	11,430	6,780	3,221	2,515	9,605	3,767

\*192 Placements effected by offices since closed.



nance, 538; and services, 368, of which 293 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 127 men and 49 women.

#### QUEBEC

There was a decline of over 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the province of Quebec during the month of July, when compared with the preceding month and of over 4 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 12 per cent less than in June, but over 4 per cent higher than in July, 1931. There was a small change only in the number of placements made in each industrial group in comparison with July last year. The most noteworthy gains were in services and trade, while of the declines, those in logging and construction and maintenance were the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 68; logging, 140; farming, 80; construction and maintenance, 201; trade, 49; and services, 879, of which 664 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 582 of men and 651 of women.

#### ONTARIO

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during July, was nearly 21 per cent less than in the preceding month, and over 1 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 20 per cent when compared with June, but a nominal gain in comparison with July, 1931. That there was a small net gain in placements for the province as a whole, over July of last year, was entirely due to work provided in relief of unemployment on road construction, as a small increase in logging placements was the only other gain reported. Of the declines, those in services, manufacturing and farming were the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 416; logging, 258; farming, 1,711; transportation, 82; construction and maintenance, 5,577; trade, 300; and services, 2,712, of which 1,553 were of household workers. There were 2,552 men and 1,131 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

Orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during July called for 7 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but for over 24 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a

decline of over 6 per cent in placements when compared with June, but a gain of nearly 25 per cent in comparison with July, 1931. Construction and maintenance and farming showed the largest increases in placements over July of last year, and these gains were responsible for the improvement for the province as a whole. There was a large reduction in placements in the services' group, and a small decline reported in trade. Changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: farming, 990; construction and maintenance, 1,861; trade, 32; and services, 857, of which 708 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,630 of men and 425 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

During July, orders listed at employment offices in Saskatchewan called for nearly 9 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 23 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of nearly 7 per cent when compared with June and of 19 per cent in comparison with July, 1931. Farm placements were considerably higher than during July last year, and small gains were reported in construction and maintenance and trade. The only decline of importance was in the services' group. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 50; farming, 802; construction and maintenance, 384; trade, 67; and services, 765, of which 481 were of household workers. There were 889 men and 370 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Alberta offices during July, were over 1 per cent better than in the preceding month but nearly 57 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements showed a nominal decline when compared with June, but were over 57 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. The large reduction in placements from July of last year was almost entirely due to the curtailment of relief work on road construction. There was an increase in the number of workers placed on farms and in the logging industry, but declines were reported in services and manufacturing and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 21; logging, 45; farming, 706; construction and maintenance, 888; and services, 439, of which 316 were of household workers. During the month 1,365 men and 261 women were placed in regular employment.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decline of over 1 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during July, when compared with the preceding month and of over 10 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 1 per cent less than in June and over 9 per cent below July, 1931. Fewer placements in the services' group were responsible for the decline from July of last year, although losses were also reported in manufacturing, trade and logging. Of the divisions for which gains were reported, those in transportation, construction and maintenance, and mining were the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 36; logging, 28; farming, 228; mining, 33; transportation, 102; construction and maintenance, 2,084; trade, 23; and services, 550, of which 367 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,011 men and 275 women during the month.

**Movement of Labour**

During the month of July, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 11,484 placements in regular employment, 5,521 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 312 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 273 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 39 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of 4 dollars, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers from Ontario centres in July numbered 13, of which 11 were provincial and 2 interprovincial. The former included 5 axmen and one carpenter going from North Bay to Timmins and 4 bushmen and one restaurant cook from Port Arthur to employment within its own zone. Of the workers conveyed outside the province the North Bay office was instrumental in the despatch of one bricklayer to Rouyn and Timmins of one carpenter to Amos. In Manitoba 201 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in July, 168, of whom went to situations within the province

and 33 to points outside. The provincial movement originated at Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 5 farm domestics to Brandon and of 151 farm hands, 3 farm housekeepers, 5 bushmen and 4 construction labourers to points within the Winnipeg zone. Travelling from Winnipeg to employment in other provinces one farm hand and one farm housekeeper proceeded to Port Arthur, one hotel cook to Yorkton and 25 farm hands and 3 farm domestics to Saskatchewan agriculture centres, while from St. Boniface 2 farm hands were bound for employment also in Saskatchewan. Business transacted by Saskatchewan offices involved an issue of 21 reduced rate certificates, all provincial, 18 of which were granted to farm hands for transportation to the agricultural districts of the province. In addition, from Moose Jaw one hotel cook journeyed to Estevan and from Regina one farm housekeeper to North Battleford and one teacher within its own zone.

Alberta offices granted 69 certificates for reduced transportation in July, 65 of which were to persons going to employment within the province. Of these 56 were transferred by the Edmonton office, 6 farm hands proceeding to Drumheller and 23 farm hands, 4 farm domestics, 15 mine workers, 3 cooks, one cookee, one gas engineer, one highway construction labourer, one clerk and one town housekeeper to positions at various points within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary the movement was entirely to the rural centres and included transfers of 8 farm hands and one farm domestic. The 4 persons travelling outside the province were farm hands for Saskatchewan points, 3 of whom received their certificates for transportation at Edmonton and one at Medicine Hat. Benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in British Columbia during July 8 persons went to employment at provincial points. Of these 6 travelled from Vancouver, one fruit packer going to Penticton, and 3 mine workers, one farm hand and one hotel cook to employment within the Vancouver zone. In addition, from Nelson one blacksmith was transported to Penticton, while to a point within its own zone Prince Rupert shipped one farm hand.

Of the 312 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in July 141 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 159 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 7 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway and 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.



### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During July, 1932

The value of the building authorized during July showed a decrease of \$161,101, or 3·7 per cent, as compared with the preceding month, and there was also a decline of \$6,815,436, or 61·7 per cent, as compared with July, 1931. The aggregate for the 61 cities in July, 1932, was \$4,227,173, as against \$4,388,274 in June, 1932, and \$11,042,609 in July, 1931. The total for the first seven months of 1932, (viz., \$26,806,241), was lower than in earlier years of the record, but it should be noted that there has also been a very considerable decline in the wholesale costs of building materials, the Bureau's index (average 1926=100) having fallen from 144·3 in the first seven months of 1920 to 78·2 in the period January-July, 1932, or by 45·8 per cent.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued some 450 permits for dwellings valued at approximately \$1,000,000, and some 1,800 permits for other buildings estimated at about \$3,200,000. In June, authority was given for the erection of some 400 dwellings and 2,100 other buildings, valued at approximately \$1,100,000 and \$3,200,000, respectively.

Increases over June, 1932, were reported in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the largest gain being that of \$585,390, or 38·1 per cent, in Quebec. On the other hand, there were reductions of 46·0 per cent in Ontario and 23·3 per cent in Alberta.

In comparison with July, 1931, all provinces showed declines, that of \$3,843,385, or 77·5 per cent, in Ontario being greatest.

The four largest cities, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, reported increases over June, 1932, but decreases as compared with July, 1931. Of the other centres, Sydney, Fredericton, Quebec City, Sherbrooke, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Brandon and Moose Jaw showed gains as compared with both June, 1932, and July, 1931.

*Cumulative Record for First Seven Months 1920-1932.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during July and in the first seven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	July, 1932	June 1932	July, 1931	Cities	July, 1932	June, 1932	July, 1931
<b>Prince Edward Id—</b>				<b>Ontario—Con.</b>			
Charlottetown.....				Sarnia.....	3,581	8,433	20,390
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	\$ 119,646	\$ 92,269	\$ 299,123	Sault Ste. Marie....	13,337	33,860	18,638
*Halifax.....	104,611	88,655	276,895	*Toronto.....	394,054	375,591	2,490,534
New Glasgow.....	1,160	1,050	13,995	York and East			
*Sydney.....	13,875	2,564	8,233	York Townships	115,275	126,370	560,675
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	87,782	39,004	91,635	Welland.....	2,540	8,235	28,420
Fredericton.....	5,300	2,800	2,475	*Windsor.....	65,750	698,850	29,135
*Moncton.....	58,275	5,700	69,830	East Windsor.....	Nil	100	1,350
*Saint John.....	24,207	30,504	19,330	Riverside.....	Nil	1,925 <sup>1</sup>	10,400
<b>Quebec.....</b>	2,120,252	1,534,862	3,985,987	Sandwich.....		Nil	1,400
*Montreal—Maison-				Walkerville.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
neuve.....	1,813,782	1,420,337	3,652,045	Woodstock.....	4,193	17,435	9,508
*Quebec.....	240,680	52,250	205,687	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	201,525	134,695	347,400
Shawinigan Falls....	125	3,700	3,800	*Brandon.....	6,250	2,320	4,200
*Sherbrooke.....	46,300	28,400	18,000	St. Boniface.....	3,275	3,925	17,050
*Three Rivers.....	7,665	8,110	6,350	*Winnipeg.....	192,000	128,450	326,150
*Westmount.....	11,700	22,065	100,105	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	87,686	86,685	232,807
<b>Ontario.....</b>	1,115,302	2,064,321 <sup>1</sup>	4,958,777	*Moose Jaw.....	71,383	2,675	66,382
Belleville.....	5,970	13,735	21,735	*Regina.....	6,508	22,370	66,985
*Brantford.....	13,020	6,765	18,384	*Saskatoon.....	9,795	61,640	99,440
Chatham.....	1,785	9,530	5,500	<b>Alberta.....</b>	190,542	248,582	299,053
*Port William.....	28,200	23,250	38,450	*Calgary.....	68,357	74,344	158,811
Galt.....	8,015	9,664	15,505	*Edmonton.....	112,395	171,345	115,965
*Guelph.....	8,448	38,257	16,874	Lethbridge.....	8,970	2,293	19,442
*Hamilton.....	186,700	149,350	878,700	Medicine Hat.....	820	600	4,835
*Kingston.....	7,625	28,117	49,817	<b>British Columbia.....</b>	304,348	187,856	827,827
*Kitchener.....	2,087	37,155	41,599	Kamloops.....	825	8,050	8,215
*London.....	34,845	49,450	109,920	Nanaimo.....	3,250	4,300	950
Niagara Falls.....	1,824	105,550	5,815	*New Westminster... Prince Rupert.....	17,150 10,440	9,790 4,505	56,000 39,455
Oshawa.....	1,100	6,180	1,860	*Vancouver.....	232,810	126,650	660,910
*Ottawa.....	115,085	260,390	440,505	North Vancouver.. *Victoria.....	4,965 34,908	985 33,576	6,740 55,557
Owen Sound.....	6,100	Nil	15,000				
*Peterborough.....	7,991	16,765	19,536				
*Port Arthur.....	30,460	12,207	24,255				
Stratford.....	3,973	7,052	10,515				
*St. Catharines.....	50,084	17,850	28,117				
*St. Thomas.....	2,350	1,255	45,140				
				<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>	<b>4,227,173</b>	<b>4,388,274<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>11,042,609</b>
				<b>*Total—35 cities.....</b>	<b>4,023,323</b>	<b>4,014,049</b>	<b>10,208,356</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Riverside, not included in report for June, 1932.

1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first seven months of the years since 1920 are also given (1926 average=100).

The aggregate for the first seven months of this year was less than in 1931 and earlier years of the record. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, however, continued lower than in any other since 1920.

The table on page 1010 gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during June and July, 1932, and July, 1931; the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisk.

Year	Value of permits issued in July	Value of permits issued in first seven months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first seven months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first seven months (1926 average=100)
1932.....	\$ 4,227,173	\$ 26,806,241	27.5	78.2
1931.....	11,042,609	69,993,717	71.8	83.6
1930.....	15,824,781	101,238,766	103.9	98.9
1929.....	22,702,584	147,311,851	151.2	99.5
1928.....	25,761,956	127,798,943	131.2	97.3
1927.....	16,369,195	97,211,914	99.8	96.7
1926.....	18,683,415	97,443,834	100.0	100.8
1925.....	12,812,603	78,712,320	80.8	103.1
1924.....	11,681,196	72,355,350	74.3	109.9
1923.....	13,078,547	86,126,043	88.4	111.7
1922.....	15,740,810	87,022,484	89.3	108.3
1921.....	10,965,891	66,737,575	68.5	130.2
1920.....	13,743,045	75,497,755	77.5	144.3

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, August, 1932, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at July 25 showed a decline as compared with June 27. The principal industries that contributed to the decline were the coal-mining, iron and steel, general engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, and textile industries (except artificial silk yarn manufacture), the clothing and woodworking industries, and building and public works contracting. On the other hand there was some improvement in marine engineering, in artificial silk yarn, and food and drink manufacture, and in hotel and boarding house service.

There was a considerable increase in the numbers recorded as unemployed in Scotland and in Northern Ireland, but this was due in part to holiday stoppages; there was a slight increase also in each of the other divisions. Employment was moderate in the south of England and bad in all other areas.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at July 25, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22.9, as compared with 22.3 at June 27, 1932, and with 22.0 at July 27, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at July 25, 1932, was 17.1, as compared with 16.8 at June 27, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5.8,

as compared with 5.5. For males alone, the percentage at July 25, 1932, was 26.3, and for females, 14.1; at June 27, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25.7 and 13.5.

At July 25, 1932, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,995,453 wholly unemployed, 721,552 temporarily stopped, and 94,777 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,811,782. This was 64,439 more than a month before, and 98,432 more than a year before. The total included 2,259,057 men, 76,120 boys, 423,765 women and 52,840 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers and of the percentages unemployed with the figures for a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes.

The 1,995,453 wholly unemployed included 688,957 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 985,016 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 199,817 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 121,663 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at July 25, 1932, was 2,888,633.



### United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour, reports the changes in employment and earnings in July, 1932, as compared with June 1932, based on returns made by 63,417 establishments in 16 major industrial groups, having in July, 4,100,425 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$79,141,481. The combined totals of these 16 groups show a decrease of 3.0 per cent in employment and 6.1 per cent in earnings.

Of the 16 industrial groups, canning and preserving registered an increase of 31.5 per cent in employment and 17.2 per cent in earnings; building construction increased by 4.1 per cent in employment and 8.2 per cent in earnings; the crude petroleum producing

group increased 2.1 per cent in employment, though earnings showed a slight decline of .4 per cent; while the hotels group gained in employment to the extent of .6 per cent and lost in earnings by 3.2 per cent.

The remaining 12 industrial groups all sustained decreases in both employment and payrolls. The most pronounced decreases in employment occurred in anthracite mining with 16.1 per cent, and metalliferous mining with 8.3 per cent reduction. The other employment losses ranged from 6 per cent in retail trade to .1 per cent in quarrying and non-metallic mining.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labour, in a statement published in the issue of *Labor* (Washington) for September 6, calculates the number of jobless workers in the United States at 11,400,000.

### Nova Scotia Fisheries in 1931

A report on the fisheries of Nova Scotia in 1931 has been published by the Fisheries Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Fisheries of Canada.

The product of the fisheries of the province of Nova Scotia in 1931, it is stated, had a total value of \$7,986,194, compared with \$10,411,202 in 1930 and \$11,427,491 in 1929. These totals represent the value of the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or canned, cured or otherwise prepared. The lobster fishery in 1931 was of first importance, with the cod fishery second, the marketed value of the lobsters amounting to \$2,725,620 and of the cod to \$1,671,201. Haddock was third in order of value, with a total of \$1,325,919.

The catch of fish of all kinds for Nova Scotia in 1931 amounted to 2,117,305 cwt. with a value to the fishermen of \$4,833,900, compared with a catch of 2,577,856 and a value to the fishermen of \$6,842,953 in 1930. The decrease from 1930 in the quantity of fish caught was 18 per cent, while the value to the fishermen and the marketed value, owing to lowered prices, were 29 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. Among the principal kinds of fish, lobsters, halibut, mackerel and smelts show increases in quantity caught but decreases in marketed value, while swordfish alone records an increase in both catch and marketed value. The other principal kinds—cod, haddock, herring, salmon and hake and cusk—show decreases in catch as well as in marketed value. The value of the capital investment of the fisheries of Nova Scotia in 1931 was \$10,232,805, to which total the value of the vessels, boats, nets and other gear used in the primary operations of catching and

landing the fish contributed \$6,813,124, or 77 per cent, and the fish canning and curing industry \$3,419,681, or 33 per cent. Compared with the preceding year, the total capital shows a decrease of \$1,011,935.

The number of men engaged in catching and landing the fish in 1931 was 15,527, while the fish canning and curing industry gave employment to an average of 1,726 persons during the year. This general average for the year is naturally much below that of the months when employment in fish canning and curing establishments is at its highest, viz., May and June—for the month of May, 1931, a total of 2,427 employees was recorded and for the month of June, a total of 3,299.

An official of the United States Department of Labour recently expressed approval of the method of unemployment relief in Hopewell, Virginia. "The Hopewell Plan," he said, "is the only plan that I have found in operation that is not promiscuous charity." There are three welfare relief organizations in Hopewell: first, the city organization for the relief of the unemployed; second, the Ladies' Auxiliary, which solicits subscriptions to a general fund from which is supplied milk, cereals and medical care for children, and collects and distributes old clothes to the needy; and third, the Associated Charities which cares for strictly charity cases. The plan comprises city work, payment in scrip which can be redeemed in groceries or cash, a placement service in various industries and a municipal store operated by a physician who is also Welfare Supervisor and upon whom falls the responsibility for the detailed operation of the plan.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue, page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication of manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the

district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid.

The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representa-



tives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of

all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a temporary heating plant at the R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Quinte Construction Ltd., Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, August 9,

1932. Amount of contract, \$3,630. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	\$0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 45	8
Bricklayers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Carpenters.....	0 65	8

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a wharf at Piers Island, B.C. Name of contractors, James McDonald Construction Co., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, July, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Boorman.....	0 90	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

Improvements to wharf at Montmagny, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. Elzeur Boulanger, Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, August 15, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,051. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Blacksmith.....	0 50	8
Drill runner.....	0 45	8
Quarryman.....	0 40	8
Timberman.....	0 42	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8

Reconstruction of the inner 178 lin. ft. of West Pier, also renewal of decking of inner 145 ft. of East Pier, at Oakville, Ont. Name

of contractors, The R. C. Huffman Construction Co. of Canada, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 11, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$2,544.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Steam hoist engineer.....	\$0 70	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Diver.....	1 25	8
Timberman.....	0 45	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Supply, laying and waxing linoleum flooring on the first, fourth and fifth floors of the Dominion public building at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Adams Furniture Co. of Toronto, Ltd., 211 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 9, 1932. Amount of contract, \$2,222. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Linoleum layers.....	\$0 60	8
Waxers and polishers.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 75	8
Painters.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 10	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 85	8
Teamsters.....	0 50	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8

Waxing linoleum and terrazzo floors of the National Research Laboratory, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Frank P. Lalonde, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 12, 1932. Amount of contract, \$650 and one cent per sq. ft. for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 45	8
Varnishers.....	0 65	8
Waxers and polishers.....	0 65	8

Construction of a wharf and warehouse and graded approach thereto, and dredging slip adjacent to wharf, Midland, Ont. Name of



contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 8, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$106,391.60. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer.....	\$0 65	8
Firemen.....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 55	8
Diver.....	1 25	8
Timberman.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 60	8
Men, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Quarrymen.....	0 45	8
Motor truck and driver (5 ton).....	2 50	8
Motor truck and driver (1 and 2 ton).....	1 50	8

Lighting the Interprovincial Highway Bridge over the Ottawa River, between Hawkesbury, Ont., and Grenville, Que. Name of contractors, Canadian Comstock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 18, 1932. Amount of contract, \$8,952. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Electricians.....	\$0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Laying new roof covering, etc., at the Drill Hall, Craig Street, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, W. A. Moffatt & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 17, 1932. Amount of contract, \$6,879 and \$10 per square for any new roof boarding required. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	\$0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 60	8
Asphalt workers (paving).....	0 60	8
Bricklayers.....	0 85	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 85	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers (felt and asphalt, built-up roofing).....	0 60	8
Painters.....	0 65	8
Plumbers.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

Exterior brickwork, painting and repairs to roof of Public Building at Canso, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Dan A. MacDonald, Stelarton, N.S. Date of contract, August 26, 1932. Amount of contract, \$4,798. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Stone masons.....	\$0 80	8	48
Bricklayers.....	0 80	8	48
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8	48
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8	48
Sheet metal helpers.....	0 40	8	48
Roofers, ready roofing.....	0 50	8	48
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8	48
Labourers.....	0 35	8	48
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8	48
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8	48
Teamsters.....	0 35	8	48
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8	48

Construction of an onion warehouse at Kelowna, B.C. Name of contractors, The Dominion Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 26, 1932. Amount of contract, \$24,815 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8
Roofers, asbestos shingles.....	0 60	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 80	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Plumbers.....	0 80	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

Repairs to naval coal wharf, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Watson & Stewart, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 16, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,859.15. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
“ engineer.....	1 00	8
“ man.....	0 90	8
“ boomman.....	0 90	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
Timberman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 62½	8
Electricians.....	0 87½	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 50	8

Dredging at wharf, Victoria Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors, Island Tug & Barge Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, July, 1932. Amount of contract, \$1,812. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in the East River, at Trenton and New Glasgow, Pictou County, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 25, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,800. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening and widening the main channel of the harbour, Lunenburg, N.S. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 12, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,093.76. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging Miramichi River at Nelson, N.B. Name of contractors, Maritime Dredging & Supply Co., Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, August 5, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,200. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening and widening a channel at the entrance of Rivière St. François, P.Q. Name of contractors, St. Francis River Dredging Co., Pierreville, P.Q. Date of contract, August 5, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,097.43. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening slips at foot of Princess Street and of William Street, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 24, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,273.48. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging harbour at Oshawa, Ont. Name of contractors, The R. C. Huffmar Construction Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, August 8, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$10,875. The General Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging harbour at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, August 11, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,900. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Erection of a valve storage building in connection with Welland Ship Canal at Port Weller, Ont., not including concrete floor and pedestals for columns. Name of contractors, Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Port

Robinson, Ont. Date of contract, August 3, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,372. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 60	8
Carpenters.....	0 90	8
Compressor operators.....	0 60	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 50	8
Drill runners.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 45	8
Steam hoist engineers.....	0 75	8
Electric hoist engineer.....	0 60	8
Structural ironworkers.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Machinists.....	0 75	8
Painters.....	0 70	8
Riggers.....	0 65	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Truck driver.....	0 40	8
Welders and burners.....	0 55	8

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in August, 1932, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.</i>	
Pritchard Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. ....	\$ 528 91
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. ....	177 86
<i>Making and supplying letter carrier's uniforms</i>	
Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. ....	66 66
Samuel Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q. ....	409 13
J. A. Humphrey & Son, Ltd., Moncton, N.B. ....	8,036 91
Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. ....	17 01
<i>Mail Bag fittings</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. ....	364 40
W. H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont. ....	158 00
<i>Scales</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. ....	65 58
<i>Letter boxes, etc.</i>	
F. H. Plant, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. ..	2,415 64
Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa ....	106 00
<i>Letter Carriers' satchels</i>	
Hugh Carson Co. Ltd., Ottawa ....	497 17
<i>Stamping ink</i>	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont. ....	363 95



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements, with their schedules of wages and working conditions, that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In the case of each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN EMPLOYING BAKERS (JEWISH) AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 181.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1933, and until a new agreement has been made or this one cancelled.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1931, page 1053, and August, 1930, page 967, with the following exception:—

Wages per week: foreman or first hand \$38, second hand \$34, third hand \$30 (reductions of \$6 per week in each case). The wage rates for jobbers are unchanged at 95 cents per hour for first hands, 85 cents for second hands, and 75 cents for third hands.

TORONTO AND ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN BREWERIES AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 304.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933, and from year to year thereafter until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1931, page 1253, with the following exceptions:—

Engineers, firemen, carpenters, brewers and foremen are exempt from the agreement and are not required to be union members.

In case of discharge, a representative of the union to be entitled to investigate and the employee discharged to be entitled to a hearing. Sickness or disability resulting from an accident while at work will not be a cause of discharge if employee is capable of performing his work again within six months.

The wage scale is the same as in the previous agreement except kettlemen \$23.50 per week and washhouse men \$22.50, and engineers are not included. Extra help employed in the busy season to have a permit card from the union and be paid \$20 per week.

### Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN WELDING SHOPS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 637.

Agreement to be in effect from July, 1931, to July, 1932, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only union members to be employed, and in carrying out this agreement, the employer to deal only with the union representatives.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. When two shifts are worked, the second shift to be  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours with pay for 8 hours.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; thereafter and all work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: boilermakers, oxy-acetylene and electric welders \$1 per hour for field work and 75 cents per hour for shop work.

One apprentice allowed to each shop and one for each five mechanics employed.

Wages for apprentices: from 20 cents per hour for first six months to 50 cents for seventh six months, after which they will receive journeyman's rate.

In case of dispute, no strike or lockout to occur until it has been referred to arbitration as provided in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 130.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1931, page 708.

The wage rates are unchanged at \$35 per week for day work and \$38 for night work with a 44-hour week.

QUEBEC, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 302.

The agreement which came into effect February 14, 1931, and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1931, page 476, is being continued until February 14, 1933, with no change.

Wages are the same at \$32.50 per week of 48 hours for day work and \$34.50 per week of 45 hours for night work.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—PUBLISHERS OF FRENCH NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 145 (JACQUES CARTIER).

Agreement to be in effect from September 15, 1931, to September 15, 1932.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1929, page 925, and July, 1925, page 724.

Wages for journeymen are unchanged at \$43 per week of 48 hours for day work and \$47 per week of 45 hours for night work.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 102.

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1333, November, 1928, page 1262, and April, 1927, page 442, was extended for one year to September 30, 1932.

Wages are unchanged at \$44 per week of 46½ hours for day work and \$46.50 per week of 43½ hours for night work.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 1.

The agreement which came into effect June 1, 1928 and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1928, page 903, has been renewed to May 31, 1933, with the following change:

Wages for night work have been reduced from \$47.50 to \$46.50 per week. Wages for day work are unchanged at \$46.50 per week.

Hours are unchanged with 48 per week for day work and 42 per week for night work.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREO-TYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 21.

The agreement which came into effect January 1, 1928, and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1932, page 90 and December, 1928, page 1375, was renewed from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, with the following change:

Wages for night work have been reduced from \$47.50 to \$46.50 per week. Wages for day work remain unchanged at \$46.50 per week.

Hours are unchanged at 48 per week for day work and 42 per week for night work.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 91.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, page 58, July, 1928, page 784, which was renewed as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1931, page 1355, with the following change:

Hours for night work are reduced from 45 to 42 per week and the wages reduced from \$50.50 to \$47.50 per week. The hours and wages for day workers are unchanged with a wage of \$47.50 for a 46½ hour week.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—PROPRIETOR OF A THIRD SHIFT PUBLICATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 91.

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 925, and which was renewed as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1931, page 1355, has again been renewed without change to March 31, 1933.

Wages are \$52.50 for a 45 hour week.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—PUBLISHERS OF TWO DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 191.

Agreement to be in effect from May 2, 1932 to May 1, 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 833, with the following exceptions:

All overtime on regular working days, time and one-half.

Wages per week: \$43 for day work and \$45 for night work (a reduction of \$4 per week in both cases).

Hours are unchanged at 46 per week for day work and 43½ for night work; middle shift 43½ hours except from June 1, to September 1, 42½ hours.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 75.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1930, page 842, with the following exceptions:

Hours: 44 per week for both day and night work (formerly 44 for day work and 42 for night work).

Work on holidays, time and one-half for first three hours and double time thereafter for both day and night work.

The complete wage scale included in this agreement is: journeymen cylinder pressman \$39.60 per week (a reduction of \$3.55), cylinder assistant \$28.90 (a reduction of \$3.30), cylinder assistant working part time on cylinder and platens \$23.35 (a reduction of \$2.60), platen pressman \$36.90 (a reduction of \$3.55). For night work \$3 per week extra, as before.

The clause providing that in case of decrease of staff, those last employed to be laid off first is omitted.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 201.

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1929, page 1159, has been renewed from February 25, 1932, to May 15, 1933, with the following change:

Wages per hour for journeymen pressmen: 96 cents for day work and \$1.09½ for night work (a reduction of 10 per cent).

Hours are unchanged with 45 per week for day work and 42 for night work.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 449.

Agreement to be in effect from May 2, 1932, and until notice is given by either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 676, with the following exceptions:

Wages for day work: 92 cents per hour (a reduction of 8 cents per hour); night work \$3 per week extra as before.

The hours are unchanged at 44 per week for both day and night work.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 604.

Agreement to be in effect from March 4, 1932, to May 15, 1933.

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1931, page 349, and May, 1927, page 556, is renewed to May 15, 1933, with the following change:

Wages for journeymen: 96 cents per hour for day work and \$1.02½ for night work (a reduction of 11 cents per hour in both cases).



Hours are unchanged at 44 per week for day work and 42 for night work.

**LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.**—A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER AND CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 551.

Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1932, to May 15, 1933.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1930, page 1210, with the following exceptions:

Wages in news office: 94½ cents per hour or \$42.50 per week for day work and \$1.00½ per hour or \$45.25 per week for night work; machinist operators \$1.06½ per hour or \$47.95 per week. Wages in job offices: 94½ cents per hour or \$41.60 per week. These are reductions of about 10 per cent from the 1929 scale.

Hours are unchanged at 45 per week for the newspaper office and 44 per week in job offices.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.**—NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 69.

The agreement which came into effect September 1, 1930, for a period of four years and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1931, page 931, is still in effect except that it was mutually agreed to reduce wages 10 per cent, making the day rate 90 cents per hour and the night rate 94 cents.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.**—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 69.

Agreement to be in effect from March 17, 1932, to March 17, 1933, and may be extended from year to year if wages and hours can be settled by local arbitration or conciliation.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1929, page 1051, with the following exception:

Wages per week of 44 hours: on cylinder and offset presses, journeymen pressmen \$40.50, feeders \$25.65; on platen presses, journeymen pressmen \$37.70 and feeders \$23.75 (reductions of 10 per cent). For night work pressmen receive 8 cents per hour extra and feeders and apprentices 5 cents per hour extra, as before.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**WELLAND, ONTARIO.**—EMPLOYING PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 595.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and year to year until notice.

Only union members, and apprentices indentured under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, to handle the tools of the trade.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

All overtime and work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time. In finishing a repair job on regular working days if not more than an hour's time extra, regular rate to be paid.

Wages for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: 90 cents per hour until present membership is fully employed when it will be raised to 95 cents. (The previous rate was \$1.05 per hour.) Wages for fifth year junior mechanics: 60 cents per hour.

Apprentices to be employed in accordance with the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

For work out of the city, fare, board and travelling time to be paid, except within a

radius of 15 miles, when transported by automobile, when journeymen will return on their own time up to 6 p.m.

**NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.**—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 27.

The agreement which covers bricklayers, stonemasons, marble setters, tile setters, terrazzo workers and plasterers, and which came into effect May 1, 1929, and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1929, page 1160, and July, 1930, page 845, was amended November, 1931, to reduce wages from \$1.25 to \$1.12½ per hour. The new agreement which is in effect from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1933, is the same except that the wage rate is \$1 per hour. Hours are unchanged at 44 per week.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.**—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 1779.

Agreement reached following conciliation by the Department of Labour as reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1932, page 647, to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1928, page 788, and May, 1931, page 599, with the following exceptions:—

Hours: 8 per day with a 5-day week. Any necessary work on Saturday mornings to be paid at time and one-quarter. When, however, it is established that 75 per cent of the registered membership of the union are employed, the contractors to have the option of working Saturday mornings at regular rates as long as this percentage remains employed.

Wages per hour: \$1 (a reduction of 15 cents per hour).

No strike or lockout to occur pending arbitration of a dispute.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.**—CALGARY ASSOCIATION OF SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 496.

Agreement made following strike reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1932, page 651, to be in effect from May 11, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and for another year if no notice of change is given by either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1931, page 1037, with the following exceptions:—

Wages per hour for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: \$1.05 (a reduction of 20 cents per hour).

All apprenticeship conditions are under the jurisdiction of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Hours are unchanged at 8 per day with a 5-day week.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.**—THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF HARBOUR EMPLOYEES OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

The agreement which came into effect May 1, 1931, and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1931, page 712, July, 1929, page 807, and September, 1927, page 1004, was renewed without change for another year to April 30, 1933.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1932

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was upward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being higher.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities showed the first advance since December, 1931, at \$7.01 for August as compared with \$6.78 for July, \$8.20 for August, 1931; \$10.65 for August, 1930; \$11.63 for August, 1929; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.68 for August, 1914. The most important change was a seasonal increase in the price of potatoes, while the prices of eggs, butter, fresh and salt pork and bacon were also higher. The prices of beef, veal, mutton and sugar were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.42 at the beginning of August as compared with \$16.21 for July; \$18.30 for August, 1931; \$21.01 for August, 1930; \$21.90 for August, 1929; \$20.88 for August, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.41 for August, 1914. In fuel anthracite coal was somewhat higher, while wood declined slightly.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly higher, this being the first increase since November, 1931. The index stood at 66.8 for August as compared with 66.6 for July; 71.0 for August, 1931; 83.7 for August, 1930; 98.4 for August, 1929; 97.1 for August, 1922; 160.2 for August, 1920; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 66.1 for August, 1914. Eighty prices quotations were higher, sixty-five were lower and three hundred and fifty-seven were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were higher and three were slightly lower. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, because of higher prices for calves, hogs, hides, cured meats, butter and eggs, which more than offset lower prices for fish, steers, lambs and leather; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due mainly to higher prices for raw cotton, raw jute, raw silk and raw wool; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, mainly because of increases

in the prices of copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to higher prices for coal; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of higher quotations for copper sulphate, shellac and fertilizers. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was slightly lower, decreases in the prices of oats, barley, potatoes, hay, straw and onions more than offsetting higher prices for corn, flax, rye, wheat, bran, shorts and raw rubber. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group and the Iron and its Products group were also lower, the former because of lower prices for pine lumber and the later because of reduced quotations for steel sheets, scrap iron and scrap steel.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were higher, the former due to increased prices for bran, shorts, canned vegetables, butter, eggs and cured meats, which more than offset lower prices for potatoes, onions, dried fruits, fresh meats and fish, and the latter due to higher prices for corn, wheat, raw cotton, raw wool, hides, calves, hogs, silver, tin and copper, which more than offset reductions in the prices of oats, barley, steers, lambs and pine lumber.

In the grouping according to origin higher quotations for wheat, corn, flax, calves, hogs, eggs, copper and tin caused an increase in the group of raw and partly manufactured goods. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also higher, mainly because of advances in the prices of bran, shorts, cured meats and butter. Domestic farm products and articles of mineral origin were higher, while articles of marine origin and forest origin were lower.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of



milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912, in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to permit the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1921, quarterly from 1922 to 1930, and monthly since January, 1931. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index

(Continued on page 1030)

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1921	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1923	Aug. 1925	Aug. 1927	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1931	July 1932	Aug. 1932
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	49-8	73-6	83-0	67-4	63-4	60-0	59-4	64-8	71-6	76-8	73-2	57-8	51-6	50-8
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	34-4	57-2	53-4	37-8	34-6	32-0	31-6	35-8	42-6	48-0	45-0	30-4	27-0	26-4
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10-0	11-2	12-8	15-7	17-6	28-3	28-2	21-0	18-7	15-0	18-4	20-2	22-6	24-6	23-2	16-5	13-4	13-2
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	21-3	37-4	36-9	28-9	28-1	28-0	29-3	29-8	29-9	32-1	30-1	26-0	22-2	21-4
Pork, leg...	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-9	37-9	41-6	33-2	32-0	26-6	28-7	28-0	28-8	32-6	30-3	24-5	15-1	15-6
Pork, salt...	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-2	70-2	74-2	60-4	54-4	50-0	51-6	52-6	53-2	56-4	54-6	44-4	30-0	30-4
Bacon, break-fast...	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	25-7	51-2	57-9	48-3	42-7	39-2	40-2	38-5	39-0	41-0	40-1	28-9	16-8	17-6
Lard, pure...	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-6	73-6	76-0	45-2	44-4	44-2	48-6	43-0	44-4	44-0	42-0	28-6	22-6	22-8
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	29-5	53-6	64-5	42-4	35-0	32-4	40-8	40-3	42-4	39-4	37-3	26-1	21-4	24-1
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	24-3	51-0	56-3	39-7	32-8	28-6	37-1	36-7	37-6	34-8	33-3	22-1	16-8	19-6
Milk...	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	52-2	72-0	88-2	79-2	69-0	68-4	69-0	69-6	70-2	72-0	71-4	63-6	57-6	57-0
Butter, dairy...	2 lb.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	53-0	93-4	121-8	74-8	71-4	69-0	74-2	74-8	79-4	80-4	64-2	47-2	35-6	36-6
Butter, cream-ery...	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	31-9	52-3	66-8	45-3	43-3	39-3	42-7	42-1	44-6	44-9	35-5	27-0	21-6	22-1
Cheese, old...	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-4	33-4	40-8	35-9	30-1	33-3	331-2	330-9	333-0	333-1	331-4	322-9	320-1	319-9
Cheese, new...	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-7	30-8	38-9	31-7	26-7	330-3	331-2	330-9	333-0	333-1	331-4	322-9	320-1	319-9
Bread...	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	64-5	117-0	145-5	121-5	105-0	100-5	117-0	117-0	115-5	117-0	112-5	93-0	88-5	88-5
Flour, family...	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	37-0	67-0	84-0	64-0	49-0	44-0	55-0	55-0	55-0	55-0	54-0	32-0	30-0	30-0
Rolled oats...	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	24-0	40-0	44-5	30-5	28-0	27-5	30-5	31-5	31-5	32-0	31-0	25-0	24-0	24-0
Rice...	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	12-0	23-8	34-0	19-2	18-8	20-6	221-6	221-4	221-4	220-6	220-4	181-2	171-2	171-2
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	12-2	33-6	24-4	17-0	17-8	17-8	16-8	16-2	18-2	23-8	18-8	11-8	8-6	8-4
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-5	23-3	29-5	20-7	24-6	19-7	20-7	19-3	21-6	21-4	20-6	16-9	15-8	16-2
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-9	18-1	27-9	17-9	19-9	18-5	15-6	14-9	13-6	13-9	15-6	11-8	10-9	11-0
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	24-4	44-8	100-0	40-0	35-6	49-2	33-2	32-8	31-6	28-4	26-4	24-8	23-6	23-2
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	11-6	20-6	46-8	19-0	16-6	23-6	15-8	15-8	15-0	13-6	12-8	12-0	11-4	11-4
Tea, black...	2 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-3	15-2	16-5	13-7	14-1	16-7	17-8	17-9	17-8	17-6	14-7	13-7	11-3	11-1
Tea, green...	2 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-4	14-5	17-0	15-4	15-5	16-7	17-8	17-9	17-8	17-6	14-7	13-7	11-3	11-1
Coffee...	2 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-5	11-3	15-6	13-7	13-4	13-8	15-2	15-3	15-1	15-1	14-1	12-3	10-5	10-5
Potatoes...	1 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	50-3	89-7	126-9	59-3	58-3	86-8	70-1	80-1	63-5	94-4	72-7	45-3	21-9	40-2
Vinegar...	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1-3	1-0	1-0	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	9	9
All Foods.....		\$ 5-48	\$ 5-96	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-68	\$ 13-41	\$ 16-42	\$ 11-44	\$ 10-44	\$ 10-53	\$ 10-84	\$ 10-93	\$ 11-08	\$ 11-63	\$ 10-65	\$ 8-20	\$ 6-78	\$ 7-01
Starch, laundry	1 lb.	c. 2-9	c. 3-0	c. 3-1	c. 3-2	c. 3-2	c. 4-7	c. 5-0	c. 4-4	c. 4-0	c. 4-0	c. 4-2	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 3-9	c. 3-9	c. 3-9
Coal, anthracite...	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-4	74-9	110-0	109-1	107-9	108-8	103-5	101-2	101-0	100-2	99-9	101-1	95-2	95-6
Coal, bituminous...	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	37-6	59-6	81-3	75-3	69-4	70-5	63-3	63-3	62-7	62-6	62-7	60-6	60-0	60-2
Wood, hard...	" ed.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-5	70-7	82-0	85-0	77-3	80-0	76-1	75-5	75-5	74-6	76-2	71-5	71-6	69-8
Wood, soft...	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-3	51-9	64-1	61-4	58-5	59-6	55-7	56-2	55-7	54-9	54-1	53-6	51-5	51-2
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-8	28-0	38-3	32-7	31-1	30-4	30-3	31-2	31-0	31-1	30-9	28-0	27-6	27-4
Fuel and light*		\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-89	\$ 2-85	\$ 3-76	\$ 3-64	\$ 3-44	\$ 3-49	\$ 3-29	\$ 3-27	\$ 3-26	\$ 3-25	\$ 3-24	\$ 3-15	\$ 3-06	\$ 3-04
Rent.....	1 mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-89	\$ 4-05	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-81	\$ 4-89	\$ 6-37	\$ 6-86	\$ 6-96	\$ 6-97	\$ 6-88	\$ 6-86	\$ 6-93	\$ 6-98	\$ 7-07	\$ 6-91	\$ 6-34	\$ 6-33
††Totals.....		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-41	\$ 21-20	\$ 26-60	\$ 21-98	\$ 20-88	\$ 21-03	\$ 21-05	\$ 21-11	\$ 21-31	\$ 21-90	\$ 21-01	\$ 18-30	\$ 16-21	\$ 16-42

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-51	13-75	16-97	11-50	10-41	10-88	10-89	10-59	10-98	11-15	11-06	8-61	7-23	7-38	
Prince Edward Island.....	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-83	12-08	15-38	10-37	9-32	9-34	9-79	9-75	9-73	10-19	10-16	8-36	6-64	6-61	
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-59	13-32	16-25	11-35	10-33	10-65	10-39	10-83	10-93	10-94	10-75	8-27	7-01	7-22	
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-19	12-50	15-54	11-16	10-00	10-01	10-27	10-13	10-20	10-52	9-97	7-55	6-27	6-45	
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-54	13-50	16-44	11-40	10-41	10-63	10-71	10-99	11-13	11-67	10-53	8-10	6-69	7-00	
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	7-76	13-02	17-24	11-37	10-27	10-18	10-48	10-43	10-95	11-53	10-38	7-90	6-47	6-75	
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-88	8-25	8-00	12-63	16-75	11-29	9-96	10-28	10-91	11-12	11-32	12-09	10-76	7-89	6-47	6-72	
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	7-83	13-84	16-31	11-21	10-26	9-98	11-16	10-96	11-13	12-12	10-74	7-10	6-47	6-61	
British Columbia.....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-14	14-17	17-09	12-33	11-63	11-30	12-22	12-00	12-14	12-93	11-71	9-16	7-53	7-71	

†December only.      \$Kind most sold.      \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt meat, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average).....	25.4	23.6	18.7	13.2	10.3	13.2	21.4	15.6	15.2	17.6	20.6	36.8
Nova Scotia (average).....	27.3	21.9	19.0	13.8	11.5	12.8	21.0	16.9	18.1	16.3	19.2	34.3
1—Sydney.....	25.0	21	19	16.1	13.8	14.2	19	15.8	16.5	15.6	17.9	34.2
2—New Glasgow.....	25	20.6	17.4	11.2	9	11.3	17.5	16	18.8	17.7	.....	35.4
3—Amherst.....	25	20	15	12	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	21	31.5
4—Halifax.....	30.6	22.1	22.6	16.2	13.1	10.1	22.5	17.2	17.6	16.3	19	35.5
5—Windsor.....	30	25	.....	12	.....	15	25	20	18.7	15.2	18.5	35
6—Truro.....	27	22.5	21	15	10	13.5	.....	17.5	22	16.8	19.6	34.4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	23.2	19.4	18.5	13.8	12	12	18	18.7	15	17.7	20.4	33.3
New Brunswick (average).....	28.9	23.9	20.7	15.0	11.8	12.1	17.7	18.5	18.1	16.8	19.3	37.6
8—Moncton.....	28.9	21	20.5	15	12.1	13.5	15	17.5	15.7	16.8	19.7	37.5
9—Saint John.....	30.4	21.6	21.4	16.6	13	12.7	18	19	19.2	16.9	20.7	37.7
10—Fredericton.....	.....	.....	16	12	10	10	20	20	21.1	17.8	20.5	39.2
11—Bathurst.....	27.5	20	20.2	12.5	10	12	.....	17.5	16.5	15.5	20.3	36
Quebec (average).....	21.2	18.6	18.3	11.7	7.4	8.2	20.5	13.2	14.2	17.5	19.5	37.8
12—Quebec.....	21.2	21.9	18.3	14.2	9.4	8.7	23	13.5	14.9	19.4	22.4	36.3
13—Three Rivers.....	18.4	17.6	17.3	11.8	8.6	9	19	13.3	15.7	23.3	24.8	39.4
14—Sherbrooke.....	27	20.1	24.3	12.7	6.7	9.8	19.2	14.5	16.3	16.1	18.9	40.5
15—Sorel.....	20	17.5	19	10	5.5	5	21.5	12	13.5	17	20	40
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.6	14.6	13.2	9.8	6.2	10	16	10.6	12.4	16	18.8	36.1
17—St. John's.....	22.2	20.7	18.8	11.8	8	9.6	20	15.3	15.1	18.3	16.1	32.1
18—Thetford Mines.....	13	13.5	12.3	10	5	9	20	10	15.1	12.7	16.5	37.7
19—Montreal.....	26.5	22.4	23.4	12.1	8.8	6.1	24.5	15.1	14.2	14.3	15.2	37.7
20—Hull.....	22.9	19.5	18.1	12.7	8.8	6.4	21.5	14.2	14.3	15.2	17.7	39.5
Ontario (average).....	26.4	21.4	19.2	13.7	10.7	14.5	22.3	16.2	14.8	16.9	19.7	36.5
21—Ottawa.....	27.9	22.7	20.5	14.5	9.5	10.6	17.6	14.2	12.7	16.8	19.6	37
22—Brockville.....	29	22.6	20.6	12.7	8.9	13.7	.....	17	13.7	20.1	21.4	39
23—Kingston.....	26.9	20.5	19.6	15	9.6	11.7	19.7	15.4	13.9	15.4	18.7	37.3
24—Belleville.....	22.6	18.6	17.8	12.9	8.6	13.5	18.3	15	12.5	19	21.5	37.1
25—Peterborough.....	25.3	20.3	18.2	13.1	9.8	12.3	21.4	15.6	15.1	15.5	17.8	34.2
26—Oshawa.....	25.7	20.7	18	12.8	12	14.7	.....	15.7	18	15.6	18.9	36.8
27—Orillia.....	25	21.5	20.7	13.7	11.2	19	25	18	14.5	16.7	18.2	36.3
28—Toronto.....	29.4	22.6	21.6	13.6	12.3	14.1	24.2	16.7	17	19.3	24.2	40.1
29—Niagara Falls.....	29.4	23.3	25	15	9.9	16.5	28.8	18.5	13.9	18.2	21	38.7
30—St. Catharines.....	25.2	20.5	19.1	13.1	9.3	13.8	24	15.4	12.3	15.4	18.5	36.1
31—Hamilton.....	29.1	23.4	21.6	15.3	13.2	16.1	19	16.5	17.5	17.7	20.6	37.8
32—Brantford.....	26.7	21.9	18.2	14.5	10.1	14.2	24.5	17.2	15	17.3	21.1	36.7
33—Galt.....	28.6	24	22	16	13.4	19	22.5	18	16	17.8	20.3	37.1
34—Guelph.....	26	20.8	19.7	13.6	12.4	14.8	25	13.6	15	15.3	19.5	35.2
35—Kitchener.....	24.4	21.4	16.7	12.9	10.7	14.8	23.5	14.6	15	15.5	18.5	33.8
36—Woodstock.....	26.7	21.7	18.9	13.2	10.4	14.2	.....	15.5	12.5	16.6	18.7	36
37—Stratford.....	23.7	18.7	17.2	14	13.9	14.2	20	14.2	.....	16.5	19	36.5
38—London.....	26.1	20.7	19.8	13.2	9.2	14.4	22	17	15	17.2	19.5	38
39—St. Thomas.....	26.7	21.4	18.1	13.5	10.1	13.1	29	16.3	15.1	16.5	18.9	38.1
40—Chatham.....	25.2	20.5	18	13.4	9.4	16.2	21.6	16	12.7	15.6	18.6	37.1
41—Windsor.....	25	20	18.5	13.2	11	13	21	16.1	11.6	15.5	18.5	37.2
42—Sarnia.....	22.7	21	17	13.7	11.2	15.7	19.3	14.7	13	17.2	20	37
43—Owen Sound.....	24.2	19	18	13	9.5	15.7	.....	16.2	13.5	16.5	18.6	36.4
44—North Bay.....	26.7	21	21.3	11.3	8.3	12.3	.....	14.7	15.8	16.4	17.9	34.6
45—Sudbury.....	27.2	23	18.1	13.7	10.7	14.8	21.7	17.9	14.9	16.5	18.8	34.8
46—Cobalt.....	29	26	22	14	13.5	14	.....	18	13.9	15.9	18.5	35
47—Timmins.....	29	24.5	19.3	14.7	12.7	18.2	.....	19.2	19	18	20.6	39.2
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	25.2	20.1	19.3	13.6	9.9	12.5	17.7	17	13.8	15.6	19	33.5
49—Port Arthur.....	29	21.8	16.4	13.8	10.5	13.1	21.5	16.8	19.1	20.1	23.1	37.7
50—Fort William.....	24	19.2	15.6	13.2	10.9	13.7	25	15	16.9	18.3	21.3	35.7
Manitoba (average).....	24.8	18.8	17.8	12.0	9.9	11.8	19.8	14.6	14.7	18.1	19.0	35.8
51—Winnipeg.....	26.7	20.3	18.3	12.1	10.7	10.8	20.8	14.3	14.1	18	19.8	34.8
52—Brandon.....	22.8	17.2	17.2	11.8	9	12.8	20.7	14.3	10.7	18.2	20.2	36.8
Saskatchewan (average).....	24.0	18.7	16.8	11.2	8.8	10	19.5	14.6	12.9	19.6	23.7	36.7
53—Regina.....	24.5	18.5	16.2	10.5	8.8	10	20.1	13.9	.....	17.3	21.8	36.2
54—Prince Albert.....	24	19	14.9	10.3	6.9	11.1	16.3	13.3	10	17.1	20.7	35.3
55—Saskatoon.....	20	15.9	14.2	10.3	6.9	11.1	16.3	13.3	10	17.1	20.7	35.1
56—Moose Jaw.....	27.3	21.2	18.3	11.5	9	13.7	19	15.8	.....	22.2	25.6	37.1
Alberta (average).....	21.8	17.6	16.2	11.3	8.4	12.4	18.1	12.4	13.1	17.8	21.3	35.2
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.1	17.9	18	11.6	9.7	12.6	18.7	13	16.2	19.8	23.8	37.1
58—Drumheller.....	18	15	15	11.2	5.6	12.2	18	12	10	16.2	19.6	36.8
59—Edmonton.....	23.2	19.1	17.6	11.1	8.9	12	20.5	12.9	13.6	17.6	21.1	34.1
60—Calgary.....	23.1	18.4	16.9	11.1	9.4	12.4	16.7	13.3	11.7	17.9	20.9	36.8
61—Lethbridge.....	21.5	17.7	14.6	11.3	8.5	12.8	16.5	11	14	17.5	21.2	35.2
British Columbia (average).....	26.7	21.7	19.1	13.9	12.2	16.5	25.1	16.1	17.1	20.1	24.2	40.2
62—Fernie.....	25	20	17.3	13	11	14.7	23.3	13.2	15	18	26	35
63—Nelson.....	27	20.7	18	13.7	9.3	17.2	29.3	15	18.3	17.7	22.9	38.6
64—Trail.....	25	20.5	16	13	11.8	15	25	16.5	20	21.7	24.7	41.2
65—New Westminster.....	24.5	20.5	20.2	14	11.9	15	28	16.2	17.7	19.9	22.7	39
66—Vancouver.....	28.4	22.5	19.8	13.7	13.7	15.6	25	15.5	17.3	20	24.1	41.9
67—Victoria.....	29.2	22.7	19.9	13.2	13.2	17.1	24.7	15.7	14.4	19.1	22.8	41.6
68—Nanaimo.....	28.8	24.3	20.7	15.8	15.1	19.7	25.3	17	15	20.4	23.7	44.1
69—Prince Rupert.....	25.9	21.1	20.7	14.5	11.2	17.9	25.1	19.5	19	23.7	26.8	40

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1932

Fish										Eggs		Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17-0	22-2	15-0	12-7	52-1	18-8	17-8	24-7	11-4	24-1	19-6	9-5	18-3	22-1
11-8	19-8	20-0		49-4	13-9	13-9	19-7	12-6	23-3	23-9	9-7	19-5	23-9
8	16-3			46-9	13-8	14	17-7	11-6	30-9	22-2	10-12	18	22-2
10	22-5			55	14		24-8	12-2	25	23-7	9-11	19-5	21-4
				50	14-2		15	12-5	24-5	21-7	8	21-7	25
14	15	20			13-9	14-5	17-1	12	29-2	24-1	a 11-5	17	23-7
	25				13-4	15	25-4	12-9	30	25		19-7	26
15	20				45	12	18-3	14-2	30	26-4		21-2	24-9
					15-4		28-3	12-2	18-5	13-7	7-8	17-6	21-2
11-0	25-3			60-0	14-8	16-4	22-1	12-4	26-4	20-0	9-8	17-6	22-1
11	23-5			60	16-2	16-2	24-3	12-2	28-8	22-7	9-10	20-1	24
	27-5				14-1	15-2	21-4	11-7	26-2	22-3	12	17-1	23-1
	25			60	16-5	17-7	27-6	13-2	24-2	20	8	18-2	21-4
16-2	22-0				12-5		15			15		15	20
					19-8	17-9	13-0	11-9	26-4	21-2	8-6	17-8	20-5
						16	20-7	12	29	21-5	b 12	17-1	20-5
						19	20	13-3	26-7	21-5	b 9	18	20-3
						19	17-9	11-7	26-3	21-4	a 7-7	16-7	19-8
						18	14-9	11-7	22	19-5		16	20-2
						20	12-8	11-5	25-7	22-2	5	20	20-7
						18	17-8	10-5	27-2	22			20
16-2	22				16	18	13-6	12-5	25	19-7		16-6	20-3
					25	15	20-5	12-5	29-7	22-7	10	20-3	22-1
17-4	24-7	16-3	10-2	50-0	18-5	17-4	27-5	11-2	26-1	20-6	8	17-8	20-5
16-5	24-8	19-4			20-4		27-5	10-8	24-0	19-6	9-6	19-2	22-0
	25	15-5	8		20	17	26-2	11-6	27-1	20-9	8	20	21-2
					18-5	15	24-5	10-8	23-3	18-4	8		22
							28-1	10-9	20-1		a 7-8	18-3	20-9
	22	20					20-3	13-5	22	17-5		24-2	20-9
							28-9	11-7	25-7	22-4	b 10	18-3	21-1
							26-4	11	22-4	19		20	21-8
14-7	25-3	15-7	10		23	19	31-9	11-4	26	20	10	18-4	23-7
							29-5	11-7	25-3		10		23-2
							32-2	10-7	25-7	21-7	10	19-3	21-8
15-8	27-1		12-5	50	18		31-2	12	23-9	20	10	21	20-3
					18		28-9	10-5	22-9	19-2	9	19	23-8
					17		27-8	11-3	24-2	18-9	10	18	22-8
							28-3	9-6	24-1	20	10	18-6	22-2
		18			15		22-1	9-7	23-2	19-7	9	18-4	22-3
							27	9-7	19-3	16-7	8		21-3
		20			20	18	29-7	10-3	21-5	18-4	8	20	20-6
							28-5	10-7	21-9	17-5	9	17-5	21-1
					18	20	33-2	11-1	22-7	19	10	20-6	22-6
							25-4	10	19	15-1	9	20	22-1
20	25	15			20	16-5	33-3	10-5	25	21-8	10	20	21-4
							30	10	20-5		9		23-5
					15		22-8	10	19-4	16-7	10	19	21-8
		13			16-5	15	28-7	12-5	25	20	10	19	21-3
20	24	14-7			20		21-8	11-5	26-7	21-4	11	16	21-6
		18			19		21-2	13-1	25-8		10		22-5
		20					20-9	13-2	35	24-5	a 13-3		22-9
		9-8					27-7	11-5	28-3	21	10	16	20-6
		14			20	17	31-6	12-4	25-7	20	11-1		22-8
		15			16-7	19	27-9	11-2	24-9	20	11-1	20	23-1
19-1	24-0	15-8			20-0	15-9	25-4	10-7	21-2	16-8	7-9	14-8	20-3
18	22-5	16-5				16-8	26-2	10-5	23-8	17-9	8	15	21-4
20-2	24-4	15					25-4	10-9	18-6	15-6	a7-1-8-3	14-6	19-1
21-1	23-2	12-5	11-7		23-1	18-0	22-6	10-3	18-5	14-1	9-8	14-3	19-9
21	24	13-5			25	21	21-2	9-5	17	13-9	10	13-7	18-9
22-5	25	10-5	8-3		20	17-5	22-2	10-5	19	14-5	9	15-1	23
20-7	21-5	11			22-5	15-5	18	10	19-3	13-8	10	14-2	18-5
20	22-1	11-5			25		28-8	11-3	18-7	14-2	10	14	19-1
20-3	21-3	11-5	10-0		22-0	19-9	23-6	10-1	18-9	13-9	9-4	14-4	22-1
20	25				21-8	22-5	23-1	10-7	17	11-5	10	12-7	21-2
	17-5						15	10-4	15-4	11-2	10	13-4	20-8
20-7	11-5		10		19-2		22-1	10-2	18-6	13-2	9-1	13-7	20-7
22-5	24-2	13-5					19	9-2	20-8	15-1	9	15-8	21-3
18-7	10-3	10					25-7	10-1	22-7	18-7	9	14-4	20-6
15-8	19-4		15-6		22-5	20-4	27-7	12-2	25-9	21-8	10-3	21-1	24-9
23	26		17-5		22-5	22-7	30	12-8	25-3	20	a 11-1	15	24
19-3	21		19		23-7	22	24	11-7	26-5	22	10	20	23-7
20	22-5		18			22	22-5	13-2	25-7	23-3	10	22	24-1
15					23-2	18-5	26-7	11-4	24-7	20	a 8-3	21-9	24-7
13-3	16-1		11-2		21-1	17-7	27-1	11	24-7	20-7	a 8-3	22	24-1
9-7	16-2		12-5		22	19-7	26-3	11-2	26-8	24-3	a 12-5	24-5	26-4
							30-5	12-5	25	21-7	a 10	20	24-8
10	14-5					20	34-4	13-4	28-3	22-5	a 12-5	23	27-3



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½s, per can	Peas, standard, 2s, per can	Corn, 2s, per can
Dominion (average).....	19.9	a 5.9	14.9	3.0	4.8	8.6	10.9	11.2	11.1	11.3
Nova Scotia (average).....	19.8	6.7	14.9	3.5	4.9	8.4	12.9	11.4	10.8	11.0
1—Sydney.....	19.3	6.7	15.7	3.4	4.5	7.5	13.3	10.5	10.7	10.3
2—New Glasgow.....	18.4	6.7	15.2	3.4	5.7	8.5	10.9	10.6	9.8	10.9
3—Amherst.....	18.5	6.7	15	3.6	5	9	15	12.2	10.7	11.3
4—Halifax.....	20.1	6.7	14.4	3.5	4.8	8.2	10.7	11.1	10.8	10.9
5—Windsor.....	21.5	6.7	13.7	3.5	5.3	8.1	15	12.5	11.5	11.5
6—Truro.....	21.2	6.7	15.2	3.7	4.8	8.8	12.3	11.5	11.1	11.1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19	6.7	15	3.3	5	9	15	12	10.7	11.2
New Brunswick (average).....	18.5	6.8	14.7	3.5	4.7	8.6	13.4	10.6	10.4	10.3
8—Moncton.....	18.7	6.7	14.2	3.5	4.2	9.5	12.2	10.4	10.7	10.4
9—Saint John.....	18.4	7.3	14.8	3.3	5	8	13.3	10.2	10.2	10.1
10—Fredericton.....	19.7	7.3	14.8	3.5	4.9	7.9	14.4	10.8	10.7	10.5
11—Bathurst.....	17	5.3-6.7	15	3.5	4.5	9	13.5	11	10	10
Quebec (average).....	17.4	4.8	13.6	3.1	4.8	7.5	11.1	9.8	10.8	10.8
12—Quebec.....	21.9	6.7	13.7	3.5	5	8.8	12.1	10	10.3	10.4
13—Three Rivers.....	17.3	4.4-7	13.7	3.2	4	6.9	11.2	9.9	11.3	10.9
14—Sherbrooke.....	16.7	4.4	12.8	3.1	5	7	11.9	9.9	12	11.5
15—Sorel.....	14.7		15	2.7		6.7	9	10	10	10
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.8	4	12.7	2.5	5.7	8.3	12.4	9.7	10.7	12.3
17—St. John's.....	15.1	4	14.3	2.8	4.3	6.3	10	10	11.1	12
18—Theftford Mines.....	18.2	4.2	13	3.4	4.8	5.8	11.6	9.9	11	10.1
19—Montreal.....	19.5	4.7-6	14.4	3.5	4.7	8.9	10.8	9.8	10.8	10.4
20—Hull.....	15.4	4.7-6	12.8	3.5	4.8	8.6	10.6	9.4	9.9	9.6
Ontario (average).....	19.1	5.4	14.4	2.7	4.6	9.5	11.3	10.6	10.1	10.5
21—Ottawa.....	22.3	5.3-7.3	14.7	3.6	4.8	9.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2
22—Brockville.....	19.6	4.5-3	13.7	2.8	4.8	10.1	11.2	11.7	10.4	10.8
23—Kingston.....	15.9	4.7	14.1	3.2	4.5	9.2	12.3	9.7	9.5	9.5
24—Belleville.....	18.8	4.4-7	13.7	2.4	5	9.7	11.8	10.2	10.2	10.2
25—Peterborough.....	16.8	4.7	14	2.4	3.9	9.4	11	9.9	9.6	10
26—Oshawa.....	20.4	4.7-6.7	11.5	2.3	4.6	9.2	10.4	10.4	9.9	10
27—Orillia.....	19.7	4.6	13.1	2.7	4.4	9.4	12.3	11.9	11	10.5
28—Toronto.....	24.7	5.3-6.7	15.5	2.8	4.7	9.7	9.6	10.5	10.7	10.6
29—Niagara Falls.....		4.7-6.7	14.3	2.7	4.7	9.7	11.7	11	11.8	10.9
30—St. Catharines.....	19.1	4.7-6.7	14.8	2.5	4.2	9.2	10.7	10	10.1	11.3
31—Hamilton.....		5.3-6.7	15.1	2.4	4.7	10.2	10.9	10.2	10.2	10.2
32—Brantford.....	19.2	4.7-6.7	15.3	2.2	4.7	10	11.5	10.4	10.4	10.7
33—Galt.....	23.2	4.6	15.9	2.3	5	9.6	10.7	10.1	10.7	10.3
34—Guelph.....	20.5	4.7-5.3	15.3	2.4	4.8	10.3	11.7	10.4	10.4	10.7
35—Kitchener.....	20.7	4.7-6	15	2.1	4.8	9.5	10	10.9	10.4	10.6
36—Woodstock.....	18.2	4.5-3	12.5	2.3	4.6	10	11.3	10.5	10.3	10.3
37—Stratford.....	18.9	4.7-6	15	2.3	4.7	10	11	10.2	9.9	9.6
38—London.....	18.9	4.7-5.3	13.7	2.3	4.7	10	11	10.2	9.9	9.6
39—St. Thomas.....	19.5	4.7-5.3	15.9	2.2	4.3	9.4	11.6	10.8	11.1	10.9
40—Chatham.....	18	4.7-6.7	16	2.3	5	10	12.8	10.7	11.3	10.9
41—Windsor.....	15.7	6.7-7.3	14.5	2.3	4.3	8.8	12.6	9.9	11.3	10.8
42—Sarnia.....		4.6-7						11	11	11
43—Owen Sound.....	18.3	5.3-6	15.4	2.3	3.9	9.5	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.7
44—North Bay.....	17.2	5.3	13.5	3.2	4.8	11.5	11.1	10.3	9.7	10.1
45—Sudbury.....	18.1	6-6.7	14	3.4	4.3	8.3		10.2	10.5	10.2
46—Cobalt.....	17.6	6	12.7	3.5	5	9.2	13.8	12.1	10.7	11.7
47—Timmins.....	19.6	5.6	13.5	3.7	4.5	9.1	11.5	12.1	10.7	11.6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.1	4.5-3	14	3.2	4.7	8.7	12.2	10.6	10	10
49—Port Arthur.....	19	5.3	13.7	2.9	4.8	8.7	11.1	9.7	10.2	10.2
50—Fort William.....	19.1	5.3	14.2	2.5	4.4	8.3	10.4	11.1	10.2	10.2
Manitoba (average).....	21.1	5.9	15.0	2.9	5.1	10.5	11.3	12.3	11.7	12.0
51—Winnipeg.....	21.9	5.6-6	15	2.8	4.7	9.6	10.8	12.3	11.7	12.1
52—Brandon.....	20.3	5.3-6.2	15	3	5.5	11.4	11.7	12.3	11.6	11.8
Saskatchewan (average).....	21.6	6.1	13.0	2.8	4.6	8.7	11.6	13.8	12.9	13.2
53—Regina.....	20.7	4.6-7		2.8	4	8.8	11.4	13.4	12.1	12.7
54—Prince Albert.....	24.3	5.6		2.7	4.6	8.2	12.4	14	13.5	13.4
55—Saskatoon.....	18.7	6.7	13	2.9	4.6	9.3	11.2	13.3	12.6	12.8
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.5	6.7		2.6	5	8.5	11.2	14.3	13.2	13.9
Alberta (average).....	22.5	6.1	16.2	2.8	4.7	7.8	9.0	13.3	13.3	14.1
57—Medicine Hat.....	22.9	6.2	17	3	5.7	7.6	9.3	13.5	13.5	14.6
58—Drumheller.....	23	5.4	14	2.8	4.6	7.1	8.9	14.4	14.2	15
59—Edmonton.....	22	6.7	15.3	2.9	4.6	7.9	8.8	12.5	12.6	13.3
60—Calgary.....	22.2	5.6-7	15	2.7	4.2	7.7	9.2	13	12.7	14.1
61—Lethbridge.....	24.2	6.7	19.7	2.8	4.3	8.5	9	13.2	13.5	13.5
British Columbia (average).....	23.4	7.1	17.4	3.3	5.4	6.3	7.0	12.4	12.6	12.6
62—Fernie.....	23.4	8	15	3.1	4.8	7	7.5	13.8	14	13.3
63—Nelson.....	24.3	6.3	15	3.4	5	7.2	8	12.4	13	13
64—Trail.....	20	7	14	3.2	4.7	5.5	6.7	11	12.2	11.7
65—New Westminster.....	22.1	6.2-7	20.3	3.3	5.2	5.9	5.9	12.9	12	12.1
66—Vancouver.....	22.8	6.2-7	20.5	3.2	5.9	6.5	7.4	11.9	12.6	12.8
67—Victoria.....	23.8	7.5	19.7	3.2	5.7	6	6.5	11.6	11	11.7
68—Nanaimo.....	27	7.5-8	20	3.2	6.2	6.9	8	13.3	12.8	12.6
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.7	6.3-8.3	15	3.6	6	5.7	6	12.5	13	13.2

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c, 6c, and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1932

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples			Raisins, seeded, choice, per bkt. (15 or.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 6 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
4-2	6-4	1-207	25-9	27-3	16-2	11-0	18-0	17-0	57-9	21-4	52-2	40-2	
4-0	5-9	1-185	25-8		12-8	11-6	16-9	15-6	64-0	21-1	49-0	39-2	
3-9	5-6	1-833	38-8		13-5	11-4	16-7	15		22-3		45	1
4-6	6-5	1-017	23-3		12-5	11-1	17-8	15-4	65	20		37	2
4-4	6-6	65	16-7			12-5	16-3	15		19		45	3
4-4	5-3	1-11	21-2		12-3	9-6	17-6	17-5	67	22-2		39-2	4
4-6	6	1-125	20			13-5	15-7	15		23		35	5
4-4	5-5	1-373	35		12-7	11-6	17-4	15-8	60	20-1	49	40	6
3-8	7-3	50	11-7			13-3	16-2	15-7		17-7		38-5	7
3-8	6-2	949	21-2		15-7	11-6	16-0	15-5	52-5	19-7	52-5	39-8	
4-2	5-4	95	30-5			14-7	17-2	16-5	52-5	18-7	55	42	8
3-9	5-5	648	13-5			16	15-3	14-8	52-5	17-2	45	37	9
4-2	6-3	1-25	25-8			16-7	16-5	15-8		17-9	57-5	42	10
2-7	7-5		15			15	15	15		25		38	11
3-7	7-4	1-108	23-8	31-1	14-4	10-8	17-8	15-9	59-9	21-1	58-4	38-6	
4-2	7-3	1-175	32		14-2	11-8	19-6	17-2	75	23-3	64-7	38-8	12
3-7	8-1	1-211	25	20	12-7	11-5	19	16-2	67-5	23-1		41-8	13
2-7	7-9	1-07	24-1	34-3	13-7	11-1	18-7	15-7		23-1		39-4	14
3-8	7-7	1-025	20		11-5	9	14	14		19-7		37-5	15
3-7	7-6	925	21-2		16-5	11-3	18	15-6	42-5	19-2		38-8	16
3-5	7	967	19-8	40	15-3	9-3	18-7	16-7	50	17		37	17
3-3	7-3	1-567	31-1		13-3	11	17-8	14-9	52-5	21-3		40-6	18
4-3	6-4	929	17	31-2	16	10-6	18-2	16-2	76-6	22-7		37-2	19
4-1	7-2	1-102	23-6	30	16-7	11-6	16	16-2		21	55	36-3	20
3-9	5-8	1-283	27-3	26-5	15-4	11-3	17-6	17-2	57-4	20-8	52-5	37-1	
3-9	6-8	1-13	25-4	35	13-2	12-7	17	17-5	65	21-2	52-5	36-9	21
3-9	8-3	1-50	29	25		10	18-5	15-7		21	61-3	38-7	22
4-3	6-2	1-21	25	20		12	17-2	18-6		19-1	55	37-4	23
4-6	8	1-25	23-3	30		12-5	17	16-8	59	19-6	49	36-2	24
3-8	4-9	66	16	20-6		10-6	18	17-3	54-3	18-4	53	35	25
3-6	6-4	1-143	23-5	30		12-2	17-6	18	52	21-2	62	37-2	26
4-1	8	1-04	23-2			12-5	17-7	18-2	55	24-2	55-5	36-1	27
4-4		1-15	23	27		12-4	17	17-6	53-5	19-8	55-7	35-5	28
4-6	4-4	1-31	25-3	22-5		10	19	17-3		20	55	36-7	29
4-6	5-3	1-26	27-2	16-5		10-5	19-4	17	65	20-8	55	37-4	30
4-3	5-4	1-17	23-7	15		12-5	17-4	16-5	60	19-9	58	37-7	31
3-2	5-2	975	21-4	17-5		10-9	17-4	15-5		19-5		35-5	32
3-8	5-1	1-25	26-2	22-5		12	17-2	17-1		18-1	50	35-4	33
4-2	5	1-26	27-5	25		10-3	17-5	17-2		19-8		36-6	34
4-4	6-2	1-10	25			11-5	15-4	17	41-7	19-7	49-5	34-9	35
3-7	4	875	20-7	25		12-2	16-7	16		19-7		35	36
4-1	4-9	1-18	22-8			10-4	17-5	16-7	60-5	20-7	53	37	37
3-5	5-4	957	21-3	21		9-7	16-1	16-2		20-7		34-7	38
3-9	5-6	939	20-8	15		10-7	16-8	17	57-5	20-6		36-8	39
2-8	4-3	86	20-1	28-3		11	16-8	17-3		21	47	35	40
2-8	3-3	1-062	19	33		10	18-6	16-8	40-5	21-3		37-2	41
			20										42
3-8	4-6	1-00	23-3	18	12-5	10-1	16-5	15-7	47-5	22	50	37-8	43
3-6	6	1-61	39		20	11-4	17-2	16-5	64	21-8	54	40-8	44
3-6	6-2	1-34	40			12	17-7	19-3	63	24-3	55	36-5	45
4-4	6-2	1-83	46	14		11-6	19-8	17-2	63-7	21	41	39-8	46
3-9	7-9	2-31	49	39	15-7	13	18-8	18-4	67-2	23-4	52-3	42	47
2-7	5-2	1-59	32-1	46-7	12-7	10	17-2	17-3	61-4	20-6	52-7	39-7	48
3-9	8-1	2-30	42	40	16-7	14	18-7	19-5	50-6	21-6	44-3	39	49
3-3	5-9	1-96	37-5	37-5		10-1	18	17-9	49-8	22-7	46	37-9	50
5-0	7-4	1-150	26-5		19-0	11-4	19-9	18-4	56-4	22-7	52-4	41-8	
4-8	7-2	1-05	27-2			10-5	19	17-7	53-4	21-8	49	41-1	51
5-1	7-6	1-25	25-8			12-3	20-7	19	59-4	23-6	55-8	42-5	52
5-0	7-7	1-118	23-6		18-6	11-0	19-9	19-6	58-3	22-9	51-4	45-3	
5-6	8-4	1-05	25	20		11-2	21-7	19-5	59-7	22	51-5	43	53
4-9	7-8	1-42	26-2				20-8	21-2	61-2	24-6	53-8	46	54
4-4	6-3	85	18-9		15-7	9-8	17-8	19-1	52-9	23-9	49-2	45	55
5	8-3	1-15	24-4			12	19-2	18-7	59-4	21	51	47	56
4-8	7-1	1-156	26-8		17-1	10-5	19-6	18-0	57-9	23-3	51-7	47-5	
5-5	8-1	873	27-2		21-5	11-7	19-9	18-2	63	23	56	45-8	57
4-6	6-6	1-42	25		16-7	10	19-5	18-6	58-3	24-2	52	50	58
5-2	6	962	21-2		15-6	10-2	18-8	18	55-6	22-9	48-7	47-4	59
4-7	6-3	875	28-2		15	9-2	18-8	16-8	53-7	22-5	49-2	45-5	60
3-9	8-7	1-65	32-5		16-5	11-4	21-2	18-4	58-7	23-7	52-5	48-7	61
5-8	6-1	1-331	27-6		19-5	9-7	19-1	16-8	56-4	23-3	50-0	46-5	
6-2	6	1-34	29-4		16-7	11-9	20	17-5	58-3	25	56	50	62
6	7-4	1-80	32-5		21-7	9	20	17-4	60	25	49	50	63
5	7	1-15	33-7		20	10	20	17-7	60	23-5	47-5	46	64
5	5-7	904	20		20-5	9-4	17-7	14-9	53-8	22-9	47	43-4	65
5-7	5-3	85	20		16	9	18-4	15	51-4	22	46-1	43-4	66
5-1	5-7	1-17	23-9		20	9-4	19	15-4	52-5	22	46-3	44-1	67
8	5-9	1-80	31-2		10-4	18-6	17	15-5	55	23	54-7	48-3	68
5	5-8	1-63	30		21-7	8-7	19	19-2	60	23-3	53-3	46-7	69



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	5-8	5-7	41-9	44-4	25-3	15-0	3-0	46-6	51-4	11-7	5-4	15-301
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	5-9	5-7	40-3	39-1	24-9	11-8	3-2	42-7	37-3	12-3	5-2	14-500
1—Sydney.....	5-6	5-5	44-8	37-8	26-2	14-5	3-5			12-5	5-2	
2—New Glasgow.....	5-5	5-5	41-5	39-4	25-2	11-5	3-1	40	38	13-8	5	
3—Amherst.....	6	6		40	25	11	2-6		35	12	5-3	
4—Halifax.....	5-5	5-4	34-6	36-5	23-3	12-6	3-6	45	40	12-5	5-2	14-50
5—Windsor.....	6-2	5-8	36-3	38-3	25	10	3-3			11	5	
6—Truro.....	6-4	5-8	44-2	42-5	24-8	11-3	3-2	43	36	12-1	5-2	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	5-6	5-2	53-3	39-2	26	15	2-6	43-3	38-3	13-7	5-3	15-40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	5-6	5-4	45-6	38-5	24-8	11-8	3-0	49-0	37-5	12-3	5-1	15-000
8—Moncton.....	5-7	5-5	40-7	39	25-8	11-8	3	51-2	38-2	13	5-2	15-50-16-00g
9—Saint John.....	5-8	5-5	45-5	38-2	23-7	11-5	2-9	46	40-6	12-2	5	14-25
10—Fredericton.....	5-6	5-5	48-3	41-9	24-5	11-7	3-1	49-8	38	12	4-9	
11—Bathurst.....	5-2	5	48	35	25	12	3-1		33	12	5-2	
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	5-2	5-1	43-1	46-5	24-6	13-9	3-0	47-2	55-4	10-7	4-9	14-693
12—Quebec.....	5-4	5-1	46-6	53-3	26-1	15-8	3-2	44-5	60	10-2	5-2	14-50
13—Three Rivers.....	5-5	5-3	46-6	48-9	24-4	14-5	3-2	50-7	56-7	10-9	4-9	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5-1	5	39	44-9	24-6	14-3	3-1	47-4	52-8	10-7	4-9	15-85-16-10
15—Sorel.....	5-5	5-2	43-3	41-7	25	10		40	60	10	4-7	14-00
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5-1	5	49	50-7	25	13	2-7	46-4	55	10-7	5	13-75-14-00
17—St. John's.....	5	5	39	47	25	15	2-7	53-3	55	11-5	4-3	
18—Thetford Mines.....	5-3	4-9	39-6	44-4	23-8	13-5	3-2	39-4	48	11-2	5	
19—Montreal.....	5	5	45-5	50-1	24-7	15-5	2-7	49-6	55-8	10-1	4-9	14-75-15-25
20—Hull.....	5-1	5	39-5	37-2	23-2	13-5	2-9	53-2	55	10-6	5	15-25-15-75
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	5-9	5-8	44-1	47-5	24-7	13-3	2-7	44-5	53-2	10-7	5-1	15-134
21—Ottawa.....	5-5	5-3	45-2	47-4	25	14-5	2-5	56	56-7	10-7	5-2	14-75-15-25
22—Brockville.....	5-1	5-5	46-7	44-5	25	13-5	2-6	39-5	50	10-5	5	15-00
23—Kingston.....	5-7	5-7	55	49-3	25-5	12-7	3	50-8	60	10	5-4	15-00
24—Belleville.....	5-3	5-2	47-4	47-3	23-5	14-2	2-7	43-7	48-6	10-2	5-2	14-50-14-75
25—Peterborough.....	5-9	5-9	42-2	56-9	23-6	10-9	2-8	52	51-7	10-9	5-5	14-50
26—Oshawa.....	5-9	5-7	50-7	43-4	24-8	12-2	2-6	43-6	57	10-6	5-3	15-00
27—Orillia.....	5-6	5-5	47-4	49-9	23-8	11-7	2-7	44-2	49-3	10	5-1	14-25-14-50
28—Toronto.....	5-8	5-7	40	50	23	14-3	2-1	46-7	55	10	5-8	12-25-12-50g
29—Niagara Falls.....	5-9	5-9	47-4	49-8	23-3	12-6	2-5	40-7	50	11-1	5-2	13-50g
30—St. Catharines.....	5-7	5-7	46-9	56-6	24-2	12-6	2-7	40-8	50-7	10-2	5-2	14-00
31—Hamilton.....	5-8	5-8	44-7	46-1	24-2	11-8	2-9	41-9	50	10-2	5-5	14-50
32—Brantford.....	6	5-9	43-7	44-5	24-6	13-4	3	48-1	60-7	10-3	5-5	14-25-14-50
33—Galt.....	5-6	5-6	42	43-1	25-8	11-3	2-7	45-3	52	10	4-8	13-25-13-50
34—Guelph.....	5-8	5-8	34-1	46-1	26-1	10-3	2-7	43-5	47	10-2	4-7	14-00
35—Kitchener.....	5-9	5-6	41-2	47-2	24-7	13	2-8	43	46-3	10-7	5	14-25-14-50
36—Woodstock.....	6-2	6	46-3	48-2	24-5	12-7	2-8	43-6	55	11-1	5	14-00
37—Stratford.....	5-7	5-7	47-9	47-7	23-7	13-9	2-6	42-3	57-5	10	5-1	15-00-15-25
38—London.....	6-2	6-1	48-2	49-8	24-9	12	2-7	43	54	10-4	5-5	15-00
39—St. Thomas.....	5-8	5-8	45-2	48-2	22-7	13-8	2-8	44	60	10	5	15-00-16-00
40—Chatham.....	5-6	5-5	44-4	47-1	23-4	13-8	2-5	44-8	60	9	4-8	16-00g
41—Windsor.....												14-75
42—Sarnia.....	5-8	5-5	48	45-8	24-6	11	2-8	40-8	55	9-7	5-2	
43—Owen Sound.....	6-4	6-1	55-4	50	27-2	13-8	2-5	58-3	60	13-2	5	15-50-16-50
44—North Bay.....	6-2	6-2	35	45	25-7	17-2	2-4	43			4-7	17-25-17-50
45—Sudbury.....	6-5	6	43	43-8	27	15-6	2-8	38	41-7	12-5	5	18-50
46—Cobalt.....	6-8	6-4	35-7	48-8	25	15-2	3-2	38-8	45-5	12-3	4-8	17-75-18-25
47—Timmins.....	5-7	5-6	35-2	44-2	23-4	13-2	2-6	40-1	50	11-2	4-3	15-50
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	5-9	6	38-1	50	26-2	16	2-8	45	53-3	10-8	5	17-00-17-50
49—Port Arthur.....	6-3	6-2	39-9	43-6	24-4	14-6	2-7	46-9	55	12	4-7	16-75-17-00
50—Fort William.....	6-4	6-4	36-7	44-4	25-3	14-1	3-0	50-7	60	12-8	6	19-50
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	6-1	6-4	43	42-8	27-5	15	3	43	48-7	13-5	5-4	21-50
51—Winnipeg.....	6-6	6-3	34-5	42-7	26-5	19-8	3-4	45-9	50-0	15-0	6-6	
52—Brandon.....	6-5	6-4	33-7	40-7	25	18-7a	3-2	43-3		15	7-5	
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	6-5	6-4	34-8	43-7	29-6	20	a 3-7	51		15	6-5	
53—Regina.....	6-5	6-4	33	42-3	25-9	20-3a	3	42-7	50	15	5-8	
54—Prince Albert.....	6	5-8	36-3	44	25-6	20	a 3-6	46-7			6-6	
55—Saskatoon.....	6-4	6-4	37-1	40-7	26-5	17-4	3-4	45-9	43-3	13-8	5-9	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6-6	6-4	41-5	37	27-2	20	a 3-3	42-5	55	12	5-6	g
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	6-7	7	35	39-2	26-2	20	a 3-7	47-6	55	15	6	
57—Medicine Hat.....	6-4	6-2	41-2	47-2	25-9	16-5a	3-4	47-1	50	13-9	6-1	
58—Drumheller.....	6-2	6-4	31-7	37-3	25	14-8a	3-3	50		13-5	6-7	g
59—Edmonton.....	6-2	6-2	36-2	42-7	28	15-7a	3-3	42-5	53-3	14-5	5	
60—Calgary.....	5-8	5-5	37-8	41-2	26-9	22-4	3-5	54-7	56-3	12-6	6-0	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	6-2	6-4	38-5	45	26-2	20	a 3-9	50	60	14-2	5-7	
61—Vancouver.....	6	5-6	40	46	28	27-5a	4-2	58	63-7	14-5	6-2	
62—Fernie.....	5-9	5-7	31-5	40	25	25	a 3-2	57-5	50	11	7	
63—Nelson.....	5-2	5-1	36-8	37	26-4	20	a 3	60	56-7	11-9	4-8	
64—Trail.....	5-2	5-2	38-1	37-2	26-3	20	a 2-9	52		12-2	5-7	
65—New Westminster.....	6-1	5-4	36-8	39-6	26-9	21-7a	2-9	50-4	55	11-7	5-9	
66—Victoria.....	5-8	5-7	41	41-8	28-6	22	a 4-1	60	52-5	13-7	6-2	
67—Nanaimo.....	5-7	5-2	40	43-3	27-5	23-3a	3-8	50		11-8	6-3	
68—Prince Rupert.....												

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$30. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and up.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1932

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c	c	\$	\$	
9-634	12-317	11-175	13-304	8-188	9-859	8-202	27-4	10-0	25-311	17-837	
8-695	11-000	8-000	10-333	5-750	7-500	5-750	30-1	9-9	24-000	16-000	
7-00-7-75	9-50	6-00	7-00				29-5	10-2	16-00-26-00	12-00-16-00	
7-25-7-35	11-00	6-00	10-00	5-00	8-00	5-00	30-4	10-4	20-00	10-00-12-00	
8-80							29-3	9-4	15-00-18-00	10-00	
9-00-11-00	11-50	12-00	14-00	6-50	7-00	6-50	31-2	9-8	30-00-45-00	20-00-30-00	
							30	10	25-00	20-00	
10-00	12-00						30	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	
10-50	12-75	9-00	10-50	7-00	8-25	8-25c	29-2	10-2	21-00-26-00	10-00-18-00	
11-031	13-167	8-500	10-000	6-500	7-875	7-500	28-6	9-7	25-125	19-250	
10-50-12-50g	13-00g	8-00g	9-00g	6-00g	7-00g	g	31-2g	9-9	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00-12-25	13-00-14-00	8-00-10-00	10-00-12-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00c	28-3	9-6	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
10-00-12-00	13-00						27-5	9-8	25-00	18-00	
10-00							27-5	9	18-00	15-00	
8-875	12-167	11-750	12-448	9-042	10-563	9-567	25-3	9-7	22-167	13-875	
9-00	11-00	14-667c	14-667c	12-00	12-00	9-00	21-3	10	27-00-35-00		
				13-333c	13-333c						
8-00	11-00	15-00	16-00c	12-00	14-00c	7-00	29-2	9-8	18-00-25-00	10-00-18-00	
9-00	13-00	7-00	9-00	6-00	8-00	8-00	26	9-6	20-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
10-00			10-00	8-00	9-00		25	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	
7-25-7-50	12-50	12-00	13-333	9-333	13-333c	7-00-10-667c	22-6	10	18-00-24-00	11-00-15-00	
		14-667c	16-00c	10-667c							
		9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00		22-3	9-4	20-00-28-00	12-00-18-00	
							26	9-8	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	
9-50	12-00	15-00	16-00	11-00	13-00	15-00c	28-9	9-4	18-00-33-00	15-00-18-00	
9-25	13-50	7-00-9-50	8-00-10-50	5-00-6-33	6-50		26	9-8	22-00-30-00	14-00-22-00	
10-212	11-707	11-941	14-449	9-176	11-208	10-007	25-6	9-7	26-036	18-672	
9-25	12-50-13-50	11-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	25	9-5	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	12-50						25	9-1	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	
7-50-8-00	12-50-13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	14-00-15-00c	25	9-7	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	
10-50	11-50	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	9-00	25-7	9-6	22-00-28-00	15-00-22-00	
9-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	6-00	25	9-7	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00	11-00	14-00	15-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	25-2	9-8	12-00-20-00	7-00-12-00	
9-75	12-00	10-00-11-00	11-50-12-00	7-50-8-00	8-50-9-50		25-6	9-7	20-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	
10-50	11-00	14-00	18-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	27-5	9-6	23-00-33-00	17-00-23-00	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	25	9-4	22-00-27-00	17-00-22-00	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22-7g	9-25	00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
9-00	11-00	16-50	17-00	12-50	13-00	13-00	20	9-8	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
11-50	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	8-348c	24-3	9-8	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	
9-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	23-2	9-9	25-00	16-00-20-00	
9-50-10-00	10-50-11-00	12-00-14-00	13-00-15-50	10-00-10-50	11-00-11-50		24-2	9-6	20-00-35-00	15-00-20-00	
10-00-10-50	11-00	15-00-16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		22-6	9-5	25-00-33-00	18-00-25-00	
11-00	11-50	12-00					22	9-4	25-00-30-00	18-00-24-00	
10-00	11-00	16-00	18-00	12-00-13-00	14-00		23	9-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
9-00-11-00	10-50-11-50	18-00c		12-00c	10-50c	10-50c	22-3	9-9	25-00-35-00	17-00-25-00	
11-50	10-25-12-00		16-00-18-00c		12-00c	12-00c	22-8	10-0	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
10-00	10-50						23	10	22-00-28-00	20-00-22-00	
8-50g	11-50g	g	c & g 18-00	g	c & g 14-00	c & g 10-00	23	g	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
7-00-9-00	12-00						23	g	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
							22-7	9-7	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00	
11-50-12-00	13-50	9-00	9-75-11-00	7-50			31-7	9-4	25-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	
9-00-14-00	13-00		15-00c		12-00c	12-75c	30	10	n	22-00	
			13-50c		9-00-12-00c		32-5	10	22-00	14-00	
15-50	14-50-15-00			5-50	9-00-9-75		35	10	p	p	
8-00-11-00	9-50	8-00	12-00	6-00	9-25	6-00c	26-4	9-5	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-50-13-00	10-00-13-00	7-00	8-50c	6-50	7-50c		27-8	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
9-00-12-50	12-50	7-50	8-50	6-50	7-50		29-2	9-5	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
11-125	15-000			6-375	7-500	6-500	25-6	9-7	29-250	19-750	
12-00	14-50-15-50			4-50-7-00	5-50-8-50	6-00c	25	9-9	27-00-40-00	17-00-27-00	
10-00-10-50	14-00-16-00			6-00-8-00	7-00-9-00	7-00	26-2	9-5	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
8-844	17-713			5-875	9-813	11-167	29-6	10-5	28-625	19-438	
9-75-12-25h	14-00-16-20				7-00-12-00	11-00-13-00	27-3	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
8-00-10-00h	19-00			3-25-5-25	4-75-6-75		30	11-2	25-00-30-00	15-00-22-50	
7-50-9-00h	18-50			7-50	8-00-12-00i	8-50	29-7	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
5-25-9-00h	18-25				14-00c	13-00c	31-2	10-7	22-00-32-00	13-00-20-00	
6-031	10-000			6-000	7-000	4-458	30-6	10-2	26-875	19-125	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	31-7g	10	23-00-27-00	18-00-20-00	
6-00h						4-50	30	10	r	r	
5-00-6-00h				6-00	8-00	5-33c	30-5	10-8	25-00-32-00	18-00-25-00	
7-50-8-00h	f & g 10-00	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	g	9-6	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
4-00-5-75h						4-00	30	10-7	28-00	16-00	
10-158	10-925			7-667	7-683	4-789	32-5	11-7	24-188	18-000	
							39	13-7	20-00	18-00	
9-00-11-00	11-70			7-00-8-00	10-00-11-50	5-625c	39	13-7	22-00-28-00	16-00-20-00	
							12	10	24-00-30-00	17-50-24-00	
9-50-10-50	11-50				5-75	4-25	30	12	16-00-20-00	10-00-16-00	
9-50-10-50	11-50				7-00	4-50	29	10	23-50	20-00	
9-75-10-75	9-00			5-50	6-60c	4-77c	31-5	11-5	20-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	
7-70-8-20s					5-00		34	11-2	20-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	
12-00-13-50				8-00-12-00i	9-00-13-00i	4-80c	31-7	11-3	30-00-35-00	18-00-22-50	

f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. n. Houses with conveniences not  
r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$20-\$30. s. Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1925	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1927	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1931	July 1932	Aug. 1932
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.6	99.1	98.3	95.3	98.4	83.7	70.5	66.6	66.8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	98.6	102.1	88.4	100.1	75.1	55.3	55.2	55.1
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.3	97.8	100.3	111.2	109.9	92.1	70.9	57.9	58.9
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	112.5	99.7	92.7	93.8	91.1	79.9	73.2	69.0	69.3
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.1	98.8	98.6	94.0	86.6	77.9	71.2	71.1
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	104.5	99.3	96.3	92.5	93.8	90.7	86.8	86.4	86.1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.9	100.7	90.8	91.9	98.5	74.4	60.9	56.1	57.3
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	100.3	99.2	94.0	92.2	93.6	90.5	85.0	85.7	85.9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.6	99.7	99.5	95.1	95.3	92.2	86.3	82.7	82.9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.2	98.9	95.1	95.9	96.3	86.3	75.0	71.5	71.6
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.7	97.8	99.2	101.1	103.7	87.2	68.6	60.9	61.1
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	96.5	99.5	92.3	92.5	91.3	85.7	79.2	78.5	78.6
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	104.9	99.6	100.1	94.3	100.2	79.9	65.9	62.8	63.2
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	99.2	97.1	97.9	92.8	94.9	91.2	88.8	88.1	88.1
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	105.5	99.9	100.3	94.5	100.8	78.6	63.4	60.0	60.4
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.9	100.0	97.0	98.1	99.2	87.8	81.2	75.9	75.7
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	106.2	99.9	101.0	93.7	101.2	76.6	59.5	56.5	57.0
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.3	98.3	100.5	88.1	97.0	73.9	56.0	55.2	55.5
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.6	97.2	97.1	106.3	105.4	88.7	71.2	58.5	59.8
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.4	97.3	104.5	94.8	109.2	75.7	53.9	48.0	48.3
Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	100.2	99.1	100.3	103.0	88.3	72.4	63.8	61.9
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.1	98.7	98.5	93.8	86.3	77.8	71.3	71.1
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.6	99.8	93.2	91.2	93.0	87.3	80.1	80.8	81.2
Allraw (or partly manufactured).	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	100.8	97.6	100.9	93.7	102.3	77.1	59.5	54.3	54.7
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.8	99.3	96.3	95.0	94.5	85.4	73.2	70.0	70.6

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 1022)

number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1931. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1930 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6, Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4;

1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

## Retail Prices

Beef prices were slightly lower during the month, sirloin steak averaging 25.4 cents per pound in August as compared with 25.8 cents in July; rib roast 18.7 cents per pound in August and 19.2 cents in July; and shoulder roast 13.2 cents per pound in August and 13.5 cents in July. Veal and mutton also were slightly lower, the former averaging 13.2 cents per pound in August as compared with 13.4 cents in July, and the latter 21.4 cents in August and 22.2 cents in July. Pork prices were higher in most localities, fresh being up from an average price of 15.1 cents

# CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1932\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	153	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	119	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

per pound in July to 15.6 cents in August. Breakfast bacon was up from an average price of 16.8 cents per pound in July to 17.6 cents in August.

Eggs showed a general seasonal advance, fresh being up from an average price of 21.4 cents per dozen in July to 24.1 cents in August and cooking from 16.8 cents per dozen to 19.6 cents. The price of milk showed a slightly lower tendency, the average price being 9.5 cents per quart in August as compared with 9.6 cents in July. Butter prices were generally higher, except in the Prairie Provinces where in some localities the decline continued. Dairy butter was up from an average price of 17.8 cents per pound in July to 19.3 cents in August and creamery from 21.6 cents per pound in July to 22.1 cents in August. Cheese prices were again slightly lower, averaging 19.9 cents per pound.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 5.9 cents per pound. Canned vegetables continued to show an advance, tomatoes averaging 11.2 cents per tin and peas 11.1 cents per tin. Onions were generally lower averaging 6.4 cents per pound in August as compared with 8.1 cents in July. Potato prices showed a substantial seasonal advance with the marketing of the new crop, the price per ninety pounds being \$1.21 in August as compared with 66 cents in July. Granulated sugar was again slightly lower at 5.8 cents per pound. Anthracite coal averaged slightly higher at \$15.30 per ton. A decrease in rent was reported from Sydney.

## Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 56.3 cents per bushel as compared with 54.7 cents in July. The high price for the month was 59.8 cents per bushel reached on the 8th and the low 53.4 cents on the 25th. During the early part of the month prices advanced substantially influenced it was said by unfavourable crop reports from Europe. Lack of export demand, the size of visible supplies, and the favourable crop prospects in North America were factors in the downward movement later in the month. In coarse grains western barley was down from an average price of 36.5 cents per bushel to 34.4 cents, and western oats from 35.2 cents per bushel to 29.9 cents. Flax rose from an average price of 68.2 cents per bushel to 71.6 cents, rye from 33.1 cents per bushel to 33.3 cents and American corn from 75.8 cents per bushel to 80.1 cents. Flour at Toronto was un-



changed at \$4.80 per barrel. Bran and shorts advanced, the former from \$17.96 per ton to \$19.03 and the latter from \$19.38 per ton to \$21.03. Ceylon rubber at New York was up from an average price of 3.3 cents per pound to 4.2 cents (Canadian funds). In live stock choice steers at Toronto were slightly lower averaging \$6.05 per hundred pounds as compared with \$6.14 in July, while at Winnipeg the price was down from \$5.09 per hundred pounds to \$4.70. Veal calves at Toronto advanced from \$5.46 per hundred pounds to \$6.06 and at Winnipeg from \$3.90 per hundred pounds to \$4.46. Bacon hogs at Toronto were up from \$5.03 per hundred pounds to \$5.21 and at Winnipeg from \$4.38 per hundred pounds to \$4.69. Lambs declined substantially, being down from \$7.39 per hundred pounds to \$5.97 at Toronto and at Winnipeg from \$5.98 per hundred pounds to \$5.03. The price of creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 19.6 cents per pound to 21.2 cents, while at Winnipeg the price was 2 cents per pound higher at 20 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 24.5 cents per dozen to 28.1 cents and at Toronto from 21.5 cents per dozen to 23.5 cents. Raw

cotton at New York advanced from 6.7 cents per pound to 8.5 cents (Canadian funds). This is the highest price reached since March. Lower crop estimates and unfavourable weather conditions were said to be factors influencing the price movement. Raw silk at New York also advanced substantially, the price being up from \$1.64 per pound to \$2.06. The increases were said to be due mainly to a shortage of many of the grades required and to the slow movement of new silk to the market. The price of raw wool advanced from 8.9 cents per pound to 9.10 cents. Common white pine lumber was \$1 per thousand board feet lower at \$35-\$37, while select and better was \$5 per thousand board feet lower at \$70. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at New York advanced from \$6.06 per hundred pounds to \$6.27 (Canadian funds). Tin at Toronto was up from 28.5 cents per pound to 30 cents and silver at New York from 30.7 cents per ounce to 32 cents (Canadian currency). Imported anthracite coal was up from \$12.51 per ton to \$12.76 and western domestic at Edmonton was 25 cents per ton higher at \$2.75.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index number for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1932, page 832.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1924=100, was 58.8 for July, a fall of 0.2 per cent for the month. Food declined 2.8 per cent due to substantial declines in meat and fish and "other food," although cereals were higher. Non-foods were 1.1 per cent higher due to sharp advances in cotton and wool, other groups showing little change.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 78.9 at the end of July, an advance of 2.5 per cent for the month. The general advance extended to all groups except the sugar, coffee and tea group.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number on the base July, 1914=100,

was 141 at August 2, a decline of 1.4 per cent for the month due entirely to the decrease in food prices. Potatoes were much lower, although eggs and butter advanced.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis), was 82 for July, a decline of 1.2 per cent for the month, due to declines in vegetable foods and miscellaneous industrial materials, which were partly counteracted by advances in animal foods and textiles. Minerals and metals and sugar, coffee and cocoa were unchanged.

### Germany

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base of 1913-1914=100, was 121.5 for July, an increase of 0.1 per cent for the month due to small increases in food and heat and light, partly counteracted by declines in rent, clothing and sundries.

### Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100 (pre-war currency), was 79.5 for July, a decline of 1.7 per cent for the month.

There were small increases in animal foods, textiles and miscellaneous industrial materials, but all other groups were lower for the month.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the cost of living, Milan, on the base 1927 = 100, was 80.29 for June, a decline of 0.5 per cent for the month due to declines in food and heat and light. There were no changes recorded in clothing, rent or miscellaneous commodities.

### India

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, of wholesale prices in Bombay, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 109 for June, a decline of 1.8 per cent for the month due to a decline in industrial materials which was partly offset by advances in all food groups.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the cost of living, Bombay, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 109 for July, an advance of 1.9 per cent for the month due to advances in food, partly offset by a decline in clothing. There was no change recorded in fuel and lighting and house rent.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926 = 100, was 64.5 for July, an advance of

0.9 per cent for the month due to advances in farm products, foods and fuel and lighting materials and miscellaneous commodities. There were slight declines in hides and leather products, textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs and housefurnishing goods.

The *Annalist* index number of the base 1913 = 100, was 94.1 for August, an advance of 2.2 per cent for the month. Except for small decreases in fuels and building materials, all groups were included in the general advance.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common use, was \$7.1724 at September 1, an advance of 5.6 per cent for the month, which is the third consecutive month to show an advance and is the greatest increase for any month since July, 1925. Of the 13 groups included, 11 were higher than at August 1, one was unchanged and one, live stock, declined.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, of the cost of living in that State, on the base 1913 = 100, was 128.5 for July, an increase of 2.1 per cent for the month, showing advances in food, clothing, fuel and light and sundries.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Question of Priority of Claim of Compensation Board in Assignment

This case concerned the claim of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board made against a trustee in bankruptcy, that it should receive, in priority to all other creditors, the amount of an assessment which had been levied against the bankrupt company prior to its assignment. The question was referred by the trial judge to the Nova Scotia Supreme Court, which rejected the claim of the Board, two judges however dissenting. The opinion of the majority, as stated by Mr. Justice Paton, supported by Chief Justice Chisholm and Mr. Justice Carroll, was that the Board had no lien upon the money received by the assignee in bankruptcy from the sale of the property upon which the Board held a lien. "The Board," he said, "had ample opportunity under its statutory lien to seize and sell the property by the authorized statutory procedure before the sale by the assignee. The assignee's sale was subject to the lien and even after the sale the Board might still have exercised its rights against the property. The contention that the

conduct of the assignee was in the nature of a tort is not sound."

Mr. Justice Hall, in a dissenting judgment, (supported by Mr. Justice Mellish) gave the following opinion:—"Section 79 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act gives the Board a first lien upon all property used in connection with the industry with respect to which the employer was assessed, subject only to municipal taxes. In this case the Board had made its assessment prior to the assignment, and I have no doubt its lien became fixed when the company assigned. Two days after the assignment the Board gave notice of its claim. In my opinion it was a 'secured creditor' within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act, and when it failed to proceed under the provisions of section 106 of said Act, the trustee should have made the demand necessary for the enforcement of the procedure set out in sections 107 to 111, both inclusive. If the Board failed to comply, it would be excluded by section 112 from all share in any dividend. The custodian gave the Board notice as required by section 88, but no demand was made



by the trustee upon the Board to value its security. I find that the lien might have been exercised prior to the sale by the trustee, and under the circumstances, such sale was merely an assessment of the value of the goods. The trustee cannot claim that the wrongful conversion into cash of goods upon which a lien exists extinguishes that lien and frees the trustee from responsibility in distributing the proceeds. There is authority for holding that the Board can waive the tort and claim upon the proceeds to the extent of its lien."

*Re motor Bodies Ltd.: Workmen's Compensation Board versus Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association* (Nova Scotia), 1931, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 3, page 272.

### **Mechanics Lien applies to Structure for Temporary Purposes**

A contractor who was employed to erect a temporary structure in an arena at Vancouver claimed a lien against the owner of the building under the Mechanics' Lien Act for the work or service rendered and for the material used. The building was normally used as a skating and hockey rink and sports arena, and the contractor's work was to build in it a track for a 6-day bicycle race. The building had been hired for this purpose under a six-day lease of the building granted by the owner to a "cycle race association", two days being allowed the association before and after the race for erecting and removing the track.

The contractor's claim for a lien against the owner was allowed by the County Court Judge, and on appeal this decision was affirmed by the British Columbia Court of Appeal, Chief Justice Macdonald dissenting. The Appeal Court found that under the Mechanics' Lien Act (Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924, chapter 156) temporary alterations and changes in, or additions to, a building, which are essential to the use and purpose for which it was designed, are a proper foundation for a lien for the work done and for the materials furnished thereupon; and that this is particularly so with respect to property used in the production of shows or entertainments where the alteration and additions to the buildings and land would necessarily be continuous and relatively frequent, as in the case of a general amusement or exhibition park. It was held, therefore, that the lien was enforceable against the defendant in this case.

Chief Justice MacDonald, in a dissenting judgment, held that a lien is not enforceable against the owner of the fee simple with respect to work done, and material supplied on a

structure which has not become part of the land.

*Stirn versus Vancouver Arena Company* (British Columbia), 1932, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 2, page 651.

### **Chauffeur Driving Without Licence Retains Civil Rights**

A taxi-driver was killed at the Georgia Street Viaduct at Vancouver, when in avoiding a temporary barrier placed on the road by the city workmen, his car crashed through the barrier and fell to the ground below. His widow sued the city under the Families' Compensation Act, claiming that the barrier was dangerous in its position and did not carry sufficient lights. It transpired that the taxi-driver had no drivers' licence, and the city contended that he had therefore no right to be on the bridge, and was a trespasser. The case was first heard by Mr. Justice Morrison, with a jury, who awarded the plaintiff \$20,000 damages. On appeal by the city the British Columbia Supreme Court affirmed this decision on equal division.

Chief Justice MacDonald, dismissing the appeal, pointed out that the Motor Vehicle Act, under which the deceased should have obtained his licence, imposed no civil liability upon persons who commit breaches of its provisions, and that the failure of the deceased to obtain a licence could not affect his civil right to use the street; he was therefore not a trespasser, and this ground of defence on the part of the city must fail. The case, in his Lordship's opinion, depended on the evidence of negligence; the jury found that sufficient notice of the presence of barrier had not been given by the city workmen. "The respondent," he contended, "had the right of trial by jury, and if this Court were to decide upon the facts in favour of the appellants according to our own view of them we should deprive respondent of his right. The rule is well established and this case is too clearly within it to enable me to say that the jury were wrong. Like reasons prevent us from saying that there was negligence on the part of the deceased. In automobile accident cases, both civil and criminal, I cannot but think that juries are a very unsatisfactory tribunal to decide the facts, but that is for the Legislature not for the Court."

Mr. Justice Martin would have allowed the appeal, holding that the deceased could have avoided the accident had he taken reasonable precautions, while Mr. Justice McPhillips held that the accident was the result of reckless driving. *Burchill versus Vancouver* (British Columbia), 1932, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 3, page 287.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

THERE was little general change in employment at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,007 firms, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing practically every industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 789,321 persons, as compared with 792,149 in the preceding month. The employment index number (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100), stood at 86.0 on September 1, as compared with 86.3 on August 1, 1932, and with 107.1 on the same date in 1931. On September 1 of the ten preceding years the index was as follows: 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8. The record for these years shows that there is often a slackening in industrial activity at the beginning of September; the percentage falling-off on the date under review was fractionally less than the average loss reported in the last decade, but the index continued at a low level.

At the beginning of September, 1932, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 21.4, in contrast with 21.8 per cent at the beginning of August and 15.8 per cent at the beginning of September, 1931. The percentage for September was based on the returns furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,762 labour organizations involving a membership of 163,530 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, during the month of August, 1932, indicated a nominal increase over July in the volume of business transacted, as shown by the average daily placements effected, and a slightly larger gain over the placements recorded daily during the corresponding month a year ago, there having been recorded during August this year 28,397 vacancies, 48,815 applications for work, and 27,355 placements in regular and casual employment.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was little changed at \$6.98 for September as compared with \$7.01 for August. Comparative figures for earlier dates are, \$8.03 for September, 1931; \$10.38 for September, 1930; \$11.64 for September, 1929; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.83 for September, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 66.9 for September as compared with 66.8 for August; 70.0 for September, 1931; 82.1 for September, 1930; 97.8 for September, 1929; 94.4 for September, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 67.2 for September, 1914.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during September showed a substantial decrease from the similar loss in the previous month. Sixteen disputes (the same number as in August) were in progress at some time during the month, involving 4,251 workers, and resulting in the loss of 10,995 working days. Corresponding figures for August, 1932, were: sixteen disputes, 4,972 workers, and 62,492 working days; and for September, 1931, twelve disputes, 3,498 workers, and 22,907 working days. Particulars of the disputes which occurred or were in progress during September will be found on another page of this issue.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month the Department of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with the dispute

between the London Street Railway Company and certain of its employees. One new application for the establishment of a Board was received from certain employees; the dispute in this case was in an industry in connection with which a Board could be appointed only with the consent of both parties concerned, and the Department took the matter up with the employers from this point of view. Boards were completed in connection with two appli-



cations already received. A full account of recent proceedings, with the text of the report mentioned above, appears on another page of this issue.

### Re-establishment of unemployed in Canada

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Parliament of Canada on October 6 contained the following paragraph on the subject of unemployment and the plans of the Dominion Government for the relief of the unemployed:

"The problem of unemployment continues to receive the anxious attention of my ministers. Under the powers granted them at the last session of Parliament, they have been able to develop further, in co-operation with the provinces and municipalities, a scheme of direct relief to be put into operation during the autumn and winter months to the extent required by prevailing conditions. Plans for the re-establishment of the unemployed in various parts of the country are in preparation and will become operative as soon as, in the opinion of my ministers, the public expenditure incident thereto will be productive of commensurate benefits.

"It is a matter of gratification to us all that in those large areas of the West, where, during recent successive years, crop failure was followed by widespread distress, this season's bountiful harvest forecasts greatly improved conditions and makes possible a corresponding reduction of relief measures."

The Speech expressed the belief that "while the economic situation still weighs heavily upon all classes in the community, there are at last definite signs that the acuteness of the depression is passing."

### International Labour Office report on unemployment

The statistics compiled by the International Labour Office for the months of July, August and September, 1932, again show a general increase in unemployment as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1931. In Great Britain, the Netherlands and Denmark the growth of unemployment has continued throughout the summer season, when there is usually some improvement. A comparison with the figures published in July shows, however, that there has been a slight reduction in the number of unemployed in certain countries during the summer months.

"It is impossible," the report continues, "to say how far the improvement shown in several countries during the last three months is a seasonal phenomenon, and how far it may be taken as a forecast of revival. At the

moment it can only be observed that the percentage of unemployment is 28 in Germany, 23.1 in Great Britain, including Northern Ireland, and 21.5 in Austria, and the percentage of unemployment among members of voluntary unemployment insurance funds is 39.9 in Belgium, 31.7 in the Netherlands and 30.1 in Denmark. In the United States, according to trade union statistics, the percentage of unemployment has increased during the three months in question from 31 to 34."

It is pointed out that the figures presented in the report cannot be used as a basis for comparison of the situation in one country with that of another. Some States report the number of unemployed persons in receipt of benefit, while others give the total of those registered as unemployed. Many unemployed persons are neither registered nor in receipt of benefit, and the statistics thus do not show the full extent of unemployment. The figures serve, however, as an indication of the development of the situation in each country from quarter to quarter and from year to year.

### Conference of Minimum Wage Boards of Quebec and Ontario

A conference was held at Montreal early in October between the Women's Minimum Wage Commission of the Province of Quebec and the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, the purpose of this as of former meetings being to reach an understanding in regard to certain problems common to the two provinces. The Province of Quebec was represented at the conference by Mr. Gustave Francq, Chairman of the Commission, the Hon. J. C. Arcand, the Provincial Minister of Labour, also attending; while Mr. R. A. Stapells, chairman, and Mr. H. G. Fester attended on behalf of the Ontario Board.

According to a statement given to the press by Mr. Francq, it was agreed at the conference that it would be inopportune at the present time to reduce the minimum wage rates that had been fixed by the existing orders of the two Boards. Consideration was given to the claims of certain employers of female labour to the effect that the present rates are too high considering the depressed conditions of industry, but it was decided that although there had been a reduction in the cost of living since the orders were issued, this reduction was not sufficient to justify any reduction in the minimum wages as fixed by these orders.

No new minimum wage orders have been issued in either province since the depression became acute. The Quebec Legislature, at this year's session (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 298), amended the scope of the Act to

include stores and restaurants, but the Board has not yet issued any orders under the new legislation, although information has been gathered which will be made the basis of new orders when conditions improve.

**Suspension of Assessments for Technical Education in Ontario**

The Ontario Apprenticeship Board recently announced that the assessment of employers under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act are to be suspended for the current year, this action being taken

in order to avoid imposing undue hardships on employers in the building trades during the continuance of depressed conditions in the industry. The Board further stated that the accumulated surplus in the assessment fund was sufficient to meet the necessary expenses in connection with day classes during the coming winter.

**"Fair Wages" legislation in Manitoba**

The "Fair Wages" schedules for public works in Manitoba for the current year were reproduced in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1932, page 908. An account of the Fair Wage Act was contributed to the *Labour Day Supplement of the Winnipeg Weekly News* by Mr. C. J. Harding, one of the employees' representatives on the Board. Mr. Harding states that although the Act covers government contribution only, the City of Winnipeg and the Winnipeg School Board have for years past adopted it in their building contracts. "This Act", he recalls, "was passed in the year 1916, the object being to establish and protect the wages of workmen employed in the construction of public works of the province, and that the earnings of such workmen should be assured. The persons to comprise the Fair Wage Board of five, as provided for in the Act, are as follows:—two representing the employees, two representing the employers, and the chairman, who shall be an official of the Department of Public Works. The duty of the Board each year, is to prepare a schedule setting forth the minimum rate per hour payable to any employee engaged in their respective trades, and the maximum number of hours during which any employee engaged in the respective trades shall be required to work, on or at the building.

"The Act declares it to be a cardinal principle governing any findings or recommendations by the Board that the wages payable and hours required to labour, shall not be less favourable to the respective classes of employees affected than the wages and hours of labour mutually agreed upon by employers

and trade societies for the next succeeding twelve months, as evidenced by the production of working agreements duly executed by the respective parties thereto, or in the absence of such working agreements, such other evidence of mutual agreement as may be deemed conclusive by the Board, failing which, the average of those which in practice prevailed amongst good employers of labour in said district during the last preceding twelve months."

**Movement for uniformity of legislation in Canada**

Recent progress in the movement towards uniformity in the legislation of the Dominion and Provinces of Canada was noted by Mr. R. M. Fisher, K.C., in a paper read before the Canadian Bar Association at their 17th annual convention, held at Calgary in August. "Appreciation of the work quietly and faithfully performed by the Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada", he said, "is evidenced by the enactment in Saskatchewan and Manitoba of the uniform Statute of Limitations; in British Columbia by the adoption of the uniform sections dealing with the judicial notice of statutes and methods of proof of statutes and other state documents; and in Ontario and Saskatchewan by the adoption of the uniform act respecting registration of corporation securities. Several provinces adopted the 'Automobile Insurance Act' drafted by a committee of insurance superintendents and legislative counsel. Consolidation is evidenced by new Highway Traffic Acts in Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, a new Companies Act and an Insurance Act in Manitoba, a new Fisheries Act and an Unfair Competition Act in the Dominion, and a new Factories, Shops and Office Buildings Act in Ontario." Other subjects which have been considered by the Commissioners include workmen's compensation, mechanics' liens, chattel mortgages, etc.

The "Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada," to which Mr. Fisher refers, was organized in 1918, several of the provinces having accepted the suggestion of the Canadian Bar Association by passing statutes providing for the appointment of commissioners to attend an interprovincial conference for the purpose of promoting uniformity of legislation. The first meeting of commissioners and representatives of the provinces took place at Montreal in September, 1918, and at this meeting the Conference on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada was organized. The Commissioners receive no remuneration for their services, but some of



the provinces make contributions towards the expenses of the Conference.

### International public works

*Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly organ of the International Labour Office (League of Nations),

in its issue of September 5, makes the following reference to efforts now being made in various countries to improve the employment situation through programs of large scale public works:—

"The campaign initiated by Albert Thomas (late director of the International Labour office), and pursued by the Office ever since the beginning of the depression, to secure the adoption by Governments of programs of large scale public works on an international basis calculated to improve the economic equipment of the countries concerned, and at the same time to provide work without delay for some of the unemployed, seems to be producing some effect. During recent months, numerous statesmen, economists and employers have given their support to the proposal, and some indications of the progress which has been made will be found in our present issue.

"An example of international collaboration for the execution of public works has now been afforded by the Governments of Canada and the United States, which have just concluded a treaty by which they undertake to carry out jointly a project which will make the Great Lakes accessible to ocean-going vessels. In France, the Minister of Public Works, in a recent speech, expressed the opinion that international agreements for the simultaneous execution of large scale public works constituted one of the most effective remedies for the dangers to which Europe was exposed, and added that France was ready to respond to the appeal of the League of Nations. It may be noted, also, that the President of the United States has signed an Act appropriating the sum of \$1,500,000,000 for the purpose of financing public works on a large scale, while the German Government has announced a vast program of works, details of which will be given in these pages in due course, providing for the expenditure of about 2,000,000,000 marks and intended to give employment to 1,750,000 persons at present out of work.

"In the meantime, the machinery of the League of Nations has not been idle. The members of the Committee of Experts set up under the auspices of the Communications and Transit Organization to examine and co-ordinate the proposals submitted by the

various States have recently considered eighteen projects, mostly emanating from countries in Central and Eastern Europe."

### A.F. of L. policy on unemployment insurance

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labour, made a further statement on September 9 as to the policy favoured by the executive council of

the Federation in regard to unemployment insurance. In the first announcement of the Council's adoption of the new policy (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1932, page 844), it was stated that the Council would recommend the adoption of a federal rather than a State plan of insurance. Owing to the constitutional difficulties involved in a federal plan, the Council now proposes the enactment of State laws, and is now drafting proposed legislation that will be submitted to the Federation for approval at the annual convention, to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, commencing on November 21.

"Our bill will incorporate three principal features," Mr. Green said. "It must be compulsory insurance; the cost must be placed on industry and administration by the States; and working men and women must be protected in the exercise of their right to belong to a trade union. I mean by that latter principle that unemployment insurance must not become the means of forcing persons to accept employment in non-union establishments." Mr. Green pointed out that the anti-injunction bill passed by Congress last session recognized as matters of public policy the rights of collective bargaining and of the formation of trade unions, and he thought that the insurance legislation should therefore protect people who desire to exercise those rights.

### Movement for shorter hours of work in United States

The proposals of the executive council of the American Federation of Labour for the general adoption of shorter working hours as a remedy for unemployment,

and for the establishment of a federal advisory council to regulate hours of work in accordance with economic conditions, were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August 1932, page 843. Later, President Hoover was invited by the Federation to convene a conference of representatives of industry and labour for the purpose of arranging for the early application of the five-day week and the six-hour day throughout the United States.

A similar proposal was submitted to the President by a delegation from New Hamp-

shire, headed by Governor Winant and comprising members of the New Hampshire Unemployed Committee. It was suggested that a federal organization should be formed for the purpose of putting into operation throughout the country a shorter and more flexible working week; such a measure in the opinion of the delegation would provide re-employment for at least 3,000,000 persons.

In the State of Wisconsin provision has been made that all public works are to be carried on the basis of a five-day week and a six-hour day whether such works are done under contract or by day labour.

**Co-operative organization of unemployed at Seattle, Washington**

In the September issue of *Cooperation*, the organ of the Consumers' Co-operative Movement in the United States, Professor C. J. Miller, of the University of Washington, describes the activities of the Unemployed Citizens League, an organization formed by unemployed workers in Seattle to provide for the necessities of the members. The movement began a year ago with meetings of groups of unemployed men, who finally organized the League. Having failed to induce the city to undertake an extensive program of public work, the "U.C.L." directed their efforts to securing food, clothing, and fuel and shelter for the needy. They appointed commissaries throughout the city, each manned by members of the League without compensation. Food purchased with city and county funds goes direct to these commissaries, thus saving not only the retailer's profit but his expense of doing business. Supervisors, who are responsible for six or seven commissaries, report to the executive committee of the U.C.L. Managers of the commissaries are elected by the members of the local in that district. League officials believe that their organization has made a record unsurpassed in the United States by its kind for efficiency, smoothness of operation, and fairness.

The executive committee then studied production and decided that their program could be effectively expanded to that field. The cost of bread, now 3½ cents a loaf, they figure can be lowered 50 per cent by producing it in their own plant with free labour; milk costs could be reduced from 6½ cents a quart to 3½ cents. At present the League is operating neither of these plants, despite the fact that a building with a bakery oven has been donated, because public officials have been unwilling to supply approximately \$10,000 needed capital. If the League's figures are

reasonably accurate, the milk bottling plant and the bakery would save \$10,000 of tax money each three months.

In connection with each commissary there is a sewing room where women convert donated garments into useful apparel. So extensive is this work that League officials could give no estimate of its total. Shoe repair shops manned by free labour from the League and supplied with materials from city and county funds have repaired in the past six months an average of 6,000 to 7,000 pairs monthly, or a total of 40,000 pairs. Recently a completely equipped overall factory was rented by the League. Some quilts, overalls and other work clothing have been made. Throughout the past winter, under trying conditions, unemployed men cut wood so that their families and friends might not suffer from cold. The wood is donated by the owners of the land on condition that none is sold, and the city pays the truck hire to bring the wood to the city. Some coal was mined by the League but its quality was poor, hence the League is now seeking a satisfactory mine connection. The housing problem has been vexatious at times. Sympathetic co-operation, however, has kept the families housed. If a family is evicted for non-payment of rent, a house which has fallen into disuse because of age and lack of repairs is made habitable by League members, or with paint and lumber supplied by public money and free labour from the League, a landlord is induced to accept repairs on his premises for rent.

The president of the University of Washington was approached by League representatives and, as a result, scores of faculty members have volunteered to give courses or lectures to the members. The writer comments as follows on the significance of this movement:—"To organize nearly 15,000 economically dependent men and women of all ages, occupations, and interests; to hold them together in a period of unrest; to keep up their morale and avoid disturbances; to accept full responsibility for the honest and efficient distribution of foodstuffs to 40,000 members and their families; to supply fuel and shelter for the needy; and to take the lead in forming a state organization—these are some of the accomplishments of the Unemployed Citizens League of Seattle. That they were accomplished in the face of major obstacles and some open opposition reflects more credit to the members and their leaders. Probably for the first time in their lives many men have experienced the sensation of co-operating voluntarily for the good of their group."



**Chicago  
Workers'  
Committee on  
unemployment**

This organization of unemployed workers was formed last year in Chicago under the guidance of the League for Industrial Democracy, but it is now under leaders chosen from its own ranks. The *New Republic*, in its issue of September 28, stated that the Workers' Committee was at that date composed of 15,000 men and women, divided into 49 local units, new units being formed at the rate of one each week. Each local has set up a grievance committee to investigate complaints from its dissatisfied members and to take these complaints up with the district administrators of emergency relief. There is also a central grievance committee to deal with cases which the locals cannot adjust. The Workers' Committee has, it is stated, been notably successful in securing the continuation of the public relief services, and when the local relief funds became depleted last February the Committee was able to rouse public sentiment for a further State appropriation. The Committee succeeded in obtaining the necessary publicity by stating the case of the unemployed by means of radio, and by interviews with the press, public officials, and leaders of finance.

The Speakers' Bureau, a volunteer body composed of well-informed people from every walk of life, supplies the Committee with discussion leaders who take part in the weekly meetings of the locals, where public questions are discussed from the standpoint of the unemployed. Similar movements have been reported from several other cities in the United States.

**American  
employers  
consider future  
depressions**

The *Service Letter*, published monthly by the National Industrial Conference Board (United States), in its issue of August 30, analyses various proposals that have been made for reducing the stress of business depressions in the future. The abuses that cause depressions are first enumerated—over-production, excessive instalment buying, uninformed speculation, over-optimistic expansion in boom times, inflation of credit, and war with its disorganizing effect upon national and international affairs. Remedies for these evils are suggested in the following directions: (1) the accumulation and conservation of reserve funds during prosperous times for use in periods of business stagnation; (2) a more conservative policy of expansion, under the general guidance of a national planning and control board; such a

board might be under control of the Federal Government, but preferably it would be independent of the government, and would serve in an advisory capacity only; it should be composed of men of the highest calibre assisted by a staff of economists and statisticians; (3) better indexes of business conditions should be available; (4) for the purpose of counteracting the creation of a permanent surplus of labour due to technological improvements and advances in managerial technique, normal working hours should be reduced, and all employable persons should be retained at work at a rate of wages that would correspond with the reduced hours of labour.

Female employees at Saskatoon organized the Waitresses and Shop Assistants Protective Union during September, the purpose of the new body being to safeguard the members and to bring to the attention of the Minimum Wage Board alleged violations of the regulations under the Minimum Wage Act of the Province.

During September a total of 2,855 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 14 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries, 204 were reported, including 2 fatal cases; and 209 accidents to employees of the Crown were reported during the month, making in all 3,268, of which 16 were fatal.

The Ontario Command of the Canadian Legion, at a convention held at Sault Ste. Marie in September, adopted resolutions asking the Dominion Government to establish a system of unemployment insurance on a contributory basis; proposing subsidies to encourage coal production in the Maritime Provinces; and recommending that ex-service men should have the same priority in civil service appointments in the province as in the Dominion service.

A report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the silk industry in Canada in 1931 shows that the raw silk and rayon manufacturing industry has expanded from nine establishments in 1917 to twenty-three establishments in 1931, and the number of employees engaged in the industry has grown in this period from 824 to 6,273. Imports of raw silk into Canada have increased from 138,765 pounds in 1917, to 2,260,243 pounds in 1931.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of September to be as follows:

In Nova Scotia few requests were received for farm help, although potato digging was in progress. Garden truck and all vegetables were plentiful. Fair catches of fish were reported along the coast and a small fleet of bankers was preparing at Halifax for fall fishing. Lumber operations remained quiet. With one exception, coal mines in the New Glasgow district worked from one to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity were in operation from one to four days. Manufacturers of confectionery and mineral waters, also oil refineries, reported a decided falling off in business due to the lateness of the season but bakeries and other lines were fair. Some idleness was in evidence in the iron and steel industry, although conditions there were slightly improved. No large building contracts were under way, but several small dwellings were in the course of construction, and street, highway and sewer work afforded employment. Transportation had declined somewhat. Local trade was stimulated through a few fall sales, but collections were slow. The usual demand for domestics and charworkers prevailed and placements were made accordingly.

In the Province of New Brunswick, farmers were busily employed in harvesting their crops and with fall ploughing. Grains showed an exceptionally good yield, but blight had played havoc with potatoes, especially on low land. Fair to good catches of fish were reported, although the season had been handicapped at its opening by high winds. Large quantities of lobsters were taken and several carloads of live lobsters shipped to outside markets. A few men were supplied for cutting cordwood, but otherwise there was no activity in logging. Lumber manufacturing was quiet, as all sawmills on the Miramichi river had finished work for the season. Planing mills were still operating but very little stock was moving. Other industries were only fairly well employed. A small amount of overhaul and general repair work was being carried on in the building construction line, as well as progress being made in larger contracts already under way. Road construction was brisk throughout the rural districts under provincial supervision, and street repairs continued in the town limits. Water transportation was good, but trade was somewhat slow. A few placements of women were made in the domestic service section.

Only a slight call for farm help was received in the Province of Quebec. Conditions were dull in logging, one district only reporting a slight renewal of activity in that industry. Quietness also prevailed in the mining areas. Manufacturing, likewise, throughout the province was slack, especially in boot and shoe, clothing, cigar and tobacco factories and in metallurgy and the rubber industries. Paper mills were somewhat busier. A very slight improvement was noted in building construction, but relief work on street and sewers was the chief means of employment in most centres. Transportation was slack and trade only moderately active. The women's section was busy and a fair demand for domestics was reported from Hull, Montreal and Quebec City, with more than sufficient applicants on hand to meet all requirements.

Harvesting was completed in the Province of Ontario, but in spite of this, the demand for farm help in some sections continued fairly good, although in other localities a falling off was reported as the season advanced. Only North Bay and Port Arthur reported any activity in logging. Other lumbering districts were very quiet, with no signs of opening up at present. An increase in mining occurred at Sudbury, but only a very few men were being taken on at the mines at Timmins. While most of the manufacturing firms continued to work on short time with reduced staffs, there were others which were operating overtime or were taking back old hands, as was the case in Guelph. In London, too, some of the factories were busy, while others were far below normal, but manufacturers were quite optimistic about a revival in the near future. This feeling prevailed also in Hamilton, but staffs and production still remained on low levels in Brantford, Oshawa, Sarnia and St. Thomas. Belleville, Pembroke and Toronto all reported a better tone, more orders for various types of skilled men having been received in the latter city than for some time previous. No new developments took place in building construction, the majority of work afforded in this line being general repairs, erection of small dwellings or alterations. Highway construction on the trans-Canada was still in progress, the camps being kept at full strength by taking on applicants as replacements occurred. Transportation and storage showed a slight decline, as the grain movement from the west had slowed down, although outward bound shipments at Fort William remained fairly steady. Elevators at Port



## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1932			1931		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		78,382,384	78,742,242	95,287,885	97,202,442	99,019,813
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		36,527,262	37,710,571	45,379,099	47,308,079	48,379,235
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		41,314,120	42,321,284	48,991,385	48,763,652	49,675,120
Customs duty collected..... \$		6,305,280	6,281,483	9,288,648	9,291,223	9,210,055
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,115,674,903	2,175,590,512	2,450,545,080	2,243,561,470	2,400,403,969
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		127,774,826	134,570,441	139,908,403	141,813,032	137,098,642
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,366,546,598	1,363,172,444	1,455,518,906	1,461,091,577	1,451,275,655
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,004,018,372	1,028,450,440	1,136,510,527	1,127,280,857	1,125,736,164
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	63.0	59.0	49.6	68.6	81.3	83.7
Preferred stocks.....	48.3	49.2	47.5	64.2	69.1	71.8
(1) Index of interest rates.....	101.9	103.3	110.6	97.1	91.9	92.9
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	66.9	66.8	66.6	70.0	70.5	71.4
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	16.34	16.42	16.21	18.06	18.30	18.26
(2) Business failures, number.....		253	249	230	164	222
(2) Business failures, liabilities. \$		2,965,000	5,549,000	4,539,027	2,137,833	3,341,179
(2) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	86.0	86.3	88.7	107.1	105.2	103.8
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	21.4	21.8	21.9	15.8	16.2	16.3
Immigration.....			2,541	2,355	2,250	2,541
Railway—						
(4) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	203,529	154,865	150,113	207,377	188,855	188,876
(4) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	14,108,689	11,328,017	11,602,457	15,159,905	14,309,810	14,807,474
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			10,875,823	13,770,971	13,982,510	14,836,861
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		10,166,228	9,669,343	12,210,415	11,607,386	12,183,395
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		9,439,022	8,809,634	8,946,723	10,454,665	10,450,163
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,568,504,165	2,057,308,656	1,635,586,912	1,770,068,115
Building permits..... \$		3,331,278	4,227,173	8,201,879	11,042,609	
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	9,646,500	12,688,500	12,540,100	33,658,400	26,142,600	28,054,700
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	5,709	5,992	7,317	17,585	23,212	40,303
Steel ingots and castings..... tons		26,710	27,506	33,390	52,491	45,097
Ferro alloys..... tons	732	871	892	5,700	8,248	3,262
Coal..... tons		720,478	652,587	1,004,753	780,127	826,156
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		89,750,000	104,210,000	96,530,000	106,070,000	98,150,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		2,173,000	3,425,000	3,438,000	5,160,000	5,806,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		5,995,000	3,590,000	4,999,000	4,754,000	4,374,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		670,000	344,000	366,000	846,000	692,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		121,073,035	129,013,086	132,437,861	112,919,570	135,390,422
Flour production..... bbls.					1,333,287	1,319,008
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	81,917,000	101,700,000	92,583,000	89,406,000	91,871,000	85,295,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,708,359	1,379,484	1,672,437	1,627,006	1,456,822
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		39,710,000	37,304,000	42,937,000	40,521,000	40,365,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		28,124,000	34,226,000	29,833,000	35,438,000	39,603,000
Newsprint..... tons		157,920	142,490	178,410	165,120	182,730
Automobiles, passenger.....		3,166	6,773	2,108	3,426	3,151
* <sup>(10)</sup> Index of physical volume of business.....		78.1	78.3	92.9	90.3	
*Industrial production.....		73.6	74.2	90.9	87.0	
*Manufacturing.....		75.5	76.9	84.2	86.1	

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending October, 1, 1932, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending September 10, August 13 and July 16, 1932; September 12, August 15 and July 18, 1931.

(7) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

\*The indexes of the physical volume of business, of industrial production and of manufacturing have been revised and are now based upon 1926 in place of the six year period 1919-1924 as heretofore.

(8) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(9) Including lines east of Quebec.

(10) MacLean's Building Review.

Arthur were filled to capacity and lack of shipping orders at this point made the situation here temporarily somewhat more serious. Clerical work for women continued scarce and although casual employment for females also was not plentiful, still a number of good placements were effected.

The continued decline for farm labour throughout Manitoba indicated that threshing operations were finished, most of the orders being for men on a monthly basis for fall ploughing. Logging and mining were both quiet, but manufacturing in Winnipeg was fair. Some activity in building construction was also noted in the same city, although alterations, repairs and additions at nominal sums comprised a large portion of the construction work authorized. Railway work at Dauphin had picked up and many spare men, who had been employed at other occupations, were recalled and put to work. Retailers reported a slight improvement in the volume of trade, but little change took place in wholesale lines. The demand for women domestics for city employment remained steady, but fewer opportunities were available in country positions.

Fewer calls for harvest hands were received at the Saskatchewan Employment Offices as threshing, although retarded to a certain extent by unfavourable weather, was well advanced and outfits had their full complement of men. Very little fall ploughing had been started as yet, but some men had found work stacking and picking potatoes. Mines at Estevan showed a marked improvement and were busily engaged taking on full crews as speedily as places could be prepared for them, with promises of further openings in the near future, small mines which catered to farm trade being particularly busy. Building construction was exceptionally dull, also railway construction, although many men who had been unemployed for some considerable time were re-engaged and would be kept busy until the movement of grain was over. The call for city domestics in the women's division was fair, but other groups remained quiet.

Heavy rains in Alberta earlier in the month delayed harvesting but operations were well advanced and would soon be completed if fine weather were obtained. The sugar beet harvest at Lethbridge was also in full swing and indicated a heavy yield, estimated at about 20 per cent above the average. Pulling and topping, however, had been somewhat restricted due to the inability of the factory to handle the excessive supply. Logging was quiet, also mining, although slightly more activity was reported in the latter group. Some of the mines at Lethbridge and Edmon-

ton worked three to five days a week, thereby reducing to a large extent the financial burden of relief. Building construction remained unchanged, with little improvement noted as yet, there being few contracts of any size under way. There was an appreciable increase in the number of train crews taken on at various points, but most of the gain was confined to the running trades. There was an increase in placements in the women's domestic section with experienced applicants scarce.

Few calls for farm hands were registered in British Columbia, with sufficient labour available to meet all demands. Conditions for a good fruit crop were favourable and prices fairly good. Little activity was evident in the lumbering industry and mining also was dull. Manufacturing showed no change. Shingle mills were operating at about 65 per cent capacity, which is almost normal, as only the larger outfits having dry kiln equipment operate at 100 per cent strength, but sawmills were much below par, or were shut down entirely. Canneries, packing houses and produce companies were working full time, but this employment was seasonal only. Outside of provincial government relief work, little construction was in progress and no orders were listed for railroad workers, except at Kamloops, where slight improvement was indicated, as men had been recalled for grain hauling. Movement of wheat provided most of the work for longshoremen at Vancouver, while on the waterfront at Prince Rupert men were busy handling grain, salmon, coal, lumber and general freight. Trade was fair. Fewer orders were received for women domestics and wages were low, although a large number of women and girls continued to register at the offices.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

There was a decrease in employment at the beginning of September, when the 8,007 firms who reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a combined working force of 789,321 persons, as compared with 792,149 in the preceding month. The index number (average calendar year 1926=100) declined slightly from 86.3 on August 1, 1932, to 86.0 on September 1, as compared with 107.1 on the same date in 1931. On September 1 of the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:—1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8. The record for these years shows that there is often a slowing down in industrial activity on September 1; the percentage falling-off on the date under review was fractionally less than the average



loss reported in the last decade, but the index continued at a low level.

Firms in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showed gains, but contractions occurred in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces, the reduction was chiefly in construction, mainly of highways and roads, but transportation and coal-mining also released employees, while logging, railway construction and manufacturing showed improvement. In Quebec, increased employment was noted, largely in manufacturing, but also in shipping and highway construction. Reductions were reported, however, in logging. In Ontario, manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, and curtailment was also indicated in mining, transportation, construction and trade. In the Prairie Provinces, mining and transportation afforded more employment; manufacturing was rather slacker, notably in iron and steel; building material and lumber divisions, and construction work was also curtailed. In British Columbia, there was an increase in employment, chiefly in manufacturing, mining and building and railway construction, while logging, shipping and highway construction showed contractions.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that employment advanced in Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver, while curtailment was registered in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg. In Montreal, manufactures showed general improvement, and transportation was also rather brisker, but construction and trade reported a falling-off. In Quebec City, gains took place in manufacturing, services and construction. In Toronto, manufacturing showed a contraction, and construction and trade also recorded lowered activity. In Ottawa, increases were reported in manufacturing, while construction released some help. In Hamilton, manufacturing and construction showed contractions. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, automobile plants afforded less employment; other industries reported only slight general changes. In Winnipeg, manufacturing as a whole was rather slacker and work in transportation, construction and trade was also curtailed. In Vancouver, increases in personnel were reported in manufacturing, while other industries showed very little change.

The manufacturing group in the Dominion as a whole showed a slight increase, which was especially interesting because in the experience of the last decade, employment on September 1 has usually been lower than on August 1. Logging, communications, construction and retail trade showed decreased

employment. On the other hand, coal-mining, transportation and services recorded improvement.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of September.

The consistent though very slight rise in the volume of work available to local trade union members which has prevailed since the close of April was again in evidence during August to a small degree, the 1,762 labour organizations from which reports were received, with 163,530 members, showing 21.4 per cent of idleness, compared with 21.8 per cent in July. The level of activity was, however, considerably lower than in August, 1931, when 15.8 per cent of the members reported were without work. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick unions reported declines in employment of minor importance when compared with July, while in the remaining provinces the general trend was toward greater activity, though the gains were slight, ranging from 1.5 per cent in Manitoba and Alberta to 0.5 per cent in Ontario. Much quieter conditions prevailed for Quebec and Ontario members than in August a year ago and in New Brunswick also employment was substantially curtailed. Recessions, on a smaller scale, were indicated by British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions. In Nova Scotia and Alberta little change occurred from August a year ago, the tendency, however, being in a favourable direction.

On another page of this issue will be found a more detailed article with tabular statements on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of August, 1932.

During the month of August, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 28,870 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 27,355 placements. Of these, the workers placed in regular employment numbered 15,319, of which 11,581 were men and 3,738 women. Those placed in casual work totalled 12,036. Applications for work were received at the offices from 36,950 men and 11,865 women, a total of 48,815, while vacancies reported, numbered 28,397, of which 21,114 were for men and 7,283 for women. An appreciable increase was shown in all three divisions—vacancies, applications and placements—when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month, but in comparison with August, 1931, although vacancies and placements were considerably

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

higher, applicants registered showed a marked decline, the reports for July, 1932, showing 25,917 opportunities for employment, 46,692 applications made, and 25,191 placements effected, while in August, 1931, there were recorded 26,809 vacancies, 71,383 applications for work, and 25,662 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of August, 1932, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED** According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during August, 1932, was \$3,331,278, as compared with \$4,227,173 in the preceding month, and with \$8,201,879 in August, 1931.

The *MacLean Building Review* for October states that the total value of building contracts awarded in Canada in September was \$9,646,500. Each of the groups declined from the August figure of contracts awarded. Residential and Engineering almost equalled the total for the previous month. Business Building held up well, while Factories declined to a new low for the year.

Of the September contracts 48.6 per cent related to work awarded in the Province of Ontario. The estimated value was \$4,691,000. Thirty-six per cent related to work in the Province of Quebec, and was valued at \$3,474,900. The Prairie Provinces had 6.7 per cent or \$643,900 worth, while British Columbia showed \$492,700, which is 5.1 per cent, and the Maritime Provinces 3.6 per cent or \$344,000.

The September awards by groups show Engineering as having accounted for 50.7 per cent, valued at \$4,885,900. Residential shows 23.6 per cent or \$2,276,900. The same percentage is shown for Business Buildings, which had a value of \$2,276,200. Industrial amounted to 2.1 per cent or \$207,500.

### Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION** Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 1042.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that despite the further decline in operations of the iron and steel and construction industries, the general level of production in Canada was practically maintained in August.

Production of pig iron reached the lowest point for the year, 5,992 tons being produced compared with 7,317 tons in the preceding month. The blast furnace at Hamilton which had been active was banked in August so that no furnaces were in blast at the end of the month. The output of steel ingots and castings was 26,710 tons compared with 27,506 in July. Automobile plants were less active than in the preceding month, the output being 4,067 cars and trucks compared with 7,472. The imports of iron and steel products were valued at \$4,394,000 compared with \$5,130,000 in July.

The flour milling and sugar refining industries were active in the latest month for which statistics are available. Production of flour was 1,202,000 barrels compared with 1,151,000. The output of manufactured sugar was 101,700,000 pounds compared with 92,583,000 in the preceding period. Cattle slaughterings showed a gain, while hogs and sheep were down after seasonal adjustment. Cheese exports were 167,152 pounds compared with 159,937 in July. Canned salmon exports were at a somewhat lower level.

Imports of crude rubber were 2,173,019 pounds compared with 3,424,750 in July, and the manufacture of pneumatic tires was less in the latter month. The manufacture of leather boots and shoes was 1,203,000 pairs in July, a decline of 9.8 per cent after seasonal adjustment. Imports of raw cotton showed a marked increase in August, the total being 5,995,000 pounds compared with 3,590,000 in July, and imports of cotton yarn were 669,693 pounds compared with 344,396 in July.

Output of newsprint was greater than the low level of the preceding month, the total being 157,881 tons. The gain in the exports of woodpulp was less than normal for the season. Exports of boards, planks and shingles were greater in volume than in July.

Imports of crude petroleum were 89,777,000 gallons compared with 104,209,000 in July, the decline after seasonal adjustment being 10.6 per cent. On an average daily basis, the output of electric energy was 39,710,000 k.w.h. compared with 37,350,000 in July, the gain after seasonal adjustment being about 6 per cent. Without seasonal adjustment, gains were recorded in each of the five economic areas.

**Coal.**—Coal production in Canada during August totalled 720,478 tons, a decline of 41.1 per cent from the 1927-1931 average for the month of 1,222,330 tons. The output of bituminous coal in August amounted to 570,101 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 25,146 tons, and lignite coal, 125,231 tons.



Nova Scotia' production of 309,544 tons was 7.8 per cent below the August, 1931, output of 335,837 tons. Alberta mines produced 257,935 tons or a 1.4 per cent decline from the output in the corresponding month of 1931. Coal production in British Columbia decreased 14.1 per cent to 118,807 tons as compared with 138,302 tons a year ago. Mines in Saskatchewan produced 18,796 tons and in New Brunswick, 15,396 tons; in August, 1931, the outputs were 19,452 tons and 12,245 tons, respectively.

Canadian imports of coal were recorded at 1,198,210 tons, a 34.1 per cent falling-off from the five year average for the month of 1,818,605 tons. Anthracite importations totalled 338,963 tons, consisting of 196,828 tons from Great Britain and 142,135 tons from the United States. During the past four months Great Britain has been the principal source of Canada's anthracite supply, accounting for 59.1 per cent of the importations during the period; the United States supplied 39.9 per cent and Germany, 1.0 per cent. Receipts of bituminous coal in August amounted to 859,050 tons made up of 818,376 tons from the United States and 40,674 tons from Great Britain. Customs' records show that 197 tons of lignite coal were imported into Canada in August.

Coal made available for consumption in Canada during the month was computed at 1,894,407 tons or 36.4 per cent below the August, 1927-1931 average of 2,977,821 tons. The month's coal supply included 338,963 tons of anthracite coal, 1,404,870 tons of bituminous coal, 25,146 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 125,428 tons of lignite coal.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade in August, 1932, prepared by the Department of National

Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$36,527,262 as compared with \$35,710,571 in the preceding month and with \$47,308,079 in August, 1931. The chief imports in August, 1932, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, \$9,143,037; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$5,586,829; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$4,940,019.

The merchandise exported from Canada during August, 1932, amounted to \$41,314,120 as compared with \$42,321,284 in the preceding month, and as compared with \$48,763,652 in August, 1931. The chief exports in August, 1932, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$14,564,920; Wood, wood products and paper, \$11,540,722; Animals and animal products, \$6,282,815.

#### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes during September showed a very substantial decrease over that recorded for the previous month, although the same number of disputes were recorded and only a slight decline appeared in the number of workers involved. The decrease in time loss was largely due to the cessation during August of a dispute involving some 3,000 men's clothing factory workers in Montreal, which had caused a loss of 25,000 working days during that month. In comparison with the figures for September, 1931, while the number of strikes recorded is considerably larger, with more workers involved, the time loss incurred in September this year was less than half that recorded for the same month last year when a strike of coal miners in Estevan, Sask., caused a time loss of 12,000 working days. There were in existence during the month sixteen disputes, involving 4,251 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 10,995 working days, as compared with sixteen disputes, involving 4,972 workers and resulting in a time loss of 62,492 working days in August, 1932. In September, 1931, the record included twelve disputes, involving 3,498 workers and resulting in a time loss of 22,907 working days. At the end of the month there were on record eight disputes involving approximately 1,700 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the union.

#### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was little changed at \$6.98 for September as compared with \$7.01 for August. Comparative figures for previous dates are: \$8.03 for September, 1931; \$10.38 for September, 1930; \$11.64 for September, 1929; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.83 for September, 1914. The most important decline was a seasonal fall in the price of potatoes, while the prices of beef, mutton, milk and bread were also slightly lower. A seasonal advance occurred in the price of butter and of eggs, while less important increases occurred in the prices of bacon, lard and sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.34 at the beginning of September as compared with \$16.42 for August; \$18.06 for September, 1931; \$20.75 for September, 1930; \$21.90 for September, 1929;

\$20.90 for September, 1922; \$26.92 for July 1920 (the peak); and \$14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower due to declines in the price of wood in some localities, which more than offset seasonal advances in the price of anthracite coal. Rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly higher at 66.9 for September as compared with 66.8 for August. The index number for earlier dates is 70.0 for September, 1931; 82.1 for September, 1930; 97.8 for September, 1929; 94.4 for September, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 67.2 for September, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were higher and three were lower. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, because of higher prices for cured meats, calves, hogs, hides, butter, cheese, lard and eggs which more than offset lower prices for canned salmon, steers, lambs and

shoes; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due mainly to higher quotations for raw cotton, raw silk, raw wool and cotton fabrics; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to advances in the prices of lumber and cedar shingles, which more than offset declines in the prices of sulphite and ground wood pulp; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group owing to advances in the prices of antimony, copper, lead, tin and zinc which more than offset reductions in the prices of aluminium and silver; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to higher prices for coal. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was considerably lower, decreases in the prices of barley, corn, oats, wheat, flour, bran and shorts exerting a greater influence than higher prices for flax, gluten meal and coffee. The Iron and Its Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were also slightly lower, the former due to lower quotations for steel sheets, steel tank plates and scrap iron, and the latter due to lower prices for carbon black.

### Workers-Management Plan of S. C. Johnson Company, Brantford

The industrial management plan in existence at the plant of S. C. Johnson and Son, Limited, manufacturers of polishes and varnish at Brantford, Ontario, was described in the *Toronto Globe*, September 10, 1932. It incorporates the principles of employee ownership, a guarantee of steady work at good wages through "level production", and protection against unfair dismissal by means of an appeal board composed of employees. The employees also enjoy the benefits of group insurance, recreational facilities, and of the company's steady dividends. The plan was introduced and established in Brantford in 1920 by Mr. J. M. Croft, who had been with the Johnson Wax Company in Racine, Wisconsin. The industry was started with a Dominion charter and capital structure featured by all common stock and no bond issues. In this undertaking Mr. Croft had the support of his former chief, S. C. Johnson, a wealthy philanthropist, who furnished the means for launching the Canadian factory. Favourable results were achieved from the start, and in its first year the company paid off its obligations from its earnings. The employees were told that there was no desire to exploit them, but it was suggested to them that they should buy stock in the company. Wages were held to the highest level the business could stand, and the stock is now largely held by the sixty men and women who work for the company.

Then a club charter was drawn up, featuring a plan to have the employees manage the business. The employees' association is named "J.F.L.A.", meaning "Johnson's First, Last, Always". A new employee is on six months' probation to determine whether he has the spirit of the place and if he should be admitted to permanent membership, but when he secures permanent placing he is guaranteed fifty weeks' work a year at top wages, plus two weeks' holidays with pay. The discipline of the plant is handled entirely by a committee of employees, whose decisions are passed on to the management.

The basis of the guaranteed employment feature is a survey made to estimate the year's production. Instead of having a rush, followed by a slack period, the production is levelled off over the twelve months and all are kept steadily at work.

Speaking of the operation of the plant and its industrial relations program under present conditions, Mr. Duff Slein, formerly mayor of Brantford and solicitor for the Johnson firm, said: "From 1920 the company has maintained its entire staff in steady employment. It would be a mistake to say that it has not felt the depression, but it is likewise true that the extra effort of the entire Johnson organization has made it possible to maintain business on such a high standard."



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**A**N application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on September 30 from all classes of brewery workers employed by the Brewery Corporation of Canada, Limited, at London, Hamilton, Toronto and St. Catharines, being members of Locals Nos. 318, 312 and 304 of the International Union of Brewery Workers. About 300 employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, and 250 indirectly affected. The dispute was caused by a 20 per cent wage reduction which had been put into effect by the company on August 1. The industry concerned not being one to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act primarily applies, a board could be established only with the mutual consent of the parties concerned, and the matter of the application was immediately taken up with the employing company from this point of view.

With respect to the two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation reported in the

September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* as having been established to deal with disputes between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and certain of its employees being (1) shop employees and (2) passenger car operators, Mr. C. W. Bell, K.C., of Hamilton, Ontario, who had been appointed a member of each board on the recommendation of the employing company, advised the department that he would be unable to serve in this capacity, and Mr. A. B. Ingram, of Toronto, was, on the company's recommendation, appointed as board member in each case. The board member nominated by the shop employees is Mr. Joseph Gibbons, of Toronto, and the board member named by the passenger car operators is Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario. On October 8, each Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. L. B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ontario, as third member and chairman, the appointment being made by the minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members.

### Report of Board in Dispute between London Street Railway Company and its Street Railway Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the London Street Railway Company and certain of its employees being motormen and conductors, one-man car operators, shopmen, shedmen, trackmen, linemen and other miscellaneous employees, members of Division No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, reported to the Minister of Labour on September 28. The personnel of the board had been completed on September 15 by the appointment of His Honour Judge L. B. C. Livingstone, of Welland, Ontario, as third member and chairman, on the joint recommendation of the other members, Messrs. A. B. Ingram, of Toronto, and Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, nominees of the company and employees, respectively. The report was signed by all three members of the board, Mr. Ingram dissenting, however, in certain respects. The text of the report follows.

#### Report of Board

To the Honourable  
the Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Canada.

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and of a dispute between London Street Railway Company, Employer, and certain of its employees, being Motormen, Conductors, One-man Car Operators, Shopmen, Shedmen, Trackmen, Linemen, etc., members of Division No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Employees.*

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to enquire into the dispute between the London Street Railway Company and its employees met in London, Ontario, on September nineteenth, to meet the parties to the dispute, and held other sittings on September twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth, and evidence was taken at these sittings with the exception of the twenty-eighth.

The company was represented before the Board by R. G. Ivey, President, and L. Tait, General Manager; and the employees were represented by J. M. Parker, International Vice-President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America; J. Colbert, President of Division 741, London; and L. P. Parker, Secretary of Division 741.

From the beginning of the enquiry the members of the Board tried earnestly to bring the parties together to an agreement. On several occasions the taking of evidence was adjourned for a short time and the parties—at the request of the Board—conferred in an endeavour to reach an understanding. These efforts to agree failed, and the Board was compelled to make an award.

The dispute consisted of two items, one being a violation by the company of an existing agreement between the company and its employees, and a proposed reduction in wages by the company.

The employees applied for a Board of Conciliation, and it was granted. A statement of the employees and the reply of the company filed with the Department of Labour were sent to the Chairman of the Board, and on this reference the Board proceeded.

The representatives of the employees strongly objected to the violation of the agreement and the proposed reduction in wages, and presented evidence to convince the members of the Board of the justice of their claim. They argued that the employees have suffered two reductions in 1931, and this proposed reduction of July 1 and again in September, 1932, was unfair, and too much of a burden.

The representatives of the company just as strongly defended their position. They presented evidence to justify their claim that they could not, under existing conditions, pay any higher rates of wages than the wages left after the two proposed reductions. They readily admitted a violation of the agreement due

to a reduction of wages without the required notice under the agreement, but insisted it was an emergency measure.

The situation is undoubtedly a difficult one.

#### *First Item*

The majority members of the Board are of the opinion that the company was wrong in violating the agreement and imposing a reduction of 3 cents an hour on July 1. And on this item the Board recommends:—

That the agreement be restored to its position before the reduction was made, and the employees be paid the wages withheld by virtue of that reduction.

Mr. Ingram takes exception to this on the grounds that it is sufficient to state that the company had no right to cancel the agreement in the way in which it did, and recommends:—

That whatever the agreement contains should be carried out.

#### *Second Item*

With respect to the proposed reduction on September 1, the majority members of the Board—in view of the fact that the representatives of the company admitted that the wage rate previous to the proposed reductions in 1932 was a reasonable one—recommend:—

That the wage rate in the agreement which prevailed in 1932, before July 1, shall continue.

Mr. Ingram takes exception to this recommendation for the reason that, in his opinion, the evidence submitted establishes the inability of the company to pay the wages at the rates claimed by the employees, and feels it is useless to support a proposition which, in his opinion, cannot be carried out.

Respectfully submitted, London, September 28, 1932.

(Sgd.) L. B. C. LIVINGSTONE,	<i>Chairman.</i>
(Sgd.) A. B. INGRAM,	<i>Member.</i>
(Sgd.) FRED. BANCROFT,	<i>Member.</i>



## SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE tables presented below summarize the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1932.

TABLE I.—PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1931, TO MARCH 31, 1932

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
<b>I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—</b>			
(1) Mines—			
Coal.....	4	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—			
Steam railways...	5	2	0
Street and electric railways.....	3	3	0
Shipping.....	2	0	0
Telephones.....	1	0	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power..	4	0	0
<b>II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....</b>	2	0	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year 1931-32 include one case in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding fiscal period. On March 31, 1932, results were still pending in connection with four applications.

TABLE II.—PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1932

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
<b>I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—</b>		
(1) Mines—		
Coal.....	84	11
Metal.....	20	5
Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
Steam railways.....	232	7
Street and electric railways.	128	7
Express.....	12	1
Shipping.....	42	0
Telegraphs.....	26	1
Telephones.....	9	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power.....	32	3
Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War work.....	30	1
<b>II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....</b>	155	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>38</b>

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of nine cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1932, page 762, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925, the date of the inception of the Board, to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement, made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board, was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established

for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application, or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. Up to the present time in only one

case has it been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

#### **Case No. 91—Traffic Department (Central Region)**

In February 1932, the positions of three information clerks in the Transportation Department at Ottawa were abolished and the work was transferred to the depôt ticket office, which is in the Traffic Department. The company explained that where ticket clerks can properly take care of all inquiries from the public, it is not necessary to maintain a separate information bureau. One of the clerks applied to be transferred to the ticket office, claiming that he had seniority from his standing in the Transportation Department. The company refused this claim, stating that the applicant's seniority was with the clerical forces of the latter Department, and did not apply to positions in the Traffic Department. The employees contended that a transfer of duties from one department to another did not abrogate the provisions of the schedule under which the information clerks held their seniority, unless a mutual agreement should be made to the contrary.

The Board found that an application from the clerk in question, made in 1929, to be transferred from the Information Bureau to the Ticket office had not been taken into consideration when a vacancy occurred in the latter office, as was required by Article 3 (g) of the schedule, and they therefore decided that this clerk should be transferred to the Ticket office, displacing the junior employee there.

#### **Case No. 93—Accounting Department**

This case concerned the seniority rights of an employee in the Freight Claims office at Moncton, in connection with an application for the position of stenographer in the same office. The applicant had been employed in the office for about fourteen years, and on receipt of notice that he was to be laid off he sought the new position, claiming the right to exercise seniority in accordance with Article 3, Rule (k) of the schedule. The company contended that although the stenographer actually appointed had a shorter period of service, yet she was senior in position to the applicant, who had latterly occupied the position of office boy, having stepped down from a higher position following a reduction in staff.

The Board decided that the applicant had the right, under Article 3, Rule (k) of the schedule, to exercise seniority to any position held by a junior employee, as set out in

Article 3, Rule (b), regardless of rate of pay, provided he had sufficient ability to perform the work.

#### **Case No. 94—Accounting Department**

A female employee who had served as junior clerk in a Freight Claims Office for about 16 years, received notice that her position was to be abolished, and she then applied for the position of Suspense and Draft Clerk, claiming seniority in accordance with Article 3, Rule (k) of the schedule. The Company refused her application and appointed to the vacancy a man who was junior to her in service but who, they claimed, had all along held a position senior to the female applicant, and supported their action by citing the seniority rule which recognized the claims of merit and ability as well as of length of service. A question as to the applicant's health and capacity was also raised by the Company.

The Board decided that, subject to Article 3, Rule (h), the applicant had the right, under Article 3, Rule (k) of the schedule, to exercise her seniority in regard to any position held by a junior employee, as set out in Article 3, Rule (b), regardless of rate of pay, provided she had sufficient ability to perform the work.

#### **Case No. 95—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department (Central Region)**

In connection with a reduction of staff, a dining car steward was refused by the Company permission to exercise his seniority in regard to a position of dining car steward in the Province of Quebec. The employees contended that the applicant had seniority under Article 2, Rule (j) of the schedule, in regard to a run that was held by a junior employee. They claimed further that this employee had operated runs in the province for a number of years. The Company on the other hand, stated that the applicant was not able to speak or write in the French language, and that, in view of numerous complaints that sleeping and dining car employees were unable to speak or write in French, they had decided to regard ability to do so as a necessary qualification for such positions.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

#### **Case No. 96—Accounting Department (Headquarters)**

This case concerned a female comptometer operator who was dismissed from the service as the result of continued absence from her duties on account of sickness. The em-



ployees contended that there had been no offence that would warrant dismissal, and that the employee had not been paid for the time she was absent. They pointed out also that she had not been allowed an investigation prior to dismissal, as required by Article 3, Rule (a) of the Headquarters Staff's Schedule. The company stated that such an investigation if granted, would have been only a matter of form as the employee was absent from duty.

The Board decided that the operator in question should be re-instated, with seniority rights unimpaired, and paid regular salary as from the date she reported for duty to the proper authority, being ready to submit, if required, a certificate from a qualified physician that she was fit for duty; also that in the event that she had not yet reported for duty no compensation need be allowed for time lost.

#### Case No. 97—Accounting Department (Headquarters)

Seniority questions were involved in this case, which concerned the claim of a clerk in the office of the Auditor of Freight Accounts to exercise his seniority to the position of divisions checker, held by an employee who was his junior as regards length of service. The applicant's former position had been

abolished, and the employees claimed that Article 2, Rule (1) of the Headquarters Staff's Schedule gave him the right to apply for the new position. The company contended that the man who had actually been appointed was senior to the applicant as regards rate of pay and character of work, Rule (1), in the company's view, recognizing seniority only in regard to employees with similar rank and pay, and not sanctioning any practice by which employees whose positions are abolished might be allowed to "bump" employees on senior work.

The Board decided that the applicant in this case had the right, under Article 2, Rule (1), to exercise his seniority to any position held by a junior employee, as set out in Article 2, Rule (b), regardless of rate of pay, provided he had sufficient ability to perform the work.

#### Cases No. 98, 99, 100—Accounting Department (Headquarters)

The question at issue in these cases was similar to that in Case No. 97. Positions of inter-line rate checkers having been abolished, the displaced employee in each case applied for a position at a higher salary, to which position the Company had appointed another employee who had a shorter period of service. The decision of the Board in each case was identical with that in Case No. 97.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1932

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for September, 1932, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Sept., 1932..	16	4,251	10,995
*Aug., 1932..	16	4,972	62,492
Sept., 1931..	12	3,498	22,907

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a sepa-

rate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported, are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Although no change is shown in the number of disputes in existence in September, there was a slight decrease in the number of workers involved; the time loss incurred, however, shows a very substantial decline from that in August. In the latter month the time loss was great as a result of disputes involving large numbers of coal miners at Blairmore and Bellevue, Alta., fur workers at Toronto, Ont., and men's clothing factory workers in Montreal. The last of these terminated in August and the others early in September. As compared with September, 1931, while the number of strikes recorded for September this year is considerably larger,

with more workers involved, the time loss incurred is much less, a strike of coal miners in Estevan, Sask., having caused a time loss of 12,000 working days during that month.

Eight disputes, involving approximately 1,479 workers, were carried over from August, including one lockout of motion picture projectionists at Toronto, Ont., information as to which reached the Department too late for inclusion in the detailed list in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Eight disputes commenced during September. Of the sixteen disputes in progress during the month eight were recorded as terminated, four resulting in favour of the workers involved, one in favour of the employer concerned, two resulting in compromises, and the result of one being recorded as indefinite. At the end of September, therefore, there were eight disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts in progress, namely: women's clothing factory

workers (cutters), Montreal, P.Q., lithographers, Toronto, Ont., carpenters, Niagara Falls, Ont., motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., motion picture projectionists, Saskatoon, Sask., coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S., sawmill workers, South Westminister, B.C., and sewer construction labourers, Verdun, P.Q. (See footnote to table, page 1054.)

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February, 29, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, London, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man.,

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1932

Industry, Occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to September, 1932</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING, AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners, Blairmore, Alta....	300	900	Commenced Feb. 23, 1932; against dismissal of worker and for equal division of work; terminated September 6, 1932; compromise.
Coal miners, Bellevue, Alta.....	330	990	Commenced Feb. 24, 1932; in sympathy with miners on strike at Blairmore, Feb. 23; terminated Sept. 6, 1932; compromise.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Fur, Leather, etc.—</i>			
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	800	1,500	Commenced July 29, 1932; against reduction in wages; terminated Sept. 2, 1932; in favour of workers.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers (cutters), Montreal, P.Q.....	10	250	Commenced July 15, 1932; for recognition of union untermiated.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Lithographers, Toronto, Ont..	7	175	Commenced April 15, 1932; against reduction in wages; untermiated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Building and Structures—</i>			
Carpenters, Niagara Falls, Ont	14	350	Commenced July 19, 1932; alleged violation of agreement <i>re</i> wage rates; untermiated.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Recreational—</i>			
Motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont.....	4	100	Alleged lockout; commenced July 11, 1932; reduction in wages and changes in working conditions; untermiated.
Motion picture projectionists, Saskatoon, Sask.....	14	350	Alleged lockout; commenced Aug. 29, 1932; reduction in wages and changes in working conditions; untermiated.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1932—*Continued*

Industry, Occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during September, 1932</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners, Nacmive, Alta. . . .	120	1,320	Commenced Sept. 6, 1932; alleged violation of agreement <i>re</i> size of screens in use; terminated Sept. 18, 1932; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	875	875	Commenced Sept. 20, 1932; against change in work-conditions for longwall miners; terminated Sept. 21, 1932; indefinite.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	875	1,750	Commenced Sept. 29, 1932; against change in working conditions for longwall miners; un-terminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Textile, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Men's clothing factory workers Montreal, P.Q. . . . .	45	135	Commenced Sept. 28, 1932; alleged violation of agreement; terminated Sept. 30, 1932; in favour of workers.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Shingle mill workers, Eburne, B.C. . . . .	37	90	Commenced Sept. 7, 1932; for dismissal of foreman and against new rules; terminated Sept. 12, 1932; in favour of employer.
Sawmill workers, South Westminster, B.C. . . . .	100	1,500	Commenced Sept. 13, 1932; for increase in wages un-terminated.*
<i>Non-Metallic Minerals—</i>			
Granite cutters, Toronto, Ont.	20	360	Commenced Sept. 10, 1932; against reduction in wages; terminated Sept. 30, 1932; in favour of workers.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Other—</i>			
Civic labourers, Verdun, P.Q.	700	700	Commenced Sept. 30, 1932; for increase in wage rates; un-terminated.

\*Later information indicates strikers resumed work at end of month.

May 4, 1931, one employer; composers, Regina, Sask., Nov. 21, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 27, 1932, one employer; and women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., Aug. 1, 1932, one employer.

A strike of ten pressers and cutters in one dress manufacturing establishment in Montreal, P.Q., from August 19, 1932, to August 25, 1932, has been recently reported to the Department. The strikers demanded changes in the piece rate system. Approximately one hundred and fifty other workers were indirectly affected by the dispute. The employer states that work was resumed under the conditions prior to the dispute. The union, the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers of Canada, however, claims that changes in the piece rate system were made.

A strike of pressers and cutters in one dressmaking establishment in Montreal from July 15, 1932, to August 29, 1932, has been recently reported to the Department. It appears that staff had been reduced but the

Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers claimed that there was discrimination against workers owing to union activity. The employer states that all workers were reinstated on conditions as before the dispute when work was resumed, as orders were more plentiful, but the union claims that changes in the piece rate system were made.

A cessation of work in a gold mine near Amos, P.Q., has been reported in the press as occurring about the middle of September. It appears that the mine was closed down and that the employees, approximately thirty, had not been paid wages due. Particulars have not been received and it is uncertain whether there was any dispute between the employer and the workmen.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, BLAIRMORE AND BELLEVUE, ALTA.**—On September 6, 1932, the six hundred miners involved in these disputes since February, 1932, resumed work under the terms

of an agreement renewing that which expired March 31, 1932, until March 31, 1934. The new agreement provided for the same wages and working conditions as in force prior to the cessation of work, with the exception of the clause providing for the check-off of union dues, this being eliminated. It was also provided that miners might join any local organization for which they were eligible, and that the company would re-employ the miners as rapidly as possible, giving a preference to those on the pay-roll prior to the strike. The notice given on June 20, that some fifty miners would be laid off indefinitely as a result of propaganda leading up to the strike, was cancelled. The settlement was the result of the mediation of the Premier of Alberta who had also undertaken that miners not employed would be given relief. In the mine at Blairmore the workers had originally walked out to enforce their demand for reinstatement of one of their number, discharged for disobeying orders and refusing to apologize for insulting language to the mine officials, and also to have the available work distributed equally among the employees. The following day miners in the other colliery ceased work in sympathy. Attempts to reach a settlement of the dispute had been made in May, when a strike over distribution of work in Coleman was terminated, and again in June. Following this a number of miners seceded from the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and formed an independent union. The agreement was signed by miners representing members of both organizations. In connection with picketing a number of strikers had been charged with unlawful assembly and assault and the trial of those not yet dealt with has been set for a date early in October.

**FUR FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute commenced on July 29, 1932, in some seventy establishments in Toronto, eight hundred workers being involved in a demand for a renewal of the agreement between the International Fur Workers' Union and the Independent Furriers' Association which expired June 1, 1932. The employers had proposed decreases in piece rates of from five to fifteen per cent. From time to time the employees of individual firms returned to work, having reached a satisfactory understanding with the management of such firms. On September 2, however, a new agreement between the union and the fur manufacturers' association was signed providing for the same wages and working conditions as prior to the dispute, and by September 19 work was resumed in all establishments affected.

**MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, SASKATOON, SASK.**—This dispute, an alleged lockout com-

mencing August 29, 1932, was reported in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as involving one theatre. It has since been reported that it affected two theatres under the same management and fourteen workers. Prior to the expiration of the agreement with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (Motion Picture Machine Operators) on August 31, the employer had proposed reductions in wages which the union was prepared to consider and also changes in working conditions which were refused. The employer had then paid off the employees and engaged members of the National Union of Theatrical Employees. At the end of September the dispute was unterminated.

**MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Reference was made in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to a dispute, involving employees in two theatres, as to which particulars had not been received. This dispute commenced on July 11, 1932, motion picture projectionists employed in one theatre demanding that the management adhere to the terms of the agreement with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (Motion Picture Machine Operators) to be in effect until September 1, 1933. The employers had proposed a reduction in wages from \$35 per week of twenty-seven hours to \$25, one projectionist only to be employed instead of two as provided in the agreement. On September 5 a second theatre became involved, bringing the number on strike up to four. At the end of September the dispute was reported to be still unterminated.

**COAL MINERS, NACMINE, ALTA.**—Miners in one colliery ceased work on September 6, 1932, claiming that the failure of the management to have one and one-quarter inch screens installed in the mine by that date, to replace the three-inch screens previously in use, constituted a violation of the agreement signed by the mine operators in that district during August, 1932, as the result of the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1932, page 753, and September, 1932, page 958). It was claimed that the larger screen caused a substantial loss in wages to piece workers and accordingly the smaller screen had been stipulated in the agreement. The management pointed out that temporary alterations had been made pending the arrival of the new screens, and also that the agreement with the union provided for the settlement of such grievances without a cessation of work and refused to install the new screens until the men returned to work, stating they would pay off the miners and close the mine in-



definitely. The officials of the union, the United Mine Workers of America, requested the intervention of the western representative of the Department of Labour who proceeded to the mine on September 15. Negotiations between the parties concerned being renewed, an agreement was reached providing that the new screens were to be immediately installed and that, after inspection and approval by the Department of Labour representative and an officer of the union, the miners would return to work. The employer stipulated, however, that no further strikes should occur and that disputes would be dealt with as provided under the agreement. Work was resumed on September 18.

**COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.**—A dispute is reported to have occurred on September 20, 1932, coal miners employed in one colliery ceasing work when the employer ruled that ten pairs of miners, instead of eleven, should work a certain section of the mine. As the agreement between the employer and the union, the United Mine Workers of America, provides for negotiations regarding disputes before a cessation of work, and that grievances shall not be dealt with during a suspension of work in violation of regarding disputes before a cessation of work, the following day, pending negotiations for a settlement. On September 29, however, the negotiations not having resulted in a settlement, the men again ceased work, picketing the mine; and at the end of the month the dispute was reported to be still unterminated. The Deputy Minister of Mines for Nova Scotia had proposed that the work be divided among the unemployed miners, giving each four days per week. This was refused by the miners. A large number of the miners in the colliery had joined another organization, the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, and these picketed the mine, only maintenance men working.

**CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—This dispute commenced on September 28, 1932, when employees in one men's clothing manufacturing establishment ceased work claiming that the employer was not operating under the terms of an agreement recently arrived at with the United Clothing Workers of Canada. Following negotiations between the parties an arrangement was reached as to a general wage levelling and a better distribution of hours under the agreement, and the strikers returned to work at the beginning of October.

**SHINGLE MILL WORKERS, EBURNE, B.C.**—Thirty-seven shingle sawyers and packers employed on the night shift in one establishment ceased work on September 7, 1932, following

a dispute with the night foreman over new grading rules. It is reported that the workers demanded that the foreman be dismissed. On September 12, 1932, however, they returned to work with the understanding that the grading rules as explained by the foreman prior to the walkout would be in force.

**SAWMILL WORKERS, SOUTH WESTMINSTER, B.C.**—This dispute, involving one hundred workers employed by one firm, commenced on September 13, 1932, when the management refused to consider the workers' demand for an increase of ten per cent above the rates of 24 cents and 31 cents per hour, with higher rates for skilled classes, then in force. The employer stated that he was paying higher wages than any sawmill in British Columbia and operating at a loss. It is stated that only about thirty-five employees were in favour of the strike, the others being deterred from working. Later in the month a substantial number of employees asked the management to re-open the mill, which was done on September 27, operating one shift only. The employer stated that all former employees applying within forty-eight hours would be reinstated. The plant had been picketed during the dispute, mainly by sympathizers from the cities nearby, and, on the re-opening of the mill, an attempt was made by the picketers to keep the workers from entering. Police protection, however, had been secured, and the pickets were dispersed, one arrest being made. At the end of the month, however, the dispute had not been reported terminated by either party. (See footnote to table, page 1054.)

**GRANITE CUTTERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees of one firm ceased work on September 10, 1932, owing to a decrease in wages from 90 cents per hour to 75 cents. In August the employer had reached a verbal agreement with the union providing for a rate of 90 cents per hour until May 1, 1933. At the request of the union the Department of Labour representative in Toronto took the matter up with the employer and with a contractor with which the firm had a sub-contract and the resulting negotiations resulted in a resumption of work at 90 cents per hour.

**SEWER CONSTRUCTION LABOURERS, VERDUN, P.Q.**—Workmen engaged on the construction of a sewer as relief work by the city of Verdun ceased work on the afternoon of September 30, 1932, demanding an increase in wages from 30 cents per hour to 40 cents, the civic rate, and certain changes in methods of payment and apportionment of work. Early in October the City Council authorized payment on the basis of 40 cents per hour and work was resumed on October 6.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1932, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1931. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as long as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in August was 37, and 15 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 52 disputes in progress during the month, involving 154,900 workers with a time loss of 1,281,000 working days for the month. Of the 37 disputes beginning in the month, 20 were over proposed reductions in wages and other wage questions, 10 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, and 7 on other questions as to working arrangements. Settlements were reached in 24 disputes, of which 7 were in favour of workers, 13 in favour of employers and 4 ended in compromises.

*Dispute in Lancashire Cotton Industry.*—This dispute which began August 27 was reported in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. A

joint conference of both parties in the cotton cloth manufacturing part of the industry was convened by the Ministry of Labour on September 13, the head of the conciliation department of the Ministry presiding. A settlement was reached and a new agreement signed on September 28, providing for a reduction in wages of approximately  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, which is a compromise between the rates proposed by each side. The agreement also provides for the reinstatement of strikers. In the spinning part of the industry, in which no stoppage of work occurred, employers proposed a similar reduction in wages, but no report of any agreement has been received.

### Sweden

The strike in the paper-pulp industry which began February 23 and by April involved about 14,000 workers, was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1932. A settlement was reached on July 5, which provided for a wage reduction of 7 per cent and for the abolition (unless provided by local agreements) of rent allowances, free housing and wood.

### United States

In July, the number of disputes reported was 46 and 49 were still in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 28,784 and the time loss was 630,083 working days for the month.

## MINING IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IN 1931

THE annual report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines for the calendar year 1931, shows that the total value of production of the mines and quarries of the province for that period amounted to \$35,778,364—a decrease of 13.1 per cent as compared with the previous year. Quebec, however, maintained the position it reached in 1930 as second only to Ontario among the provinces in the value of its mineral production. The highest value yet recorded for the annual mineral production of the province occurred in 1929, when it totalled \$46,454,820.

An analysis of the statistics indicates that the building materials group totalled \$18,166,535 or 51 per cent of the total production of the mines; metallics, \$12,094,930, or 34 per cent; non-metallics, \$5,516,899, or 15 per cent.

In the metallics group, gold led with a production value of \$6,203,101 for a total of 300,-

075 ounces; this production value represented a large increase over the total of \$2,930,480 in the previous year, raising Quebec to a record place among the gold producing provinces. Second in the group was copper with a production value of \$5,723,154 for 68,376,985 pounds. This represented a considerable decrease in value from the total of \$10,425,891 for 1930. The report states that owing to lack of demand, due to industrial depression, the market price of copper was the lowest in the history of the metal, while "the economic situation has had the reverse effect on gold with its fixed price (actually an enhanced price, owing to the international exchange situation) and with the added advantage of lower mining costs."

In the non-metallic sub-division, asbestos had a production value much greater than all other components of this group combined, with a



total of \$4,812,886 for 164,296 tons. At that the production value of asbestos was nearly \$3,600,000 less than in the previous year, the decrease being attributed to "the effects of the economic depression and the increasing competition of Russian and Rhodesian fibres on both European and American markets."

*Employment and Wages.*—The statistics indicate that a total of 13,185 men were employed in the mining industry of the Province during the year 1931. This figure is based on returns from 417 operators, representing 68 mines and 349 quarries, and on reports of assessment work. On account of climatic conditions and the nature of the industry, a large number of producers operate between six and eight months only during the year. It is pointed out that this seasonal character of the occupation makes it necessary, for statistical purposes, to set up a "standard" year of a selected fixed number of working days, and the standard used by the Quebec Bureau is a year of 300 working days. On this 300-day basis, the number of men employed in the industry last year was 9,116, as compared with 10,549 in 1930. On the basis of the total number employed (13,185) there was a reduction of 569 on the payrolls from the total of 1930.

The report states that "the difficulties of the past years have had the effect of reducing employment in almost all classes of mining and quarrying operations in the Province. As compared with 1930, there was a very large decrease in the number of men employed in the asbestos mines, due to the diminished scale of operations. Workmen were also laid off as a result of curtailment of copper production, but the copper-gold and straight gold mines in western Quebec helped very materially to counterbalance this situation by their increased activities. Among mines proper, gold was the only exception to the general falling off in employment.

"In the quarry group, also, the decrease was general, with the exception of sand and gravel operations, which benefited from the relief measures of road maintenance and construction carried out by the Provincial government and various municipalities to alleviate unemployment. The changing of the cement plants from the dry to the wet process of making cement, and the installation of additional machinery, have resulted in greater efficiency and economy, but unfortunately they have had the effect of rendering fewer employees necessary. In the crushed-stone industry, also, the substitution of machines for human labour has had a like effect. The unemployment situation in the quarries was much less serious than it would have been without the relief works already referred to, and it was also mitigated to some

extent by the action of operators in reducing, as far as possible, their mechanical operations so that more men could be employed."

The total wages paid to workmen in mines and quarries during 1931 amounted to \$9,987,702, while in 1930 this total was \$11,994,271—a decrease of 17 per cent. The workmen in mines received \$4,935,923 and those in quarries, \$5,051,779 as against \$6,525,092 and \$5,469,179 respectively. The average wage earned by a 300-day workman during 1931 was \$1,096 as compared with \$1,137 in 1930.

*Accidents and Safety Measures.*—During 1931, there was a total of 590 accidents, of which 11 were fatal, as compared with a total of 640 accidents, with 24 fatalities, in 1930. As regards fatal accidents, the death rate for the year was 1.21 per thousand full year workers—the lowest recorded in fifteen years. In mines proper, the proportion was 0.97 and in quarries 1.40 against 3.8 and 0.91 in 1930. The total number of non-fatal accidents (579) was also lower than in 1930, although on the basis of a thousand full year workers, the rate was somewhat higher, being 64.7 as compared with 60.7 in 1930.

In mines, the highest percentage of fatalities was due to slide of rock, explosives and haulage being responsible for the balance. In quarries, slide of ground was the major cause of fatalities, others being due to electricity and handling stones.

Attention is called to the large number of fatalities due to fall and slide of ground in sand gravel pits, which accounted for 80 per cent of all the fatal accidents in quarries. Commenting on such accidents the report states: "A large proportion of these accidents are due to negligence and ignorance, and hence are preventable. Usually, such accidents do not occur in the operations of the large producers of these materials, with up-to-date plant and adequate supervision, but they are all too frequent in the smaller, temporary pits, which are so numerous and widespread that it is impossible for the inspectors of the Bureau to make a complete survey of them. Engineers and inspectors of the Highways Department have been instructed to see that incorrect methods of mining sand, and any lack of regard for danger, be discontinued in their several districts. It is for them, and also for the secretaries of municipalities, to conduct a campaign of education concerning the new regulations for sand and gravel pits, and to see to it that excavations are kept sloped at all times and that overhangs at the top of the bank are barred down as fast as developed. The system of excavating by undercutting, when used without mechanical appliances, is not only dangerous, but is also forbidden. A very bad practice

is to allow a man to load his waggon or truck while standing between it and the bank parallel to it. This is a form of carelessness that has been responsible for many deaths in past years."

An analysis of the non-fatal accidents, shows that the chief sources of danger in mining proper are: loading cars and boxes, responsible for 65 accidents or 17.4 per cent of the total; and haulage, with a total of 44 or 11.8 per cent. Next, in order of importance, are falls, fall of rocks, handling rocks or objects, lifting heavy objects, and handling machinery and tools. In quarrying, the most frequent causes of accidents were handling stones or objects, loading boxes, and slide of rocks and ground. In the annexed plants, accidents happening with the machinery and tools, and those through falls and the handling of objects and stones, were the most frequent.

Referring to safety measures, the report points out that regulations to improve conditions in "Open Pits" were drawn up in 1930. During the past year, the "Underground Regulations" were revised and completed, and, before their adoption, they received the approval of every important operator. A Sili-cosis Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1931, page 528) has also been enacted by Order of the Legislature, its object being to prevent the employment in mines of men afflicted with lung trouble.

The report emphasizes the necessity for more adequate safety measures to prevent eye injuries and infection. Dealing generally with accident prevention work, the report summarizes this phase of the Bureau's work as follows:

"An important part of the duties of our inspectors of mines is to devise and suggest measures for safeguarding the lives and health of those employed in our mineral industry, in addition to seeing that the various safety regulations in force are strictly observed. In order to help them in maintaining the efficiency of their inspection, the Bureau of Mines maintains a register showing the accident record, with cause of each accident, of every operator in the province. This has been found of great value, as, by comparing the accident record from year to year, much can be done to prevent the recurrence of the causes of these accidents, and also to ensure the observance of the mine and quarry regulations.

"The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 525) has a regulation concerning Preventive Association and Merit Rating, in articles 90 and 106. According to these articles, it is the purpose of the Board to give merit refunds annually, based on the accident experience of employers in the same lines of industry. The basis of comparison for this system of merit rating will be made after a three-year period. Where the accident costs falls short of the amount of assessment by a stated percentage, a merit rating refund within specified limits will be made.

"We believe that further efforts by companies or operators in the way of devising practical safety methods should be encouraged. It would be unfair to those who maintain a safety organization, and are constantly working to keep down accidents, to be compelled to pay for others who do nothing to prevent accidents."

## CENSUS OF MERCHANDISING AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA, 1931

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently published an additional series of preliminary reports on the census of merchandising and service establishments taken by the Bureau in 1931. Greater Montreal, Brantford, Samia, Niagara Falls, Kingston, East Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich, Cornwall, Owen Sound, Woodstock, St. Boniface, Saint John, Sydney, Vancouver, Victoria and Halifax are the cities dealt with in the most recent bulletins. Reference was made to similar reports for Winnipeg and Ottawa in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 788. Hamilton and Regina were dealt with in the August issue, page 870; while Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Port Arthur, Fort William, Quebec, Hull and Sherbrooke were summarized in the September issue, page 982.

*Montreal.*—According to a preliminary tabulation for Greater Montreal, the statistics indicated a retail business during 1930 of more than \$450,000,000. There were 13,038 retail stores with sales of \$410,594,200 and 4,167 service establishments with receipts of \$44,233,000. The 13,038 retail merchandizing establishments employed 52,601 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members drawing a fixed salary) who received \$54,409,900 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$60,582,900.

*Brantford, Ont.*—The city of Brantford showed a retail trade during 1930 exceeding \$14,000,000. There were 425 retail stores with



sales of \$13,479,600 and 158 service establishments with receipts of \$1,018,400. The 425 retail merchandising establishments employed 1,479 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members drawing a fixed salary) who received \$1,525,600 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$1,925,400.

*Sarnia, Ont.*—During 1930, Sarnia showed a retail trade of over \$7,000,000. There were 226 retail stores with sales of \$6,776,300 and 105 service establishments with gross receipts of \$592,800. The 226 retail merchandising establishments employed 646 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$666,300 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$1,041,000.

*Niagara Falls, Ont.*—The retail trade in Niagara Falls during 1930 was in excess of \$9,000,000. There were 305 retail stores with sales of \$9,229,100 and 93 service establishments with gross receipts of \$549,700. The 305 retail merchandising establishments employed 999 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$951,500 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$1,219,800.

*Kingston, Ont.*—The merchandising census indicated that the retail trade in Kingston approximated \$11,000,000 in 1930. There were 332 retail stores with sales of \$10,949,800 and 130 service establishments with gross receipts of \$811,300. The 332 retail merchandising establishments employed 1,295 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members drawing a fixed salary) who received \$1,308,100 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$1,877,600.

*East Windsor, Ont.*—The preliminary tabulation showed a retail trade for East Windsor in 1930 of nearly \$3,000,000. There were 130 retail stores with sales of \$2,527,300 and 57 service establishments with gross receipts of \$232,400. The 130 retail merchandising establishments employed 206 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members drawing a fixed salary) who received \$238,800 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$333,200.

*Walkerville, Ont.*—The retail trade of Walkerville also amounted to almost \$3,000,000 in 1930. There were 102 retail stores with sales of \$2,416,600 and 31 service establishments with gross receipts of \$327,600. The 102 retail merchandising establishments employed 248 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members drawing a fixed salary) who received \$259,600 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$349,800.

*Sandwich, Ont.*—During 1930, the retail trade in Sandwich was more than \$1,500,000. There were 79 retail stores with sales of \$1,430,300 and 27 service establishments with gross receipts of \$106,400. The 79 retail merchandising establishments employed 124 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members drawing a fixed salary) who received \$113,100 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$159,700.

*Cornwall, Ont.*—The preliminary tabulation for Cornwall indicated a retail business during 1930 of nearly \$5,000,000. There were 201 retail stores with sales of \$4,324,400 and 60 service establishments with receipts of \$409,600. The 201 retail merchandising establishments employed 500 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members drawing a fixed salary) who received \$445,200 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$854,800.

*Owen Sound, Ont.*—Similar statistics for Owen Sound showed a retail business during 1930 of more than \$5,000,000. There were 216 retail stores with sales of \$5,132,500 and 69 service establishments with gross receipts of \$326,700. The retail merchandising establishments employed 663 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members drawing a fixed salary) who received \$583,100 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$1,060,700.

*Woodstock, Ont.*—Retail trade in Woodstock, Ontario, during 1930, amounted to over \$5,000,000. There were 183 retail stores with sales of \$5,132,200 and 62 service establishments with gross receipts of \$358,300. The 183 retail merchandising establishments employed 638 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$582,900 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$915,100.

*St. Boniface, Man.*—According to preliminary statistics, the retail trade of St. Boniface in 1930 was more than \$2,000,000. There were 105 retail stores with sales of \$1,826,300 and 37 service establishments with gross receipts of \$174,100. The 105 retail merchandising establishments employed 196 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received \$181,400 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$174,800.

*Saint John, N.B.*—The preliminary report for Saint John indicates a retail business during 1930 of more than \$24,000,000. There were 803 retail stores with sales of \$21,364,600 and 324 service establishments with receipts of \$2,796,700. The 803 retail merchandising establishments employed 2,683 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and firm members drawing a fixed salary) who received \$2,547,900 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$3,200,300.

*Sydney, N.S.*—During 1930, the retail business of Sydney exceeded \$7,000,000. There were 303 retail stores with sales of \$7,008,700 and 100 service establishments with receipts of \$448,500. The 303 retail merchandising establishments employed 698 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members drawing a fixed salary) who received \$649,500 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$1,304,500.

*Vancouver.*—Preliminary statistics for Vancouver revealed a retail trade during 1930 of more than \$132,000,000. There were 3,602 retail stores with sales of \$119,406,600 and 1,506 service establishments with receipts of \$13,358,500. The 3,602 retail merchandising establishments employed 14,890 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members drawing a fixed salary), who received \$15,836,200 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$17,155,200.

*Victoria.*—The city of Victoria did a retail business in 1930 of approximately \$30,000,000. There were 733 retail stores with sales of \$26,624,900 and 318 service establishments with \$3,025,300 receipts. The 733 retail merchandising establishments employed 3,258 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members drawing a fixed salary) who received \$3,606,600 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$4,921,300.

*Halifax.*—Similar statistics for Halifax showed a retail business for 1930 of more than \$33,000,000. There were 865 retail stores with sales of \$30,825,000, and 247 service establishments with receipts of \$3,144,800. The 865 retail merchandising establishments employed 3,259 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members drawing a fixed salary), who received \$3,346,100 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at \$4,264,700.

### Weekly Rest Day in Hotels in Quebec

The *Quebec Official Gazette*, in its issue of August 13, 1932, published the following Order in Council, approved in 1920, which is now in effect in hotels in the Province.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable The Executive Council dated February 6, 1920, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 9th of February, 1920.*

209—Concerning the protection of employees in certain industries (8 George V, Ch. 53).

The Honourable Minister of Public Works and Labour in a report dated January 27th (1920), sets forth: That an Act 8 G. V, chap. 53, relating to the protection of employees in certain industries was sanctioned February 9, 1918;

That the 11th May following, in virtue of article 2 of that Act, a regulation has been adopted providing a day of rest each week for employees of hotels, restaurants, and clubs with the exception however of waiters, bell boys and porters;

That the Honourable Minister received, on January 15, 1920, a request from hotel and restaurant employees, asking him to extend the above regulations to all employees of hotels and restaurants, males and females, working in any capacity whatsoever, by granting them the benefit of a day of rest each week.

The Honourable Minister believing that it is just and reasonable to grant the request, recommends, in virtue of article 2 of the above mentioned Act, that a day of rest each week, be granted to all male and female waiters, bell boys, porters, etc. from the adoption of the present order-in-council.



## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Safety Contest Award in British Columbia

The British Columbia Pulp and Paper Company, of Vancouver, with mills at Port Alice and Woodfiber, won the Workmen's Compensation Board safety contest for the year June 1, 1931, to May 31, 1932. The standing was:

(1) B.C. Pulp and Paper Co., Limited, Port Alice, one day lost in every 2,077 hours worked;

(2) B.C. Pulp and Paper Co., Limited, Woodfiber, one day lost in every 670 hours worked;

(3) Powell River Co., Limited, Powell River, one day lost in every 409 hours worked;

(4) Pacific Mills Limited, Ocean Falls, one day lost in every 161 hours worked.

### McIntyre Mines Win Safety Trophy

The McCrea Trophy, donated by the Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines of Ontario, for competition in accident prevention in Ontario mines, was awarded this year to the first-aid team of the McIntyre-Porcupine mine. The Hon. Mr. McCrea in presenting the trophy, said that,—

“Due to the first aid work of this splendid team, the McIntyre mine has not had a fatal accident in fifteen months and not an accident resulting in permanent disability in eight and one-half months.”

The presentation was made at the head office of the McIntyre mine at Schumacher. Prior to the presentation, Mr. R. J. Ennis, general manager of the company, reviewed the progress of safety training at the mine. The members of the winning team—Capt. E. H. Howard, A. R. Bateman, H. N. Glanville and S. Miles—were introduced to the minister by Mr. A. H. Straford, the safety engineer of the mine. The presentation was made in the presence of Hon. G. S. Henry, premier of Ontario; Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain; and members of the Ontario Cabinet and Legislature, as well as representatives of local municipal councils and boards of trade.

### Accident Records of Firms in Ontario

Reference was made in the last issue (page 947) to the investigations that are being made by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario into the accident records of certain firms in the province, the intention being to ascertain the ratio of the cost of workmen's compensation that is incurred by these firms. In a recent statement issued by the Association, it is pointed out that many firms have been responsible for taking out

much more in the way of compensation and medical aid awards than was paid in assessments. These special “cost ratio surveys” bring out the fact that there are many findings common to various types of industry, and some of these are listed below:—

1. Too often there is no record kept of all injuries, including minor, and in many cases where such records are kept, no subsequent use is being made by the employer of this information.

2. Too often the First Aid kit, or First Aid room, is not up to the standard of requirements set by Regulation 88 of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

3. Frequently it has been found that employees are being allowed to select the doctor and that there is no follow-up work by the employer. It is recommended that employers generally have some knowledge of the medical men in their vicinity and select one preferably with surgical experience to handle accident cases. In every case where an employee is sent to a doctor it is desirable to use Form 94 of the Workmen's Compensation Board, which can be secured on application to the Board.

4. In a number of cases the literature supplied by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations and paid for by the industry is not being properly used, and it is recommended that the monthly literature distributed be posted on proper bulletin boards for the general information of employees.

### The Ottawa-St. Lawrence Accident Prevention Association

Reference was made in the last issue to the recent organization of an Eastern Ontario division of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, under the title of the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Division. In a recent address the President, Mr. P. J. Wood, of the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, directed attention to the actual possibility of eliminating accidents by means of safety measures. Last year, he said, five large manufacturers in Ontario, all engaged in industries involving serious risks, operated without a single lost-time accident. The Canadian National Carbon Company, of Toronto, operated for over three years, or 2,160,000 man hours, without an accident. This result was not obtained, he stated, because of luck or happy coincidence. In all these plants they have set up a Safety Committee or Safety Organization which functions on the same basis and has responsibility to the chief executive com-

parable to that of the sales or production managers.

"The direct cost of accidents in industry in Ontario," Mr. Wood continued, "since the Workmen's Compensation Act came into force in 1915, is approximately \$100,000,000, and those employers who have had serious accidents in their plants know that the direct cost is not the whole story. A study of 10,000 accident cases by a large insurance company shows that for one dollar spent direct in compensation and medical aid there is a loss to industry of four additional dollars, and surely

this staggering amount, considering the monetary loss alone, should cause employers to give more consideration to this important subject. But of more importance is the terrific loss of life and limb resulting in impaired earnings to the injured employee and the consequent suffering due to privation by his dependents. Too many accidents are now solely the result of forgetfulness or carelessness, and it is only by constantly reminding employees by written bulletins, illustrated posters and other educational features that they can be warned of the necessity of exercising care while on the job."

## TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

### The National Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry (U.S.A.)

IN 1920, after two years of preparation, an agreement to establish permanent joint machinery to regulate the electrical industry was concluded between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the National Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers. The title of the new organization was the National Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry. (A note on the work of this body appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1931, page 962). The origin, history and present standing of the National Council are described in a pamphlet by Mr. H. Hedges, Director of Research of the Union recently published in the "John Day" series of pamphlets (New York) under the title: "A Strikeless Industry; a Co-operative Plan for Adjusting Industrial Relations." This is stated to be one of the earliest and most successful examples of the "union co-operative management" plan of industrial organization. The immediate object before its originators was the lessening of strikes, which had been paralyzing building activities. "Two principals in the founding of the National Council," Mr. Hedges states, "were alike in their aversion to the strike, and to all the messy, hit-and-miss methods which the strike implied." These two men were L. K. Comstock, the head of a large construction business in New York and director of many corporations, and Charles P. Ford, then secretary of the union. Certain large employers had organized themselves into a group with conscious objectives as early as 1916, taking the name of Conference Club, and Mr. Comstock was president of the Club. The draft of a "National agreement" was adopted at a meeting of

this Society in 1918, and a "Declaration of Purpose" was issued later, the principles of which were accepted by the National Association of Electrical Contractors and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. These principles were that (1) labour should sit on the Board, (2) labour should have equal representation with contractors; (3) The so-called disinterested party (who can never really be disinterested) should be excluded; (4) that all decisions should be unanimous.

The National Council for Industrial Relations was established in 1920, its policies being declared as follows:

(1) The Council views with disfavour sudden changes in wages, as unfair to employers on account of contract commitments. The Council likewise, and for the same reason, discourages retroactive wage advances, unless requested by both disputants. The Council reserves the right, however, to render decisions making sudden changes, or retroactive changes, or both, if in special cases the facts appear to warrant such action.

(2) Industrial enterprise, as a source of livelihood for both employer and employee, should be so conducted that due consideration is given to the situation of all persons dependent upon it.

(3) The public interest, the welfare and prosperity of the employer and employee, require adjustment of industrial relations by peaceful methods.

(4) Regularity and continuity of employment should be sought to the fullest extent possible, and should constitute a responsibility resting alike upon employers, wage earners, and the public.

(5) The right of workers to organize is as clearly recognized as that of any other element or part of the community.

(6) Industrial harmony and prosperity will be most effectually promoted by adequate representation of the parties in interest. Existing forms of representation should be carefully studied and availed of in so far as they may



be found to have merit and are adaptable to the peculiar conditions of the electrical industry.

(7) Whenever agreements are made with respect to industrial relations they should be faithfully observed.

(8) Such agreements should contain provisions for prompt and final interpretation in the event of controversy regarding meaning or application.

(9) Wages should be adjusted with due regard to purchasing power of the wage and to the right of every man to an opportunity to earn a living, and accumulate a competence; to reasonable hours of work and working conditions; to a decent home, and to the enjoyment of proper social conditions, in order to improve the general standard of citizenship.

(10) Efficient production in conjunction with adequate wages is essential to successful industry. Arbitrary restriction of output below reasonable standards is harmful to the public and should not be permitted. Industry, efficiency and initiative whenever found, should be encouraged and adequately rewarded, while indolence and indifference should be condemned.

(11) Continuing agreements are recommended, providing they contain provision for settling disputes, and for composing difference arising from controversial subjects, by reference to disinterested and competent judges.

The first decision rendered by the Board dealt with a dispute at Detroit in 1929 when the employers demanded a wage cut of 25 cents an hour. In refusing the request the Board defined a "fair wage" as follows: "A fair wage, in the opinion of the Council, is one which upon assumption based on statistics as to the duration of employment will satisfy as nearly as possible all the workers' needs. The adequacy of the wage to satisfy all of the workers' needs is regulated by the cost of living and will vary with the fluctuating purchasing power of the dollar. Embodied in that statement is the principle upon which the Council has reached its decision on the Detroit dispute."

Only 33 major decisions have been rendered by the Council during the 10 years of its existence. These decisions cover only 20 cities; but, as Mr. Hedges points out, there is little doubt that the influence of these decisions is out of proportion to the number. The establishment of a standard agreement; the rigid impartiality; the broad policies of equity displayed; the knowledge of labour's as well as management's peculiar problems; the loyalty to the industry as a whole—these principles soon percolated through the industry and established confidence. The very fact that there was a higher tribunal lessened tension. The knowledge that at the top officers of the union and representatives of employers were jointly considering common problems with equal authority and equal responsibility created good will."

In one of its decisions the Board summarized the major causes of industrial dis-

putes as being (a) intermittent and shifting employment, which breeds discontent on the part of the wage earner; (b) the system of price competition which drives both employers and employees to exploit the job to their mutual detriment; and (c) the lack of any general and moving understanding of the indissoluble partnership which exists in industry between management and labour. The decisions have been rendered as far as possible, in accordance with the principles enumerated above. They have been, in general, in the direction of "rational compromise," the interest of each party being considered as subordinate to that of the industry. The results brought about by these methods are stated by Mr. Hedges to be that "no major strike movement has occurred in the electrical construction industry since the establishment of the Council. There are virtually no local strikes. Strike psychology is passing. The immediate goal has been achieved."

### Electrical Guild of North America

A further development of co-operative methods in the same industry is the Electrical Guild of North America, which was founded by a group of contractors in May, 1930. "The Guild's avowed intention," Mr. Hedges states, "is to take a more positive attitude towards the industry, based upon a decade's experience in industrial relations. The Guild proposed to show the public that electrical construction men, unhampered by strikes and violent disputes, can pass on savings to the house owner."... "Within a year the Guild has set up offices in Washington, D.C., founded twelve section or local branches in principal cities, and has been instrumental in bringing about a trade practice which has worked out a new code of business conduct."

The methods of spreading work that are followed by employers of labour in the United States, are described by the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief in an article appearing in the *Monthly Labor Review* (Washington), for September. The writer reviews the work of 6,551 companies, employing 3,475,870 persons. The most usual method of arranging work so as to retain the largest possible number of workers was found to be by reducing the days worked per week, 58.8 per cent of the companies having adopted this practice. Other methods in use included the reduction of working hours per day; shorter shifts in continuous operations; alternating shifts or individuals; and rotation of days off.

## TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

### Summary of the Proceedings of the 48th Annual Convention

THE 48th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada opened in the city of Hamilton, Ont., on September 12, and continued in morning and afternoon sessions until September 17, the meetings being held in the ball room of the Royal Connaught Hotel. Preceding the address of welcome to the delegates on behalf of organized labour by Mr. J. W. Burr, president of the Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council, the delegates stood during the playing by an orchestra of the National Anthem and "O Canada." The welcome of the city was extended by Mayor John Peebles, who stated that Hamilton being an industrial city, its citizens were greatly interested in the matters likely to come before the convention. He paid tribute to labour leaders for maintaining a certain equilibrium during the period of depression. The mayor opined that if the present system is to the advantage of only a few, there is something wrong with it, and the time had arrived when the economic system should be reconstructed if such was the case. As to leaders for reconstruction, the mayor stated that while governments hold an important place, leadership should come from the people. None were better able to assume the rôle than organized labour.

The Hon. W. A. Gordon, Federal Minister of Labour, stated that it was a pleasure to meet with the delegates to the convention, and pointed out that he had for a long time been associated with the workers. He paid tribute to his immediate predecessor in office, the Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, who had been compelled to retire owing to ill-health. The minister commended the Congress and the labour movement generally upon the fact that it was founded on sane lines and had accomplished much in the interest of the workers during the past half century. He warned the delegates, however, not to be led away by hysteria, but to remain true to the principles of organized labour, and so be true to the nation, with the result that the efforts of the organized workers would continue to succeed. The minister believed that the great bulk of the unemployed were eager to secure employment, but he had been informed that there were some malingerers who he believed constituted a burden on organized labour. The present government, the minister declared, was ready at all times to receive the representations of the Congress, and although he could not of course promise com-

plete approval, he offered the assurance that any proposals advanced would receive careful consideration. Referring to conditions of the past three years, Mr. Gordon said that directly following the government's coming into office steps had been promptly taken to curtail the influx of immigrants to Canada under what was known as the railways agreement which permitted agricultural workers to enter the country. A great many of these had entered industrial occupations to the detriment of city workers. This agreement had been abrogated with the result that immigration had decreased. The minister favoured the shorter working day, but pointed out that it was difficult for one country to adopt appropriate legislation owing to the competition of other countries where the longer working day prevailed. In closing, the Hon. Mr. Gordon again declared that the Department of Labour was open at all times to hear representations from labour, and would be pleased to be helpful if at all possible.

The Hon. Dr. J. D. Monteith, Minister of Labour for Ontario, speaking for the province, referred to the sane and intelligent manner in which the provincial executive of the Congress laid their requests before the government. If it continued along the same course he was satisfied that the achievements of organized labour would be many, and of inestimable benefit. After enumerating the many attractive features of the province, including its natural resources, Dr. Monteith outlined the social legislation which had been enacted by the province. Right thinking people, the minister declared, recognized the sincerity, zeal and determination with which organized labour was imbued.

Mr. Drummond Wren, secretary of the Workers' Educational Association, spoke of the work of the organization and the efforts made towards workers' education in the province of Ontario, and made a plea for the formation of associations in other provinces with a view to forming a national association.

Mr. Tom Moore, the president, replying to the addresses of welcome, outlined the composition of the Congress, stating that there were delegates present from eight of the provinces, and declared the Congress to be the most representative body of Canadian organized labour. Mr. Moore stated that the Congress was proud of what had been accomplished, and declared the labour movement was inspired to improve and perfect



conditions to a greater degree, following which he reviewed the activities of organized labour through approaches to the several governments.

The convention being declared open, the first business was the report of the Credential Committee, which reported certificates received for 338 delegates, the representation being as follows: 46 delegates representing 45 international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership; 1 delegate from a provincial federation of labour; 35 delegates from 16 trades and labour councils; 254 delegates representing 152 local branch unions, and two fraternal delegates, representing respectively the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour. The president commenting on the report, which was adopted, stated that the representation was the most numerous since 1920 and was the third largest convention in the history of the congress.

Convention officers were named as follows: Associate secretary, Ald. Rod Plant, Ottawa; sergeant-at-arms, Henry Trennum, Hamilton; messenger, Ernest Kell, Hamilton. Following the appointment of committees the reports of the executive council, provincial executives, federations of labour and fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour were distributed.

### Report of Executive Council

The report of the executive council of the Congress opened with a reference to the marked advance made during the past year in improving standards of safety and health and social conditions by legislative enactment, following which reference was made to the legislative program which had been submitted to the Dominion Cabinet on January 26, 1932, including such subjects as (a) Unemployment and unemployment insurance; (b) British North America Act amendments; (c) Technical education; (d) Tariff; (e) Colonization, land settlement and migration; (f) Marine and shipping matters; (g) Criminal Code amendments; (h) Public ownership of public utilities; (i) Banking and credit systems; (j) Motor vehicle competition; (k) Magazine tax; (l) Letter carriers' conditions; (m) Old age pensions; (n) Fair wages; (o) Hours of labour; (p) Health insurance; (q) International Labour Organization; (r) Disarmament; (s) Taxation; (t) Cadet training; (u) Legislation to encourage co-operative training; (v) national banking system; (w) County health units; (x) Pensions for the blind; (y) Amendments to Bankruptcy, Election and Marking Acts.

The next section gave a review of the 1932 session of Parliament, reference being made to certain matters dealt with under the following headings: (1) Unemployment relief; (2) Hours of labour; (3) Civil Service Act amendments; (4) Taxation; (5) Banking and currency; (6) Economic council; (7) Criminal Code amendments; (8) Railways and harbours; (9) Canada Shipping Act; (10) Admiralty Act amendments; (11) International peace; (12) International connections; (13) Labour conditions in bridge contracts; (14) Frontier College; (15) Radio broadcasting; (16) Nationalization of radium supply; (17) Pensions for the blind; (18) National health; (19) Cadet training; (20) Dominion Election Act; (21) National coal policy; and (22) Beauharnois power project.

The Executive gave a review of provincial activities, which summarized the reports of the provincial executive committees and federations of labour (which were printed in full in another portion of the report) and outlined the legislative enactments of the various provincial legislatures of interest to labour.

Report was made on the relations of the congress with national and international bodies. Fraternal delegates were exchanged with the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour. The Congress also has direct affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the American Association for Labour Legislation, the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, the Canadian Radio League, the League of Nations Society in Canada, and the National Women's Trade Union League of America; while representation is accorded the Congress on the Employment Service Council of Canada, the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, the Dominion Fire Prevention Association, Frontier College, the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, the National Research Council, the National and Provincial Safety Leagues, and at the annual conferences of the International Labour Organization, Geneva. Synopsis of the year's activities of some of the bodies were given in the report.

Reference was made to the *Congress Journal*, official monthly publication, which it was stated has been self-supporting, but each affiliated unit was urged to accord assistance with a view to increasing its circulation.

Under the heading of "Disarmament" it was stated that this question still remains one of the greatest international problems, and the executive urged that the declarations and policies of the Congress on disarmament be again reaffirmed, the fullest support to be given to measures which aim toward the attainment of this object.

Referring to "Union Labels," the executive called attention to the Unfair Competition Act, under which the union labels already registered in accordance with the 1927 legislation pertaining to union labels will continue to be valid, but new registration is required under the provisions of the new law, which defines "Union label" to mean a registered trade mark adopted for the purpose of indicating that the wares bearing it have been produced under defined working conditions or by a defined class of persons.

The executive under the caption of "Nationalization of Radio Broadcasting" reported that membership in the Canadian Radio League had been continued, that legislation had been adopted providing for the public ownership of radio broadcasting, and that provision was made for a commission with powers to carry on the business of broadcasting in Canada and of regulating and controlling broadcasting by other agencies. It was recommended that membership be continued in the Canadian Radio League.

The executive reiterated the policy of the congress on public ownership, and pointed to the handicap placed on the Canadian National Railways and steamship lines by being compelled to assume burdens of capitalization out of all proportion to the value of the assets transferred. Referring to the Royal Commission on Transportation, it was urged, when the report was available, that it should be carefully examined by the labour movement to the end that the principles upon which labour's advocacy of public ownership is based may be fully protected. Reference was also made to the report on Canadian harbours in which it was recommended the merging of all existing harbour boards into one central authority.

The next section contained correspondence between President Moore and Prime Minister R. B. Bennett on the question of labour advisers to the Canadian delegation participating in the recent Imperial Economic Conference.

The report of the executive council closed with a recommendation to establish a committee on legislative activities, and again directed attention to a number of matters upon which the Congress had previously made pronouncements, and though not dealt with in the present report, are still considered a part of the program of the Congress.

The remainder of the report contained the reports of the provincial executive committees and federations of labour together with the reports of the fraternal delegates.

The various sections of the report were referred to the appropriate committee for consideration. The Committee on Officers'

Reports recommended approval of the sections of the report which had been referred to them, calling special attention to outstanding features and commending the executive for the work of the past year.

### Unemployment and Underemployment

The Committee on Officers' Reports also reported on the section of the executive council's report under the above heading, in which reference was made to the reduced working time, unemployment and salary reductions. In seeking remedial measures, the executive stated that they had at all times been governed by the policies of the Congress which had been found adequate to cover all phases of the situation. The executive also reported that in accordance with the instructions of last year's convention the report on "Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment" was published in pamphlet form and widely distributed. The executive council submitted the following recommendation with a view to securing legislation establishing contributory unemployment insurance:—

"It is our studied opinion that the best results will be achieved by this convention authorizing the executive council to seek the co-operation of other national organizations and public bodies—except those which are dual or hostile to the Congress—that have expressed themselves as in harmony with the unemployment insurance policies of the Congress. It is proposed that each organization or public body should be invited to send a limited number of representatives to a conference at Ottawa for the purpose of preparing a resolution urging the enactment of legislation providing for a national scheme of contributory unemployment insurance and that this resolution be presented, jointly with the executive of the Congress, to the Dominion Cabinet in time for action to be taken on the same during the next session of Parliament. Following this, Trades and Labour Councils should undertake to convene similar gatherings in their respective territories in order that public interest might be aroused in the resolution as presented to the Federal Government and the support of their local members of Parliament thereby obtained for the same.

"It is the unanimous opinion of your Executive council that the circulation of a petition for signatures would not bring results commensurate with the cost involved but that the plan for action herein outlined would be more effective, and we accordingly recommend its adoption."

The Committee on Officers' Reports commended the executive for its activities in the matter of unemployment insurance and concurred in the above recommendation for conferences on the subject. Many resolutions on unemployment and unemployment insurance were also introduced and it was decided they be discussed in connection with the above report. The recommendation of the executive



was adopted, as were also five resolutions requesting contributory unemployment insurance. The convention also approved of a resolution asking for immediate action on unemployment insurance and adequate payments to maintain a satisfactory standard of living.

Dealing with the resolutions in regard to the present system of relief the convention went on record as in favour of adequate maintenance in all localities, and urged trades and labour councils to support their respective municipal councils in securing increased assistance from the Federal and Provincial governments as may be necessary for this purpose. Approval was given to a request that the responsible authorities provide adequate relief for all unemployed women on at least the same basis as for men, and also that the federal authorities immediately release the various building projects in order to give employment. Opposition was expressed in a resolution to the holding of dual positions on government and civic work. Approval was given to a resolution asking that federal, provincial and municipal governments now levying a tax on incomes be requested to increase such levies as a means of securing adoption of unemployment insurance. It was decided by resolution that the executive of the Congress circularize all affiliated bodies immediately following the presentation of the legislative program to the government urging them to solicit the support of their respective federal members with a view to securing their co-operation.

Two resolutions asking for the establishment of a national system of non-contributory unemployment insurance were not concurred in. Another resolution asking for the imposition of an equivalent tax on the use of labour-saving machinery to the extent of the displacement of labour met the same fate.

The report of the Committee on Legislative Activities also commended the action of the executive on unemployment and unemployment insurance, and suggested that this work should be continued in the same energetic manner. This committee also reported on the review of the 1932 session of Parliament by the executive and the activities of the various provincial executive committees and federations of labour, the work of all of which was commended.

#### Report of Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the congress, presented the financial statement for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1932, which showed total receipts from all sources of \$39,260.64; the total expenditure,

including the cost of maintaining the Congress headquarters at 172 McLaren St., Ottawa, was \$23,128.86, leaving a balance of \$16,131.78. The paid-up membership of the congress is 122,129, as compared with 141,137, a loss for the year of 19,008. The secretary stated that six years ago the membership was 103,037, which shows that at the present time there is still an increase of 19,092 over the reported membership in 1926. There are 62 international organizations which have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership numbering 115,300 with the Congress. During the year four charters were issued to federal unions. In the report of the trustees of congress headquarters, also presented by the secretary-treasurer, it was stated that plans for remodelling the building, as decided in 1931, have been prepared, and as soon as further details are completed the work will be proceeded with. On recommendation of the Audit Committee, the report was adopted.

Subsequently the Committee on Ways and Means recommended (1) that the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour be granted \$300; (2) that the fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress be allowed \$800; and (3) that the executive council be empowered to defray the incidental convention expenses. This report was also adopted.

#### A New Committee

In accordance with the recommendation of the executive council, the Committee on Constitution and Law approved of another convention committee to be known as Committee on Legislative Activities whose duties will be to deal with the legislative program, and the executive council's review of the sessions of Parliament and of provincial legislative matters, together with the reports of provincial executive committees and federations of labour, and to report to the convention.

Reporting on a resolution the committee concurred in the following being included in the constitution: "That in the absence of the president of the congress from the chair the convention shall be presided over by one of the vice-presidents." The convention adopted the report.

#### Union Labels

The Committee on Union Labels approved of the efforts of the executive council of the Congress to popularize the union label. The committee expressed the opinion that officers of local unions who are directly or indirectly affected by the use of the union label should make it their business to take advantage of the columns of the *Congress Journal* to

create an even greater interest in the use of all union labels, and to take heed of the legal changes that have been made to protect them from abuses of the said label by means of registration under the "Unfair Competition Act." The committee recommended that the Congress again request the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour to have their union label literature for use in Canada printed in the Dominion.

The committee also recommended the publication of a union label guide in each city for the information and guidance of trade unionists and the general public, the expense to be borne by the international officers of the union label trades.

The committee called attention to the absence of the shop number on work where the Allied Printing Trades label is used, and urged that this omission be corrected.

Recommendation was made that union label leagues be formed in industrial centres where practical and expressed the opinion that where a labour representative on any public commission fails to urge the use of the union label on purchases made for such body it should be sufficient reason for his withdrawal as a representative of union labour.

The committee approved of a resolution seeking support for union-made cigars with a view to benefiting the organized cigar makers.

Regret was expressed that the photographs in the local souvenir booklet did not bear the label of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, but the committee was gratified to know that, through the affiliation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners with the International Federation of Woodworkers, the first named body now enjoys the co-operation of the Amalgamated Woodworkers of Great Britain, which organization now demands that all doors installed and trim erected by them must bear the union label of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. The committee suggested that the members of the Congress should ask for the carpenters' union label on houses, repairs and any other work of this character. The report was adopted.

### **Bonding of Notaries**

A resolution the preamble of which declared that "there are many opportunities for sharp practices by lawyers during these depressed times," and asking for legislation by the various provincial legislatures imposing a blanket bond on all notaries handling trust funds, was adopted.

### **Sale of Beer**

On the Resolution Committee recommending concurrence in a resolution asking the convention to reaffirm demand for the sale of beer in licensed places for beverages purposes, a motion was made that the resolution be tabled. This motion was defeated and the report of the committee adopted.

The convention also approved of a resolution asking for the appointment of a representative of labour on the Ontario Liquor Control Board.

### **Trade with Russia**

A resolution was submitted asking that the executive of the Congress use its influence with the federal government with a view to opening trade relations with Russia in such commodities as would work to the mutual benefit of both countries.

The Resolution Committee reported that the present policy of the Congress is not opposition to trading with Russia in commodities of mutual benefit to the workers of both countries, and recommended reaffirming this policy as outlined by the president of the Congress in 1931 when he opposed the entry into Canada of Russian commodities which would be to the detriment of Canadian workers. The convention adopted the recommendation of the committee.

### **Political Action**

A resolution was introduced, the preamble of which set forth that "Parliament as presently constituted is displaying ineffectiveness in handling the unemployment problem," and stated that "there is no likelihood of either Liberal or Conservative parties enacting the necessary measures to adequately take care of the primary producers and bring about that distribution of commodities which is so essential to the maintenance of a proper standard of living." The resolution asked that the executive be instructed to consider and formulate the best method to pursue for the creation of a Dominion-wide workers' parliamentary unit and report to the 1933 convention; and also that the Congress give assurance of its desire to co-operate with other political units which have for their purpose the socialization of the means of production and distribution. The Resolution committee recommended re-affirmation of the former stand of the Congress on political action, and non-concurrence in the resolution. (The policy of the Congress is to allow political autonomy to remain in the hands of the established labour political party.) After a lengthy debate the recommendation of the committee was adopted.



### Old Age Pensions

Under the above heading resolutions were submitted asking (1) that the Dominion Government legislate to make old age pensions a Federal measure covering all the provinces; (2) that efforts be continued to secure enactment of old age pensions legislation in the provinces where it is not in operation; (3) that the age limit be reduced to 65 years and the residence qualification be fifteen years, irrespective of length of residence in any particular province; and (4) that 55 years be the age of qualification, and fifteen years residence in the Dominion, the amount of pension to be \$50 per month, payable by the Federal Government.

The Resolutions Committee submitted a substitute for the above resolution calling on the Dominion Government to enact legislation making old age pensions a Federal measure covering all provinces and reaffirmed the decisions of last year as follows:—

(a) That the qualifying age be reduced from seventy to sixty-five years; (b) that the aggregate amount of private and pension income allowable under the Act, before deductions are made from pension payment, be materially raised from the present sum of \$360 per year; (c) repeal of the section of the Act demanding five years' provincial residence qualification and thus make all citizens of twenty years residence within Canada eligible for pension irrespective of the province in which they have lived.

The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

### Mothers' Allowances

Three resolutions on this subject were submitted and all were adopted, as follows: (1) that efforts be continued to secure mothers' allowance legislation in the provinces where such is not now provided for; (2) that the Quebec Government be asked to enact legislation providing for mothers' allowances in accordance with the recommendation of the commission which has been studying the question of social insurance; (3) that the Ontario Mothers' Allowance Act be amended in regard to the residential clause of two years' residence in the province immediately prior to application for allowance. These resolutions were adopted.

### Minimum Wage Laws

A resolution was introduced asking that the minimum wage laws of Quebec be amended to give the necessary power to the Minimum Wage Commission to recover difference in

wages between that paid and the scale set by the commission. This resolution was adopted, as was also another requesting that Minimum Wage Boards be empowered to regulate the hours of workers coming under the minimum wage acts in conformity with the wishes of organized labour.

### Workmen's Compensation Act Amendments

Eight resolutions were introduced under this heading, and all were concurred in by the Resolutions Committee and adopted by the convention, only slight amendments being made in two of them. The first asked that all First Aid work in injuries to workmen be placed under the jurisdiction of workmen's compensation boards in the various provinces. The second complained that the form of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act, owing to arbitrary interpretation of certain clauses, was not in harmony with the spirit of the Act, and asked that the Government be requested to take action in regard thereto. The other resolution asked (1) that a labour man chosen from the membership of the Trades and Labour Congress be appointed to the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Board; (2) that the list of industrial diseases under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act be enlarged; (3) that restaurant, culinary and club employees be covered by the provisions of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act; (4) enactment of amendments to Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act in accordance with the representations made by the Trades and Labour Congress and the railroad brotherhoods; (5) that all corporations, industries and institutions be brought under the jurisdiction of Schedule 1 of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, and (6) enactment of amendments to the regulations of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act so as to cover silicosis and similar lung affections.

### Labour Publications

A resolution introduced declared that there were so-called labour papers, having no visible circulation in the international trade union movement, which receive advertising from manufacturers and government departments on the assumption that they are endorsed and accredited by organized labour, and requested that all publications in Canada that solicit subscriptions from advertisers as representing the international trade union movement be requested to place a copy of each issue or special issue with the Trades and Labour Congress, and that the Congress be authorized to state, if requested by advertisers, what labour

newspapers or periodicals have its endorsement or the endorsement of reputable bodies affiliated with the Congress. The convention reaffirmed its policy of support for all *bona fide* labour papers, but in the discussion it was pointed out that the *Congress Journal*, the official paper of the organization, was the only publication for which the Congress was responsible and which declared its policies on all matters affecting the organized workers.

### Shorter Work Day and Week

Resolutions were presented seeking the six-hour day and five-day week. One of these, which declared that the multiplication and use of machinery is constantly throwing large numbers of workers out of employment, was adopted as expressing the sentiments of the convention. Another resolution which was approved asked for a similar shortening of the working period combined with a proportionate increase in the scale of wages. Other resolutions under this heading which were approved were (1) that pending the adoption of the five-day week, action be taken to prevent workers being forced to labour seven days a week; (2) that the Ontario Factory Act be amended as regards the provision for a maximum 60-hour week, so as to bring the hours in line with present day custom; and (3) that hotels be brought under the provisions of the Ontario Factory Act.

### Foreclosures

The convention approved of a resolution asking for a year's extension of all moratory acts and urging the provincial legislatures which have not done so to adopt such legislation. A second resolution on the same subject asked for legislation restricting mortgage holders from taking unfair advantage of present conditions in foreclosing mortgages, both in the matter of principal and interest.

### National Control of Banks

A resolution which produced considerable discussion was one the preamble of which among other statements declared: "experience has shown that the banking system is one of the most potent factors in our present life, and that it can and does wield enormous power in the industrial and commercial world, thus holding in its hands the economic destiny of practically the entire community," and therefore is actually a public utility. The sponsors for the resolution asked the Congress to support the principle of national control of the banking system, a request that was unanimously adopted.

### Economic Policies

Under this caption were four resolutions, the preamble to the first stating that "the general policy of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is frequently misunderstood, particularly in connection with the present depression, and that the situation is aggravated by the wilful misconstruction of same by those opposed to the Congress," and asking the Congress to adopt a policy in connection with the present world-wide depression. Each resolution made recommendations as to what should be sought to improve conditions, and among these was the ten-point program of the United Farmers of Alberta, with which body the Congress was urged to co-operate.

The Resolutions Committee recommended that the resolutions be referred to the executive council with instructions to prepare and publish a pamphlet outlining the economic policies of the Congress as declared in decisions of previous conventions. This suggestion, after a brief debate, was adopted.

### Labour Representation on Reconstructed C.N.R. Board

The following resolution was unanimously approved:—

"Whereas, it is reported that the Royal Commission appointed to report upon the railway and transportation problem of the Dominion has recommended that the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways be drastically reduced in number; and whereas, it is reported that this recommendation has for its purpose the elimination of political influence as a directing force on railway matters, a principle in which we are in thorough accord; and whereas, curtailments and economies in railway operations are effected to the extent of at least 80 per cent by way of reduced earnings of employees and elimination of terminal facilities hit directly at the small properties of wage earners; and whereas, it has been the policy of past Governments to include a representative of wage workers on the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada hereby instruct its incoming executive to press for adequate wage workers' representation of a non-political character on the proposed reconstructed board of directors."

### Dual Duty on Street Cars

The convention unanimously voted in favour of legislation making it unlawful for any street railway company or municipality engaged in railway transportation to allow its operators to perform the duties of both conductor and motorman on any car in passenger service, or to start or operate such car, or permit such car to be in motion while he is collecting fares or performing any other duty not necessary in the actual movement of such car.



### Reduction of Bond Interest

Favourable consideration was given to a resolution which in the preamble declared that "a great many workers have been compelled to accept reduced wages owing to the scarcity of employment, and as holders of municipal, provincial and Dominion bonds are reaping an increased income at prevailing prices of debentures and bonds, and in addition are claiming favourable exchange rates," called on the Dominion Government to undertake by legislation a conversion issue of all outstanding public bonds and debentures at an interest rate not in excess of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to the end that equality of sacrifice shall prevail.

Another resolution which was adopted protested against the provisions of the Dominion Salary Deduction Act being applied to casual workers in the employ of the Government, and asked that the matter be taken up with the proper authorities in Ottawa.

### Fair Wages

Several resolutions in connection with fair wages and fair wages regulations were introduced and all adopted. The first requested that contractors who have violated the fair wage clauses on relief undertakings, in connection with work done for governments or municipalities, by not paying the regular scale of wages, be debarred from tendering on any government work until the said contractors have come to an understanding or entered into a contract with the labour unions concerned.

Another resolution expressed the opinion that the 10 per cent deduction in civil servants' salaries was never intended to apply to craftsmen on Government contracts and asked the executive council of the Congress to investigate. It was also decided to protest against minimum rates of pay being made the maximum on Government work or work aided by grant or subvention.

The other resolutions were (1) asking for the enactment of fair wage laws in each province; (2) that the Quebec Government be requested to enact fair wage legislation similar to that in force in Dominion Government contracts, and pending such action that the Government be asked to amend the Order in Council of April 17, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 682), so as to include all departments of the Provincial Government as well as all other public bodies.

### Industrial Disputes Act and Hydro-Electric

A resolution adopted asked that the Ontario Government be requested to have the enabling legislation in connection with the Industrial

Disputes Investigation Act extended to cover the provincially-owned hydro-electric system. Another resolution on the same lines was also adopted.

### Type Setting to be Done in Canada

After setting forth that the tax on printing as proclaimed by the Dominion Government in August, 1931, has not provided for printers the employment expected, a resolution asked for the amendment of the Canadian Copyright Act so as to provide that any printed article requiring Canadian copyright must be printed from type, set in the Dominion or from plates made from type so composed. This was adopted, as was also a resolution pointing out that in many instances foreign manufacturers shipped into Canada, under a low tariff, fully assembled units minus one small part, and asked that this situation be closely watched.

### Freedom of Speech

Without any discussion the convention adopted a resolution requesting the Federal Government to eliminate section 98 of the Criminal Code forbidding free speech in Canada; but the resolution following, which asked that section 98 of the Criminal Code and sections 41 and 42 of the Immigration Act be immediately repealed and that all political prisoners be released, was not approved.

### Railways, Shipping and Motor Transport

Under this heading fifteen resolutions were introduced, one of these opposing the spending of any money on the proposed St. Lawrence waterways "until such time as the country's commerce requires same," was not concurred in. Favourably considered was a resolution in opposition to any part of the Canadian National Railways being sold or leased to any private interests. Other resolutions approved were: (1) in favour of the method of appointing directors for the C.N.R. as recommended by the Association of General Chairmen of Railway Employees to the Royal Commission on Transportation; (2) that the executive council of the Congress combat anything in the report of the above-mentioned commission which it is considered would be detrimental to the railway employees; (3) reiterating the stand of Congress in favour of public ownership; (4) that the Minister of Immigration be requested to take up with the United States Immigration Department the plight of the Michigan Central employees who were deprived of their jobs at Montrose, Canada, by the transfer of the work to Niagara Falls, N.Y.; (5) that the

Federal Government inaugurate a system of tolls on a tonnage basis on vessels operating through Canadian canals; (6) protesting against Parliament discarding the principle of Government ownership and operation of ships, and stating that if the present ships are uneconomic and cannot be satisfactorily operated that they be replaced by a modern fleet of merchant type vessels; (7) that the Dominion Government be urged to reintroduce Bill 74 designed to correct certain abuses in the coastal trade on the Great Lakes, and that the vessel owners be given ample opportunity to readjust their capital structure before the opening of navigation in 1933.

### **Control of Motor Transport**

The following five resolutions seeking to control motor transport were referred to the executive council and the provincial executive committees for action: (1) that motor vehicles carrying passengers or freight be placed under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners, or some new authority set up for this purpose, so as to have all transportation rates standardized on a fair and equitable basis; (2) asking the Federal and Provincial Governments to create a board to deal with the problem of motor transport with a view to regulating freight rates, etc.; (3) that legislation be sought to prevent any one driver from operating a bus or truck more than 250 miles in any 24 hours, and that all drivers be given a medical eyesight and efficiency test periodically, the same as for locomotive engineers; (4) that the maximum period of duty for truck, bus and taxi drivers be six hours, that a severe penalty be provided for violations of the Highway Act, and that the law be strictly enforced in regard to length of trailers, and that when more than one trailer is used a man be placed at the rear; (5) that all truck owners be compelled to place two drivers on all commercial trucks on transport work in Ontario.

### **Health Insurance and Safety**

Approval was given to two resolutions asking that legislation be sought providing for health insurance so as to provide medical, surgical and hospital services for all needy persons. The convention also approved of the act entitled "Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line Conventions Act, 1931," being proclaimed by the Dominion Government, reiterated opposition to the unrestricted use of poisonous materials in paint-spraying machines, and asked for legislation to protect the workers exposed to the fumes of the

materials used in such machines. Other resolutions under the above heading which were adopted asked for legislation (1) to provide for regulations and sanitary conditions in barber shops; (2) to govern the erection, operation and supervision of hoisting appliances mechanically operated and used for the purpose of conveying material; (3) to provide that in each projection room of moving picture houses two licenced projectionists be employed during the whole performance and that the examination of applicant projectionists be made more exacting; (4) for the examination and licensing of all electricians in Ontario and the appointment of a competent board or boards of examiners to enforce such law under the direction of the Minister of Labour; (5) forbidding the establishment of printing offices in private houses on the ground of menace to the health of the owners and the public; (6) to prohibit the employment of females and inexperienced males as operators on power paper-cutting machines, owing to the risk of personal injury. Approval was given to a request that piping from hot water and steam boilers in the Province of Quebec be inspected by competent inspectors. On a resolution urging legislation to provide regulations for kitchens and food-preparing rooms the Resolutions Committee agreed as to the necessity of sanitary and properly ventilated rooms for food preparation.

### **Coal Price Investigation**

It was declared in a resolution that household commodities in general have fallen in price, wages have been considerably reduced, but fuel coal and coke prices remain unchanged, all standard brands being at the prices prevailing in the high wage period, and it was requested that the Federal Government be petitioned to initiate an enquiry into the coal business, retail prices, etc. This was approved.

### **Social Services in British Columbia**

A resolution was introduced, the preamble to which asserted that in the province of British Columbia a self-appointed committee of wealthy business men, known as the Kidd Committee, had investigated provincial government affairs; that in the published findings of this committee, staff and wage reductions are strongly advocated and other like recommendations made that can only increase unemployment and decrease the purchasing ability of many citizens; that recommendations are made in the report for the repeal of the Minimum Wage Act, curtailment of old age pensions, mothers' allowances and other social



services of benefit to many needy people; and that limitations in free school education are suggested that would throw many young people between the ages of 14 and 18 years on the labour market every year. The convention strongly condemned the findings of the Kidd committee and objected to the adoption of any of its recommendations.

### Other Resolutions Adopted

Other resolutions which received the approval of the convention were:—

In favour of sweepstakes being legalized.

In favour of all public utility commissions being elected by the people;

In favour of superannuation being provided by the Dominion Government for "prevailing rates employees";

Urging local labour bodies to support demand for the abolition of mechanical music in theatres;

Asking for legislation to prevent dividends being paid on other than the actual capital employed in industrial and other establishments with the ultimate prohibition of the practice of watering of stock;

In favour of amendment to the Ontario Mechanics' Lien Act being amended to give workmen added protection and facilitating collection of wages due as a first charge against property;

In favour of amendments to the Bankruptcy and Banking Acts so as to make claims for wages a first charge;

In favour of removing from the competitive field all musicians, now and in future, who are or may be serving in bands of the permanent forces of Canada;

Requesting strict enforcement of the immigration law which debars persons entering Canada under contract;

A resolution asking that the Congress take action to assure the trade union movement of the Dominion that a certain oil company is carrying out its expressed friendliness towards organized labour was referred to the trades directly affected, the executive of the Congress to co-operate.

### Question of Privilege

At the Tuesday afternoon session of the convention Mr. Humphry Mitchell, M.P. for East Hamilton, rose as a question of privilege to deny the statements contained in a circular which was distributed by alleged communists at the door of the convention hotel. The circular accused Mr. Mitchell of having called the police to disperse a Labour Day Parade sponsored by the Workers' Protective Association. The statements were branded by Mr.

Mitchell as a pure fabrication. Neither he nor the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council had anything to do with calling the police to disperse what he termed a branch of the Communist Party.

### Fraternal Greetings

The delivery of fraternal messages to the Congress took place at the morning session of Wednesday, September 14, the convention being presided over by Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer, who introduced the speakers.

Greetings from the American Federation of Labor were extended by Mr. Frank B. Powers, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, who pointed out that there was a close bond of friendship between the American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Each organization had to give much attention to the matter of reducing unemployment. All knew of the effect of unemployment on the purchasing power of the United States and Canada. He referred to the effect of labour saving machinery and said it had been impossible to keep anything like an equal balance. It was the work of the A.F. of L. to seek to restore to employment the 11,000,000 out of work in the United States. It had been estimated that an additional 10,000,000 workers were on short time. It was obvious from these figures how the purchasing power had been reduced. Mr. Powers outlined the efforts of the federation to have the hours of labour reduced on the North American continent. In 50 years the working day had been decreased from twelve to eight, and he stated that the federation was pledged to the five-day week, which he declared was necessary to help the unemployment situation. He urged organized labour to be on the alert to prevent any increase in the working hours and felt it was more necessary now than ever before for the workers to maintain their organizations to prevent any further lowering of living standards.

Mr. Stanley Hirst, vice-president of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, in his message from that body and the British Labour Party, stated that while there were political differences existing between Great Britain and the Irish Free State there was no disagreement between the organized labour forces of these countries. After referring to the defeat of the Labour Government, Mr. Hirst mentioned the reduction in unemployment insurance benefits and the opposition to the "means test" which had

been adopted in connection with the insurance plan, and which he believed would be successful in securing amendments. The number of unemployed, the speaker stated, had not decreased, there being on July 25, as many as 2,811,782 registered unemployed, an increase of 98,432 over the previous year. The British Congress was in favour of the 40-hour week or less, and declared that the general council of the Congress intends, when the Labour Government again attains power, to introduce legislation for the 40-hour week. This, Mr. Hirst stated, was necessary if there was not to be a permanent army of unemployed men and women. Referring to disarmament, he stated that the British Congress had organized a petition campaign in favour of disarmament; thousands of meetings had been held, and the Congress would continue to press for disarmament until a treaty was put into effect, and which he declared would be the first step towards total disarmament. The present membership of the British Congress was 4,000,000. A special department for organizing purposes had been established, the functions of which is to render assistance to unions in increasing their membership. Amalgamation of unions is still being carried on with a view to effecting a system of larger groups. Mr. Hirst outlined the work of the several branches of the British Congress, which include an international committee dealing with all classes of international work and the gathering of data on wage standards.

On invitation of the executive council, and previous to the delivery of the fraternal messages, the Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour for Quebec, addressed the convention, his opening remarks having reference to the proposals which had been submitted last year to the government by the provincial executive of the Congress, and pointed out that for the purpose of studying social legislation the government had appointed a commission to investigate and report on the question of old age pensions and other problems. Mr. Arcand referred to the action of the government in regard to fair wages and hours of labour; it had abolished fee-charging employment agencies; and had adopted the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Referring to unemployment he stated that it was apparent that something was wrong. Whether a change of the system or a change of the human mind with respect to selfishness was needed to bring about improved social conditions he hesitated to say. He paid tribute to the manner in which the organized workers had conducted themselves through the period of depression, and declared the working people are sound in

mentality and deserved the sympathy and support of all classes. Mr. Arcand referred to the great privileges which the younger workers are enjoying as a result of the pioneer work of their seniors. He cautioned the delegates not to work too much for state control, but to retain some liberty for themselves in carrying on their work in their own way, and urged organization of all workers.

Mr. Ed. J. Flore, of Buffalo, N.Y., president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, at the Tuesday afternoon session of the Congress conveyed the greetings of his organization, and thanked the delegates for the support given to the members of his organization and mentioned the close bond of fellowship existing between the organized workers in Canada and the United States.

At the Thursday afternoon session Mr. J. B. Carswell, chairman of the Ontario Apprenticeship Board, spoke to the delegates on the work of the board and declared the Apprenticeship Act to be one of the outstanding pieces of legislation in the province, under the provisions of which much was being done to develop competent workmen in the building industry.

Fraternal greetings were received from the International Association of Firefighters and from the Camp and Mill Workers' Union in Vancouver.

At one of the sessions the fraternal delegates were each presented with a gold watch, the wife of the delegate from the British Congress receiving a string of pearls. The convenor of the ladies entertainment committee was presented with a silver rose bowl, and the chairman and secretary of the local arrangements committee were made the recipients of gold vest pocket knives with chains, and cuff links.

### Officers Elected

The election of officers and fraternal delegates took place at the Friday afternoon session, the whole executive being re-elected without opposition, as follows:—

President, Tom Moore, Ottawa, Ont. (re-elected for the fourteenth consecutive term).

Vice-presidents, P. R. Bengough, Vancouver, B.C.; James Simpson, Toronto, Ont.; and R. J. Tallon, Montreal, Que.

Secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont. (re-elected for the 33rd consecutive term).

Provincial Executive Committees: Quebec: Geo. R. Brunet (chairman), P. H. Corriveau and L. A. Beaudry, Montreal, and Omer Fleury, Quebec City. Ontario: Joseph Tom-



kins (chairman) and T. Jackson, Toronto; Rod Plant, Ottawa, and E. W. A. O'Dell, Hamilton. Manitoba: H. Kempster (chairman), Winnipeg, the remaining members to be named by the executive. Saskatchewan: W. E. Stephenson (chairman), Moose Jaw; H. Perry, Regina; Alex. M. Eddy, Saskatoon, and H. D. Davis, Prince Albert. British Columbia: Colin McDonald (chairman) and W. Watt, Vancouver; S. MacDonald, Prince Rupert, and James Wilson, Victoria. The naming of the Nova Scotia committee was

referred to the executive. The provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta having federations of labour, no committees are named.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, Humphrey Mitchell, M.P., Hamilton, Ont.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, W. V. Turnbull, Montreal, Que.

Next year the convention will meet in Windsor, Ont.

## RECENT LABOUR UNION CONVENTIONS

### International Photo-Engravers' Union

THE thirty-third annual convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, which was held at Toronto, Ont., August 15-21, 1932, was attended by thirty-three delegates representing twenty local unions and about eighty per cent of the total membership. In the absence of Mayor Stewart, Controller James Simpson, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, welcomed the delegates to the city. A number of other speakers also welcomed the delegates and extended greetings on behalf of the organizations they represented. President Volz, who thanked the various speakers for their kind expressions of welcome, asserted that the most serious loss the union had sustained was the closing down of certain concerns, which lessened considerably employment opportunities, with the result that about eighty per cent of the membership were either working part time or unemployed, and this continued unemployment was forcing some of the members to migrate into other fields of activity. Referring to the Canadian situation, President Volz informed the delegates that owing to a change in ownership of several firms, the membership was adversely affected, but this was off-set to some extent by the opening of new offices in Quebec City, Montreal, and London, in which members of the union were interested. Figures were quoted by the president to show that notwithstanding adverse conditions and heavy expenditures, the finances of local

unions during the year had increased by \$2,771.19, while, during the same period benefits paid out for various purposes by the international and local unions amounted to \$2,085,408.30. The reasonable attitude of employers in curtailing registration of apprentices until those identified with the industry were re-employed, was commended by President Volz.

According to the report of the secretary-treasurer, total receipts for the year ending May 31, 1932, amounted to \$472,888.68, while expenditures totalled \$523,303.54, of which amount \$389,863.65 or about seventy-four per cent was paid out for direct benefits and insurance premiums.

Resolutions were adopted advocating a shorter work day and week; and recommending moral support and where possible practical help to the campaign of the Employers' Association for the maintenance of a standard and reasonable price for their product.

Officers elected were: President, Ed. J. Volz, 292 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.; first vice-president, Matthew Woll, 105 A.F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D.C.; second vice-president, F. H. Glenn, 6241 N. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.; third vice-president, Wm. C. Golby, 67 Day Ave., Toronto, 10, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Henry F. Schmal, Tower Grove Bank Bldg., S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Baltimore, Md., was selected as the convention city for 1933.

### Mine Workers' Union of Canada

The seventh annual convention of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada was held at Calgary, Alberta, September 12-16, 1932, with twenty-four delegates present, President James Sloan in the chair. Greetings were received from *The Worker*, the Canadian Labour Defense League, the Workers' Unity League of Canada, and the National Youth Department of the

W.U.L. President Sloan drew attention to the lack of organization work in Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, and the executive board was asked to devise ways and means of uniting the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. The president called upon the workers throughout the country to unite and "force the boss-

class to give non-contributory unemployment insurance, and immediate relief against starvation, and for freedom of speech, press and assemblage to the workers". The delegates were advised that the only way to build up a real militant union was by educating the membership, and the president urged the central office to see that educational material was sent out regularly to the unions, and that classes, lectures, etc., be arranged to improve the inner life of the union.

According to the report of Secretary-treasurer Stokaluk, the total revenue for the period, January 1 to August 31, 1932, including the balance brought forward, was \$14,128.86, expenditures amounted to \$14,066.41, leaving a balance on hand of \$62.45.

The convention adopted the report of the committee on organization, which recommended that each sub-district should have a permanent full time agent paid by the locals in that sub-district, the wages of such agent being based upon the earnings of the miners. The committee on ways and means recommended that the official organ of the union, the *Canadian Miner*, be continued, and that every member should become a subscriber to the paper, the editorial policy of which to be under the direct control of the executive board. Other recommendations of this committee were: (1) The establishing of a national strike fund, the national office to set aside two per cent of all income for this purpose; (2) The creating of a strike relief fund, and (3) The calling of a special convention for the purpose of selecting the location of the national headquarters, the election of officers, and a discussion of the situation in the Drumheller Valley, where existing agreements soon expire. The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: (1) urging the local unions to send delegates to the united front conference to be held in Edmonton, October 28-29, 1932; (2) recommending the sending of a delegate to the Donbas coal region of Russia to in-

vestigate conditions prevailing in the mines and trade unions; (3) endorsing the Workers' International Relief; (4) seeking non-contributory unemployment insurance legislation, and pending such legislation immediate unemployment relief to be paid to all unemployed in cash at the rate of \$10 per week for all single persons, \$15 per week to all married men and to widows, with an additional \$2 per week for each dependant; (5) protesting against any further prosecution of charges against workers arising out of the strike in the Crow's Nest Pass; (6) urging co-operation with the Canadian Labour Defense League in organizing demonstrations all over Canada on September 29, demanding the dropping of all charges against those facing jail terms in connection with the Estevan strike; (7) demanding immediate release and the granting of a new trial for Sam Scarlett, one of the leaders in the Estevan strike; (8) protesting against the deportation policy of the government; (9) demanding the immediate repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code; (10) recommending the creating of youth sections in all local unions; (11) seeking amendments to the Mines Act, the Minimum Wages Act, and a revision of Mothers' Allowance Act; (12) favouring the payment of old age pensions to all persons over 55 years of age, and that the Federal Government assume the whole responsibility; (13) advocating that foreign born be naturalized after five years' residence in the country, and without recourse to the courts; (14) demanding the release of all class-war prisoners; (15) favouring the 5-day week and 6-hour day; (16) recommending that locals be empowered to call in any of the district officers to examine the mines at any time; (17) demanding free hospital and dental treatment to all miners and their dependants injured or sick in the mining camps; (18) recommending that a financial statement be sent to all local unions every six months.

The selection of the place for the holding of the next special convention was left to the executive board.

### Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia

The first annual convention of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, which was formed in June, 1932, in opposition to the United Mine Workers of America, was held in Glace Bay, September 19-24, with 59 delegates registered representing 16 local unions. Among the fraternal delegates were Wm. Matheson, representing the Workers' Unity League, Jas. B. McLaughlin, editor of the *Nova Scotia Miner*, and Daniel McKay, of the United Steel Workers of Sydney and

sixteen members of three women's auxiliaries of the union. Greetings were received from the Workers' Unity League, the Industrial Workers of the World and the town council of Glace Bay.

President John A. McDonald, who presided, presented the report of the executive board in which he outlined events in Nova Scotia leading up to the formation of the new union. The report of Mr. Robert R. Stewart, secretary-treasurer, detailed the work under-



taken by the executive board and the active membership since the birth of the organization, in which information was given in regard to the various meetings held and the votes taken by a number of U.M.W. local unions on joining the Amalgamated Mine Workers.

A constitution, which had been prepared by a committee appointed previous to the opening of the convention, was presented and finally adopted by the delegates.

The report of the Policy Committee, to which were referred several resolutions having to do with working conditions, etc., all of which were finally adopted, reiterated the declaration of the executive officers in which the attitude of the U.M.W. in regard to the wage cut was strongly condemned, and the policy of continuing to fight for the improvement of living standards was affirmed. The Policy Committee made the following recommendations, based on the resolutions submitted, all of which were approved:

(1) That in the event of the company (Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited) proposing a wage cut or any other adverse changes in the present contract that we immediately start an organizational and educational campaign in preparation for a strike.

(2) That in the event of further recognition by the operators of the discredited officials of the U.M.W. as representing the miners we will make all necessary preparation for a strike.

(3) That our executive officers immediately on the adjournment of this convention notify the company that they are ready to enter negotiations with them for the restoration of the wage scale prevailing previous to the adoption of the wage cut.

(4) That we will oppose with all force at our disposal any effort that may be made to put into effect the so called "re-allocation" sections of the "Duncan award."

(5) That we propose the elimination from the contract of boys' rates and that regardless of the age of the miner the minimum datal scale will apply to all miners.

(6) That in any future agreement entered into with the operators no one sided "non stoppage of work" shall be included. Any such clause can only be on the basis of parity.

(7) That the A.M.W. of Nova Scotia go on record as being prepared to take "joint action" with other workers throughout Canada for the purpose of bringing pressure for the enactment of the non-contributory unemployment insurance bill to the extent of joining in "general strike" throughout Canada for this purpose.

(8) That we enter into negotiations with the Steel Workers' Union looking toward joint action on wage rates. In this the A.M.W. is ready to proceed as far as the Steel Workers and their union are ready to work with us. Also we should make every effort to make contact with the ore miners of Newfoundland.

(9) That it be the policy of the A.M.W. of N.S. to admit to membership all those who have been previously blacklisted for their previous labour activities.

(10) Acting on instructions from Resolution No. 8 re coal mined on idle days. In view of the fact that conditions are different in the different sub-districts, and our organization in the process of organization, we recommend this matter be referred to the local unions to make recommendations to district executive to be acted on.

Resolutions were adopted: (1) asking that the Coal Mines Regulation Act be amended to provide that any coal mine lease shall automatically become null and void when the lessee ceases operating any mine; (2) asking that the Dominion Coal and Steel Company and all others be informed that any contracts entered into with any other bodies will not be recognized by the Amalgamated Mine Workers; (3) expressing opposition to persons buying company-owned houses; (4) asking for repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code and the immediate release of all prisoners convicted under the said section; (5) asking that relief stations be opened in mining localities where they previously existed; (6) forbidding any member to draw up any contract with the coal company; (7) demanding that contracts entered into with the coal company shall in future expire during the period March 15 to May 31; (8) asking that the next agreement with the company shall contain a clause providing for connecting all dwellings with sewers and the installation of toilets in the houses; (9) that no lawyer shall be consulted or engaged in connection with any agreement, settlement of grievance or any internal work of the union; (10) that moral and financial support be given to the *Nova Scotia Miner*; (11) that a system of membership buttons be established; (12) that May Day and Davis Day (June 11), be recognized as holidays by the union; (13) that salaries of officers be based on \$5 per day rate, in no case to exceed \$125 per month; (14) asking for the enactment of non-contributory unemployment insurance, the employers and the Government providing \$10 per week for every unemployed single man and woman over 16 years of age and \$10 per week for every job-

less man and \$2 per week for each dependant, the wages of part time workers to be based on similar figures.

The question of having the check-off deleted from the Coal Mines Regulation Act was referred to the local unions for a referendum vote, as was also a resolution declaring for the banishing of the United Mine Workers from Nova Scotia.

The executive officers of the United Mine Workers having applied for an injunction to prevent seceding local unions from taking the funds into the new organization, the question was discussed and those who had been served

with writs met with the executive to determine a line of action.

It was decided to place on salary the secretary-treasurer and stenographer.

A committee of five was appointed to examine the Workmen's Compensation Act with the executive board, all of whom continue in office until the next convention, which will be held in Glace Bay on the second Monday in May, 1933. The officers are: President John Alex. McDonald; vice-president, Claire Gillis; secretary-treasurer, Robert R. Stewart, Glace Bay.

### **Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance**

Over one hundred delegates, representing fifty-six local unions, attended the twenty-sixth general convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, which was held at Boston on August 8-12. This convention was originally set for August 10, 1931, but was postponed by referendum vote of the membership. Council Member Hon. J. H. Brennan, in the absence of Governor J. B. Ely, welcomed the delegates to the State of Massachusetts, while Mayor James M. Curley extended a civic welcome. Mr. J. T. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labour extended greetings from the organized workers of the State.

President Flore informed the convention that, in order to reduce the operating cost of the International Union, it had been decided that all the officials would take a temporary ten per cent wage reduction, and that a further saving had been made by reducing the cost of publishing the official journal by approximately \$200 a month. In reporting on conditions and trade union membership in Canada, figures, as appearing in the Twenty-first Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, were quoted by the president.

According to the report of the secretary-treasurer, receipts for the three year period ended April 30, 1932, amounted to \$469,077.59, while expenditures for the same period totalled \$536,972.22, leaving a deficit of \$67,894.63.

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, addressing the convention, informed the delegates that the preliminary estimate of unemployed, based on government figures, was over 11,000,000, and that if unemployment continued to increase at the same rate as from January to June, 1932, there would be over 13,000,000 out of work by January, 1933. President Green was opposed to dismantling industry by doing

away with labour-saving machinery, which, in his opinion, would be a retrograde step, but he would parallel the introduction of such machines by reducing the work day and work week. He further advised the delegates to concentrate their energies on a modification of the Volstead Act rather than the repeal of the 18th amendment.

Resolutions were adopted: (1) endorsing social insurance, and instructing the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labour to favour same; (2) providing for an audit of the books of the alliance on April 30, 1933, and yearly thereafter; (3) endorsing the five-day week and six-hour day; (4) asking for the repeal of private employment agency laws; (5) favouring the modification of the Volstead Act and the repeal of the 18th Amendment; (6) giving endorsement to the labour press; (7) approving of a program to care for unemployment; (8) favouring the creating of a food department within the American Federation of Labour, and calling upon the Federation to initiate same; (9) compelling affiliation of local unions with State Federations and local central bodies; (10) reducing the number of delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labour to three.

Chief officers elected were: President, Edward Flore, 426 Woodbridge Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.; Secretary-treasurer, Robert B. Hesketh, 528 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Minneapolis, Minn., was declared the city in which the 1934 convention would be held.

The Ontario Municipal Association, at their annual meeting held at Toronto early in September, unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of the establishment of a national system of unemployment insurance, based on contributions from the state, the employers and the workers.



## Relief Activities of Trade Unions in the United States

The department of social economy and social research of Bryn Mawr College, in co-operation with the Central Labour Union of Philadelphia, last winter made a study of the extent of unemployment among the members of thirty trade unions, and the measures undertaken by these unions to make provision for their own membership. The results of this survey have been summarized in a recent issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the American Federation of Labour. The report refers to the efforts made by union labour in various cities to cope with the problem of relief, first for its own membership and then by the raising of relief funds for the unorganized unemployed. In looking after its own members, the trade unions, it is pointed out, had no adequate relief funds upon which they could draw. In some cases a start on the relief financing was made from the union treasury, but "beyond this every cent had to be raised by contributions or assessments from the membership." As regards the relief measures adopted by the thirty unions included in the survey at Philadelphia, the report states that such provisions are typical of union relief throughout the country.

An analysis of the Philadelphia survey indicates that twelve Philadelphia unions have paid weekly unemployment benefits. Some of these union benefit plans had been in operation since December, 1930, while others started in January, February, and June of 1931. These twelve unions have expended a total of \$215,000 in unemployment relief since December, 1930, and this amount was raised entirely by collecting assessments from the employed membership, many of whom had lost heavily and were living on reduced incomes. In these twelve unions, every fully employed member has been assessed, and in some cases those working only part time as well. Members of several unions pay 50 cents for every 8-hour day they work; others pay

2 per cent or even as high as 10 per cent of their total weekly pay. In one union the members pay 5 cents an hour while in another union, \$10.50 is collected from each member for a full week's work of 44 hours. The unions, it is stated, have been able to give their unemployed members substantially more help than that given by the unemployed funds of the city. In Philadelphia the usual contribution from the unemployment funds has been between \$4 and \$4.50 a week for a family of five. The unions in general have given \$5 for single persons and \$8 to \$10 for families, sometimes as much as \$20 a week.

In addition to direct relief, several unions have assisted their unemployed members in other ways. Insurance has been carried for members out of work, coal and gas bills paid, union dues kept up, doctors' bills paid and prescriptions filled, relief given in the form of groceries and provisions, rent and clothing. In some cases where members were paying for homes, loans have been furnished to carry on the payments and prevent foreclosure. Hundreds of unemployed families received baskets of provisions at Christmas, and in cases where unions were too heavily burdened by unemployment to give regular relief payments, members contributed for the Christmas fund. Other unions divide work time or give up one day's work a week so that all may be steadily employed. In several cases the entire membership is kept at work by plans of this kind, although work available is often only 2½ to 3 days a week. Some organizations have been able to care for those in need by voluntary contributions.

The article concludes by stating that while this record is an outstanding achievement, yet with increasing unemployment, funds are being exhausted; and "the fact cannot be ignored that even with the greatest loyalty and co-operation on the part of the membership, the burden will soon be too heavy to carry."

The Quebec Social Insurance Commission announced during September that a further report would be laid before the provincial legislature at its next session, dealing with the subjects of Old Age Pensions and Unemployment Insurance. Earlier reports of the Commission were reviewed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1932, page 861, and November, 1930, page 1236.

An employer at Montreal was fined \$100 and costs on a charge brought by the Quebec Women's Minimum Wage Board, of having paid certain of their employees at rates below the minimum wages fixed by the Board. The Court commented severely on the practice, as a form of competition unfair to the employers who observe the law.

## THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE sixty-fourth annual Trades Union Congress\* was held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on September 5, and the four following days. The President was Mr. John Bromley, the Chairman of the General Council.

The figure of total trade union membership represented at the Congress was 3,613,273, a decline of 106,000 (3 per cent) on those of the previous Congress. All but three groups of unions showed a decrease, the largest decreases being in the metals, machines, conveyances, etc., group and in the textile group, where the decline in each case was nearly 7 per cent.

The president, in his opening address, defended the trade union policy of striving to maintain wages and conditions of employment during a period of falling prices and contraction of trade. We were living, he said, in an age of plenty, and the right policy was to increase consumption. He condemned a policy of "economy," as lessening the purchasing power of the consumers; and claimed that, in the conditions resulting from the immense expansion and finer technique of modern industry, the only sound and effective policy was that of raising wages and of shortening working hours with a view to the redistribution of employment between the workless and the over-worked.

### The Cotton Workers' Strike

After the president's address, the Congress was addressed by Mr. Naesmith, general secretary of the Weavers' Amalgamation, on the subject of the dispute in the manufacturing department of the cotton industry. An emergency resolution, submitted by the General Council, was passed unanimously, condemning the policy of the Lancashire cotton trade employers in seeking to depress still further the standard of living of their employees; expressing the view that such a policy was futile as a means of rehabilitating the industry, and could only postpone its long overdue reorganization and must further limit the market for industrial products; pledging the Congress to support by all means in its power the fight of the cotton trade unions for trade union standards of life, for the reinstatement of workers who have lost employment owing to their defence of trade union principles, and for the sanctity of trade union agreements; and instructing the General Council to organize all possible moral and financial assistance to help the cotton workers. The president announced that the General Council had set up a committee to carry out the terms of the resolution, and had voted

£1,000 as a contribution to the fund. He appealed for a wide response to the appeal.

### Shop Assistants

The Congress passed a series of resolutions dealing with shop assistants, including (i) a demand for legislative action to give effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Shop Assistants, (ii) a demand that employers should be required to give written references to employees leaving their service, (iii) a demand for legislative restrictions on Sunday trading. They also asked the General Council to take action to secure the regulation of the hours and conditions of office workers by legislation.

On the second day of the Congress, a resolution was passed protesting against the holding up of building programs, and instructing the General Council to call upon the Government to encourage local authorities to advance the progress of housing schemes and to introduce legislation for the stricter control of rents.

### Unemployment

The rest of the session was devoted largely to the subject of unemployment. The principal resolution expressed grave concern at the increase in the number of unemployed, which it attributed in part to the policy of the Government, and called for (i) the abolition of war debts and reparations, the international examination of other international debts, and the lowering of barriers to trade; and for (ii) the planning of housing and slum clearance schemes and other public works, the public control of banking and monopolistic industries, and the taxation of land values. Other resolutions called for a reduction in the waiting period under the unemployment insurance scheme, the abolition of the means test, the amendment of the "anomalies" regulations, and other changes in the unemployment insurance scheme and in its administration.

### National Health Insurance

Two resolutions dealt with the National Health Insurance scheme. One of these called for a centralization of finance under the scheme, the abolition of the panel system and the establishment of a State medical service, and the extension of medical services to the dependants of insured workers; the other condemned the reduction of women's benefit, and the other alterations in the scheme introduced by the National Health Insurance Act of 1932.

\* This report is based upon an account of the convention appearing in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, September, 1932.



A resolution was also carried calling upon the Government to amend the Workmen's Compensation Acts on the lines of the Trades Union Congress and Labour Party's draft bill. Special attention was called in the discussion to the need for employers to be compulsorily insured against workmen's compensation risks.

### Fraternal Greetings

On the following day, Mr. H. B. Butler, the recently appointed director of the International Labour Office, gave an account of the work of that Office, and dealt with the action which is being taken in various countries in connection with proposals for a shorter working week. The Congress was also addressed by the Right Hon. G. Lansbury, M.P., as fraternal delegate from the Labour Party; and by fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labour, the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, the International Federation of Trade Unions, and the Co-operative Union.

### Disarmament

The proceedings on the fourth day of the Congress began with an address from the Right Hon. A. Henderson, the chairman of the Disarmament Conference. Following this, a resolution calling for a large reduction of armaments was passed unanimously. Two of the delegates pointed out the necessity for making provision for workers at arsenals, shipyards, etc., who might be displaced by disarmament measures; but it was stated that this question, arising from the application of a general principle, had been considered, and was also under discussion internationally.

A resolution was then moved and seconded calling attention to the hostilities now in progress or threatened, and urging the General Council "to make representations to the International Federation of Trade Unions for the immediate prevention of the manufacture or transport of all war materials to Japan or China." It was stated that the International Federation of Trade Unions already had the matter under consideration, and had called together representatives of the unions concerned. The resolution was not put to the vote, the previous question being moved and carried by a large majority.

### Fiscal Policy

The remainder of the session was occupied by a discussion (which was continued on the following day) of a report on fiscal policy, which had been prepared by the Economic Committee in accordance with a resolution passed at last year's Congress, adopted by the General Council in May, and subsequently

published as a pamphlet. The report recommended "a comprehensive planning of our economic life, in the socialist direction," and expressed no final opinion on the tariff policy of the present Government. The report was criticized by several delegates as being inconclusive, and failing to condemn a tariff policy unequivocally; but it was defended, on behalf of the General Council, as an objective examination of the question, which did not advocate a tariff system. The report was ultimately passed by a large majority. A resolution was subsequently passed instructing the General Council to investigate the industrial effects of tariffs in the several trades directly and indirectly affected by them, and to report to a future Congress.

### Proposed National Industrial Council

On the fifth and last day of the Congress, a discussion took place on a report, prepared by the Economic Committee and adopted by the General Council, dealing with the public control and regulation of industry and trade. The report recommended, *inter alia*, the setting up of a National Industrial Council "for the discussion of the general problems of industry," and of boards of management in each of the industries or services which were judged suitable for "socialization," i.e., for being brought under public ownership or control. Socialization, it was stated, can generally be effected more conveniently and effectively by the public corporation method than by direct operation by a Government department. The boards of management of the socialized industries or services "should consist of persons appointed by the Government solely on the ground of their fitness for the positions, not excluding persons from any class, but not selected as representing particular interests. Advisory committees should be constituted to represent particular interests, including trade unionism." This report also was criticized by several delegates, and its reference back was moved and seconded. The motion to refer back was, however, withdrawn, on the understanding that the report should be regarded as merely a statement, not committing the Congress to any policy outlined therein, until the trade unions had had time to consider it more fully.

### Shorter Hours of Labour

A resolution was moved and seconded instructing the General Council to formulate a policy for the reduction of hours of labour. The resolution declared the opposition of the Congress to a movement which would lower the standard of living of the wage-earners, but stated that Congress would support any approach towards the establishment of a 40-hour week, in which provision is made to com-

pensate the workmen for loss of earnings consequent upon the reduction of hours; it also instructed the General Council to press forward internationally to secure a legal 40-hour week in all countries, as the most effective and practicable method of mitigating the results of industrial rationalization, and as a means of absorbing the unemployed. The resolution was carried, after one delegate had called attention to many cases in which even a 48-

hour week was not observed, and overtime was worked with the consent of the trade unions; the General Council, he said, would have to overcome the resistance, not only of the employers, but of many trade union workers.

A resolution was also adopted instructing the General Council to prepare a report on the best means of securing the transformation of the present system to one founded on a co-operative or socialist basis.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND ADULT EDUCATION

### Symposium conducted by the American Association for Adult Education

**T**HE problems that have been raised by "technological unemployment," and the need for training displaced workers for new occupations, are discussed in a recent publication of the American Association for Adult Education under the following title: "Unemployment and Adult Education: A symposium on certain problems of re-education arising from permanent lay-off—the displacement of men and women in industry through the introduction of machinery and other labour-saving devices, sometimes known as technological unemployment." The contributors to the symposium are prominent educationists, industrialists, and publicists.

Mr. Morse A. Cartwright, the director of the Association, in a "foreword," points out that the "permanent lay-off" has shown a marked increase in recent years, being accentuated by the industrial crisis, and that this type of displacement seems destined to grow.

*Use of Existing Educational Facilities.*—In the first chapter, Mr. C. A. Beard refers to the lack of definite information as to the extent of the unemployment that can be attributed to improved methods of production, but notes the large numbers of displaced adult workers who are constantly searching for new places in industry for which they require training. Some attempts have been made by industry in the direction of retraining their displaced employees, but, in Mr. Beard's view, the agency that is best fitted to cope with the problem of fitting these workers to new employment is the Federal Board for Vocational Education, which now controls the expenditure of about \$27,000,000 a year, this amount being contributed by the Federal, State, and local governments. The experience of the Vocational Rehabilitation Division in the Federal Government might also serve as a guide. "Therefore," he concludes: "it seems safe to assume that, when the problem of adult education raised by technological unemployment is defined and given concrete forms, existing machinery and experience can be turned to good effect in its solution."

*Examples of Displacement.*—Mr. Stuart Chase, President of the Labour Bureau, Incorporated, gives some outstanding examples of the "displacement" of labour by improved machines:—

A machine at Milwaukee turns steel sheets into finished automobile frames, the process taking one hour, and the machine having a capacity of 10,000 frames a day, and keeping about 200 men engaged. Formerly 2,000 men would have been required to produce the same number of frames. One man can now do what ten men did before. Similar elimination of manpower is seen in the manufacture of steel sheets; in the conveyer systems introduced into open-pit mines for iron ore; in the manufacture of glass and tires. "Two men out of every three that were required to fabricate a complete car in 1914 are now laid off."

In a concrete sewer project at St. Louis, 33 machine operators, aided by 37 labourers, have been doing the work of 7,000 pick and shovel men. "The United States Department of Commerce estimates that mechanical combines in one wheat area have cut the force of farm labourers from 50,000 to 20,000. Here are automatic cigar makers, dial telephones, the 'iron chink' which has revolutionized the canning of fish, automatic stokers—where a white-garbed dial watcher displaces scores of coal-heavers,—mechanical glassblowers, automatic power stations, knitting machines, selling machines, book-keeping machines, paint-sprayers, teletype setters, mechanical cotton pickers, milkers, automatic check writers, and vast automatic railroad switch yards—all controlled by a man or two in a conning tower. The 'talkies' have cost 25,000 Hollywood employees their jobs, and all but wiped out the theatre musician the country over. The machine invades every field; no worker is beyond the reach of its steel tentacles—farm labourer, clerk, factory, salesman, railroad worker, stenographer, miner, printer, building tradesman, even musician."

Mr. Chase questions whether the economic structure is at present capable of effecting the



re-adjustments that were possible in the earlier stages of the mechanization of industry. "As machines, time study, and mergers, like three great engines, pump men from their jobs, we shall have to improve greatly our methods of re-allocating jobs if the sheer bulk of human misery during the transition period is not to increase... The total 'firing' rate is exceeding, or will soon exceed, the total 'hiring' rate."

*Alternative Training.*—Professor Paul H. Douglas (University of Chicago) makes suggestions as to the types of training that might be given displaced workers: (1) giving concrete information about the possibilities of industries and trades; (2) discovering and acquainting the workers with other lines of work for which their previous training has fitted them; (3) giving training, in the many cases where this will be necessary, for new occupations for which the workers' past training has afforded little preparation.

Mr. I. Lubin, of the Institute of Economics (Washington) gave the results of an inquiry he had made in 1928 of a group of displaced workers. Of those who succeeded in finding new jobs more than half had to take work which bore no relation to their former occupations. For example, trained cutters with years of experience in clothing factories were found to have accepted jobs as gas station assistants, watchmen, and grocery clerks. Trained machinists had become canvassers for a mail order hosiery firm; a skilled cabinet-maker was mixing drugs for a patent medicine firm, and a rotary press operator was being employed in a tailor shop. Such changes of occupation were typical of about one-half of the 410 persons who had found new employment.

Similar results were obtained from studies of workers discharged by a clothing firm at Chicago and by a rubber plant in Connecticut. "Our entire vocational educational system," Mr. Lubin concludes, "should be revamped to fit in with the constant flux which characterizes modern industry. We might well question the social wisdom of training useful workers for crafts already over-supplied with labour and the continuation of courses for trades in which the future demand for labour bids fair to be further restricted... "Without close contact with technical changes, vocational re-education for those already dispossessed may eventually result in merely making more acute an already grave situation."

Professor Elizabeth Baker, of Columbia University, makes a plea for the co-ordination of programs of vocational education, based on fuller knowledge than exists at present as to the rate of displacement, and the power of industry to absorb new labour.

*Proposed Permanent Central Board.*—Professor Slichter, of Harvard University, dis-

cusses the causes of the recent violent occupational shifts, and suggests a program for dealing with technological unemployment:—"A joint and permanent standing committee or board on technological unemployment, might", he suggests, "be created by the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Federation of Labour, the Association of Railway Labour Executives, the Association of Railway Executives, the American Bankers Association, and possibly one or two farmers' organizations. The members of the Board should serve without pay, but the Board would need a full time executive secretary and it would need a competent and well-paid technical staff. The expenses should be borne equally by the co-operating organizations. Another alternative would be a Federal Labour Board, created by the United States Government and composed of six or seven industrialists and labour leaders, with the Secretaries of Commerce and Labour as *ex officio* members. It also would need a technical staff, and it would need to be connected with industry by advisory committees. Professor Slichter considers that, of these two proposals a private, co-operative board would be preferable, provided the organizations creating it were willing to give it proper moral and financial support.

Mr. Newton T. Baker, president of the American Association for Adult Education, expressed the view that the problem of technological re-education was primarily one for industry rather than the state. This was also the opinion of Mr. R. I. Rees, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

*Attitude of Organized Labour.*—Mr. Spencer Miller, Junior, of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, mentioned industries in which labour had accepted the situation resulting from the displacement of men by machines, and had retrained the members for new forms of work. The chief example of this attitude was the printing industry, when the Mergenthaler linotype displaced the hand typesetters. The union foresaw that the new process would ultimately increase employment by creating more work, and to-day the machine is considered to be an indispensable part of the industry. In the bottle industry, following the introduction of machine glass blowers, the union accepted a drastic wage cut, which made it possible for many of the employees to be retained. The metal trades met a similar crisis when machines were introduced in the manufacture of stoves, and the union took measures to re-educate numbers of its members in the new methods. The Teamsters' Union of New York also took defensive measures when motor trucks were first introduced, training its members to serve as chauffeurs;

and the Printing Pressmen's Union instituted a trade school for training workers according to the most modern methods.

*The Function of Vocational Schools.*—Mr. J. C. Wright, director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, suggested the possibility of developing public "opportunity schools," such as already exist at Denver and elsewhere, where unemployed persons can apply for instruction by well qualified teachers. "In the last fourteen years," he said, "there have grown up in this country something like 25,000 trained teachers, supervisors, and administrators who are administering the programs of vocational education in the public school. Many of these people in handling the ordinary vocational work of the community have been forced to analyse occupations in order to know the kind of program

which should be set up in the case of any individual. They are experienced in that work, and it seems to me that greater attention should be directed toward the opportunity of service to the unemployed. A greater degree of consciousness of responsibility on their part would tend toward a partial solution, at least, of this problem.

Mr. W. A. O'Leary, Assistant Commissioner of Education for New Jersey, also advocated the development of vocational schools for the purpose of retraining workers who are thrown out of their occupations, and suggested that these schools should develop closer relations with labour and with industry.

Other suggestions by various contributors included the development of university extension facilities and, in general, of provision for adult education.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Preparatory Technical Conference on Shorter Working Hours

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held a special meeting in Geneva on September 21 to consider a request received from the Italian Government proposing that a special session should be convened of the International Labour Conference to draw up proposals for the reduction of hours of work in industry, for consideration by the different member states, with a view to relieving the widespread unemployment now prevailing throughout the world. Reference to this meeting was made in the September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 990). The decision reached by the Governing Body after two days' deliberation was that a preparatory conference should be held in Geneva in January for the study of the technical problems connected with the reduction of hours of work.

This preparatory conference will be composed of representatives of governments, employers and workers. Its conclusions will be submitted, in the course of the same month, to the Governing Body, which will examine the desirability of communicating them to the World Economic Conference which is to be held early in the new year, and possibly to governments, for consideration as bases for the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements, in the event of the subject being taken up by the 1933 session of the International Labour Conference. The Governing Body will consider at its regular session whether the question of the reduction of working hours should be placed on the agenda of the regular session of the International Labour Conference which is to be held in the spring of 1933.

### The Revised Dockers' Convention

On the invitation of the British Government a preliminary meeting was held in London in July, attended by representatives from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, for the purpose of an exchange of views on the possibilities of reciprocal arrangements in the application of the revised Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships, which was adopted at the Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference last spring. The meeting convened by the British Government on this subject was in the nature of a first step in pursuance of a Recommendation which was adopted at the same time as the Convention, advising the desirability of reciprocal arrangements between countries, designed to secure a general standard of safety for dockers equally effective as the standards required under their own laws and regulations.

### Visit of the Egyptian Prime Minister

Sidky Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, visited the International Labour Office in September and was received by the Director, Mr. H. B. Butler. Their conversation turned chiefly on the Egyptian Government's plans for social legislation. Mr. Butler visited Egypt last February at the request of the Government and later submitted a report on present conditions in industry in that country and the best methods of organizing a Department of Labour. The visit of the Prime Minister of Egypt to Geneva afforded an opportunity of a discussion of the practical steps to be taken for applying the suggestions contained in Mr. Butler's report.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN AUGUST, 1932

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon report from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on September 1, was 8,007, the employees on their payrolls numbering 792,149 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for August was 1,762, having an aggregate mem-

bership of 163,530 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 71 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of September, 1932, as Reported by Employers

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was very little general change in employment at the beginning of September; the working forces of the 8,007 co-operative employers aggregated 789,321 persons, compared with 792,149 in the preceding month. The index number (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) declined slightly from 86.3 on August 1, 1932, to 86.0 on September 1, as compared with 107.1 on the same date in 1931. On September 1 of the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:—1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8. The record for these years shows that there is often a slackening in industrial activity on September 1; the percentage falling-off on the date under review was fractionally less than the average loss reported in the last decade, but the index continued at a low level.

Manufacturing, coal-mining, transportation, railway construction, services and wholesale trade reported heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, the general increases in these industries exceeding those recorded on the same date of last year. On the other hand, activity was curtailed in logging, building and highway construction and retail trade. It is noteworthy that the decline in highway construction alone, (where the activity is now largely in the nature of local relief work), exceeded the total decline reported by all the co-operating employers.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showed gains, but contractions occurred in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario; the improvement in the Western areas, largely resulting from harvest activities, appears likely to be reflected before long in an improved situation in Eastern Canada as well.

*Maritime Provinces.*—In the Maritime Provinces there was a decline in employment, which, however, involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on September 1 of last year. Most of the loss this year took place in construction, mainly of highways and roads, but transportation and coal-mining also released employees. On the other hand, manufacturing, (chiefly of textile and iron and steel products), logging and railway construction showed improvement. Statistics were received from 583 firms, whose staffs aggregated 60,558 workers, compared with 62,199 in the preceding month. The index was much lower than on the same date in 1931.

*Quebec.*—Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, but also in shipping and highway construction; within the first-named, textile, pulp and paper, lumber, leather and musical instrument factories showed most improvement. Reductions were reported, however, in logging camps. The working force of the 1918 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 230,007 persons, as against 227,371 on August 1. A very large

increase had been registered at the beginning of September, 1931, (chiefly as a result of unemployment relief works), and the index then was considerably higher.

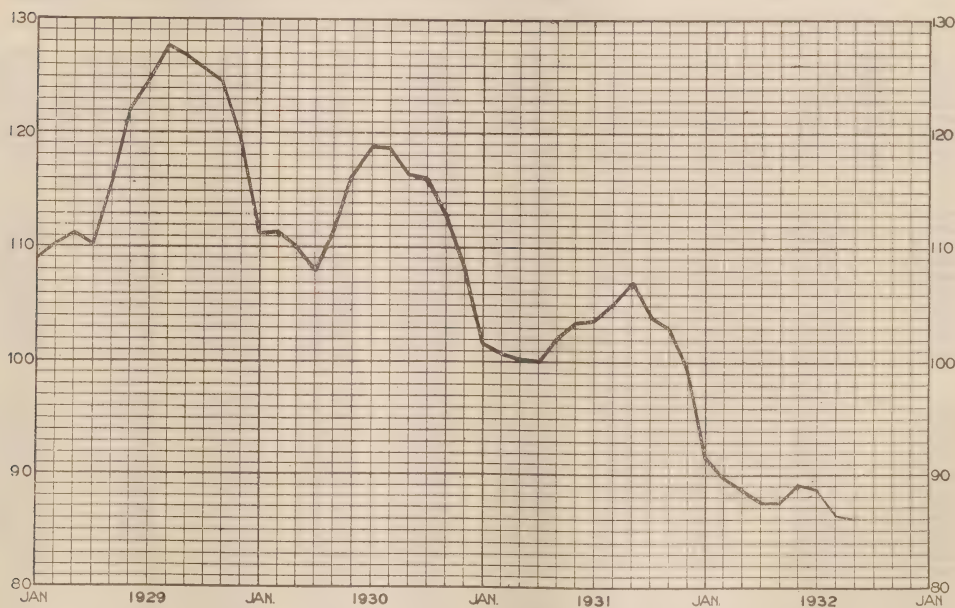
*Ontario.*—In this province, 3,556 firms reported further reductions in employment; manufacturing, especially of metal products, showed curtailment, and mining, transportation, trade and construction were also slacker. Within the manufacturing group, however, improvement was reported in canning (seasonal), pulp and paper and some other factories, and services were also more active. The reported payrolls aggregated 318,632 per-

ployment; manufacturing was rather slacker, notably in the iron and steel, building material and lumber divisions, and construction work was also curtailed. Harvest activities, proceeding on a large scale, are, of course, not reflected in these statistics.

*British Columbia.*—Employment as indicated by employers in British Columbia showed a gain; this took place chiefly in manufacturing (notably of non-ferrous metal, food and lumber products), in mining and building and railway construction, while logging, shipping and highway construction showed contractions. The working force of

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



sons, or 6,845 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment was quieter than in the early autumn of 1931; the employers furnishing data for September 1 of last year had recorded no general change.

*Prairie Provinces.*—There was an increase of approximately 2,000 in employment in the Prairie Provinces; the index was lower than on September 1, 1931, when an advance had also been indicated by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated from 1,152 employers of 112,500 workers, as compared with 110,593 at the beginning of August. Mining and transportation afforded heightened em-

ployment; manufacturing was rather slacker, notably in the iron and steel, building material and lumber divisions, and construction work was also curtailed. Harvest activities, proceeding on a large scale, are, of course, not reflected in these statistics.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

#### Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver, while curtailment was noted in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg.



*Montreal.*—Employment in Montreal showed an increase on September 1, 1,263 workers having been added to the pay-lists of the 1,086 co-operating firms, who employed 127,042. Manufacturing (especially of textile products) reported general improvement, and transportation was also rather brisker, but construction and trade showed a falling-off. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, when a slight contraction had been recorded.

*Quebec.*—A considerable advance was indicated in Quebec, according to 147 employers

of 12,897 persons, as compared with 12,322 in the preceding month. Gains took place in manufacturing (chiefly in leather and iron and steel plants), and in services and construction. Employment as reported by employers was not so active as at the beginning of September a year ago, although only a small advance had then been noted.

*Toronto.*—Manufacturing showed a contraction, chiefly in iron and steel, while textiles afforded more employment. Construction and trading establishments also released employees.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921.....	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922.....	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923.....	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924.....	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925.....	97.8	99.2	99.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926.....	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927.....	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.0	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Sept. 1, 1932.....	100.0	7.7	29.1	40.4	14.2	8.6

Statements were received from 1,197 firms with 108,725 workers, or 860 fewer than on August 1. An increase had been indicated on the same date a year ago, when employment was above its present level.

*Ottawa.*—There was a slight increase in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing, while construction works released some help. The 156 firms furnishing returns reported 12,481 employees, compared with 12,404 in the preceding month. On September 1, 1931, a general reduction had been noted, but the index then was higher.

*Hamilton.*—Manufacturing (particularly of iron and steel and textile products), and construction recorded contractions in Hamilton, while other industries on the whole showed little change; 236 employers reported 24,182 persons on their pay-rolls, as against 25,283 on August 1. Employment was in less volume than at the beginning of September a year ago, when a smaller falling-off had been indicated.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—A further decline was registered in the Border Cities, where the 135 co-operating firms re-

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922.....	91.7	.....	97.6	.....	.....	.....	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923.....	94.8	.....	99.0	114.5	97.1	.....	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924.....	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	.....	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925.....	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926.....	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927.....	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	99.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	109.2
Apr. 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	108.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	81.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Relative Weight of employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1932.....	16.1	1.6	13.8	1.6	3.1	1.2	4.4	3.5



ported 9,172 workers, as against 10,226 in the preceding month. Automobile plants showed reduced activity, while other industries reported only slight general changes. A gain had been noted on the same date last year, when the index was higher.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment in Winnipeg showed a reduction; manufacturing as a group was rather less active, and work in transportation, construction and trade was also curtailed. An aggregate working force of 35,094

persons was reported by the 383 employers who made returns for September 1, and who had employed 35,458 workers in the preceding month. Little change, on the whole, had been recorded on the same date in 1931, when the index was higher.

*Vancouver.*—There was an increase in activity in Vancouver, according to statements received from 342 firms employing 27,479 workers, as against 27,189 on August 1. Manufacturing establishments reported larger

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921.....	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922.....	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923.....	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924.....	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925.....	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926.....	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927.....	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	173.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.6	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	133.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1932.....	100.0	52.3	0.9	5.5	3.1	12.8	12.3	2.8	10.3

pay-rolls, while other industries showed only slight changes. Employment was in less volume than on the same date a year ago, although reductions in personnel had then been noted.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

Iron and steel, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone reported contractions, but

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Sept. 1, 1932	Aug 1, 1932	Sept. 1, 1931	Sept. 1, 1930	Sept 1, 1929	Sept 1, 1928	Sept. 1, 1927
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	52.3	83.1	82.6	94.7	108.2	119.8	115.9	106.8
Animal products—edible.....	2.6	112.7	113.3	109.3	120.9	121.0	125.9	117.6
Fur and products.....	2	79.6	82.0	92.3	98.7	104.3	99.3	99.9
Leather and products.....	2.4	91.4	88.8	91.3	86.6	96.4	97.4	103.9
Boots and shoes.....	1.7	99.4	97.3	100.7	89.6	99.5		
Lumber and products.....	3.9	59.4	59.8	77.5	98.9	120.7	120.5	114.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.1	50.4	51.8	67.5	95.7	122.0	121.8	119.6
Furniture.....	7	67.3	62.4	95.7	100.8	121.7	116.5	105.8
Other lumber products.....	1.1	81.0	82.2	93.7	106.9	115.6	117.9	102.7
Musical instruments.....	2	50.1	34.9	61.9	66.3	99.4	104.2	97.2
Plant products—edible.....	3.9	109.2	103.6	124.1	134.3	123.4	112.9	109.4
Pulp and paper products.....	6.7	88.5	86.6	94.3	109.2	113.1	108.8	108.8
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	76.1	73.1	82.8	105.7	110.9	115.8	112.3
Paper products.....	9	98.3	94.0	99.1	108.3	115.3	121.0	107.6
Printing and publishing.....	2.9	101.7	102.2	107.9	114.3	115.3	109.4	104.5
Rubber products.....	1.3	80.7	80.7	95.7	110.5	140.6	137.4	115.7
Textile products.....	10.1	93.9	91.8	93.3	96.9	104.8	104.0	104.4
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.8	102.6	101.2	95.9	92.9	100.6	111.9	111.0
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.8	75.2	76.0	76.9	79.6	91.7	103.6	106.5
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	8	103.9	101.5	96.9	80.1	94.6	107.7	98.6
Silk and silk goods.....	9	366.9	358.0	283.5	254.5	158.1		
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.1	104.7	103.5	100.1	103.2	113.1	103.6	97.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	87.4	81.8	92.4	101.0	105.7	101.8	98.9
Other textile products.....	1.0	70.9	75.2	76.9	87.7	100.9	107.0	109.6
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.8	112.6	110.4	118.7	125.2	120.0	121.5	111.3
Tobacco.....	1.0	106.3	106.3	108.0	108.9	103.3		
Distilled and malt liquors.....	8	121.1	115.2	133.8	150.9	146.1		
Wood distillates and extracts.....	1	84.6	67.1	86.8	123.8	160.8	138.8	104.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	106.9	105.9	112.0	116.3	120.6	109.9	104.4
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.0	69.9	71.2	107.9	133.4	139.9	124.6	105.5
Electric current.....	1.8	117.6	116.9	133.0	134.0	136.8	129.3	117.2
Electrical apparatus.....	1.4	101.3	105.7	133.1	157.9	154.7	123.1	107.8
Iron and steel products.....	10.3	62.1	64.3	79.7	99.3	122.3	117.6	100.1
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.0	60.8	54.2	81.9	102.0	133.3	122.7	106.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.0	71.4	72.5	92.3	113.4	131.9	128.3	112.2
Agricultural implements.....	3	22.4	23.4	25.7	47.9	108.3	97.4	94.3
Land vehicles.....	5.0	64.8	69.1	77.0	97.9	114.6	117.9	94.6
Automobiles and parts.....	1.0	57.3	72.5	57.6	99.9	129.1	171.0	89.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	3	66.4	69.8	100.8	101.4	142.1	107.1	92.0
Heating appliances.....	4	78.5	64.3	103.2	111.1	130.8	121.4	105.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	4	53.9	61.6	109.3	149.6	181.3	145.6	116.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	61.5	71.0	79.2	96.0	128.3	121.7	96.3
Other iron and steel products.....	1.5	65.4	67.7	85.2	98.7	114.2	114.4	105.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.6	80.6	78.3	107.5	130.7	133.6	124.1	111.5
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	122.2	120.6	132.2	140.2	168.8	135.0	106.9
Miscellaneous.....	5	96.4	97.2	106.5	110.4	118.4	108.6	101.2
<b>Logging</b> .....	9	26.0	29.1	30.5	54.3	83.6	75.0	78.7
<b>Mining</b> .....	5.5	96.5	94.8	105.6	116.6	123.8	115.7	109.9
Coal.....	3.0	87.6	83.5	91.3	101.6	105.9	102.9	104.4
Metallic ores.....	1.9	130.0	132.3	142.1	141.0	147.2	131.4	118.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)...	6	72.6	73.9	98.9	134.0	153.2	138.5	117.8
<b>Communications</b> .....	3.1	92.9	93.5	105.8	120.9	128.8	114.8	107.2
Telegraphs.....	6	96.0	98.2	108.6	130.4	140.3	125.1	113.0
Telephones.....	2.5	92.2	92.4	105.1	118.6	125.7	112.1	105.7
<b>Transportation</b> .....	12.8	86.5	85.3	97.8	110.2	117.2	111.5	105.9
Street railways and cartage.....	3.1	118.4	114.0	121.6	128.7	134.3	117.7	108.6
Steam railways.....	7.7	77.3	76.8	90.9	105.1	112.2	110.8	104.6
Shipping and stevedoring.....	2.0	90.2	90.0	100.9	112.2	121.2	107.0	108.6
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	12.3	84.4	90.0	176.8	169.2	181.3	153.7	150.4
Building.....	2.7	52.8	57.1	117.5	155.4	174.8	137.7	134.7
Highway.....	5.9	133.4	146.9	337.0	299.9	293.5	243.7	238.8
Railway.....	3.7	73.3	72.3	98.3	122.3	137.7	145.6	129.1
<b>Services</b> .....	2.8	119.4	117.0	134.8	143.4	146.6	132.5	120.0
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.5	120.1	114.4	140.5	154.1	158.3	137.5	126.0
Professional.....	3	128.9	126.9	123.7	124.9	124.5	121.9	100.7
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	116.0	118.2	129.6	131.6	133.2	128.3	116.4
<b>Trade</b> .....	10.3	113.1	113.8	120.5	127.3	127.8	116.0	108.4
Retail.....	7.5	117.3	118.9	125.7	129.9	130.1	118.3	108.1
Wholesale.....	2.8	103.1	102.0	108.9	121.3	122.7	111.0	109.2
<b>All Industries</b> .....	100.0	86.0	86.3	107.1	116.6	126.8	119.1	111.0

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



leather footwear, musical instrument, non-ferrous metal, beverage, pulp and paper, vegetable food, textile and garment factories recorded improvement, in some cases of a seasonal nature. Statements were received from 4,935 manufacturers employing 412,663 operatives, as compared with 410,212 at the beginning of August. Although this increase is not particularly large, it is especially interesting because in the experience of the last eleven years employment in the manufacturing has usually been slightly lower on September 1 than at the beginning of August. Employment on September 1, 1931, had remained at the level of the preceding month, but the index then was many points higher than on the date under review.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Declines were shown in dairies and fish-preserving establishments, while meat-packing plants were more active. The payrolls of the 247 co-operating factories aggregated 20,468 employees, as compared with 20,561 in the preceding month. Employment on September 1, 1931, had decreased more extensively, and the index number then was over three points lower than on the date under review.

*Leather and Products.*—A gain was shown in leather factories, chiefly in footwear plants; this was larger than that noted at the beginning of September of last year, when the employment reported by the firms making returns was at the same level. Statements were received from 246 manufacturers having 18,575 persons in their employ, as against 18,068 on August 1. Quebec firms reported most of the increase, but the movement was also favourable in Ontario.

*Lumber and Products.*—Further seasonal reductions were made in sawmills, but furniture and wood turning and carving factories were busier; the result was a decrease of 82 persons in the staffs of the 70 lumber-using plants furnishing data, whose payrolls aggregated 30,970. This loss was much smaller than that noted on September 1, 1931, but the index then was decidedly higher.

*Musical Instruments.*—Additions to personnel were recorded in musical instrument works, 37 of which increased their labour forces by 399 persons to 1,466 on September 1. The increase was largely confined to Quebec. A gain had also been indicated at the beginning of September, 1931, when employment was at a higher level.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Confectionery, chocolate, cocoa, starch, flour and cereal and fruit and vegetable preserving factories reported heightened activity, the additions to staffs in canneries being most pronounced. The

general improvement was on a smaller scale than on the same date last year, when the index was higher. Data were compiled from 391 firms in the vegetable food group, whose payrolls rose from 29,391 on August 1, to 31,112 at the beginning of September. Ontario and British Columbia reported the largest advances, but the trend was also upward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Employment in this group showed a considerable improvement, mainly in pulp and paper mills, while printing shops were rather slacker; large losses had been noted on September 1 last year, but activity then was greater than on the date under review. The forces of the 562 co-operating establishments included 53,239 persons, as compared with 52,218 in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario reported most of the advance.

*Rubber Products.*—Practically no change was indicated in rubber factories, 44 of which employed 10,263 workers. The situation on September 1, 1931, had also remained much the same as in the preceding month, but employment was then at a higher level than on the date under review.

*Textile Products.*—Seasonal increases occurred in textile factories, 849 of which had 79,411 employees, as against 77,611 on August 1. Most of the advance took place in Quebec. Garment and personal furnishing factories registered the bulk of the gain, but improvement was also noted in headwear, knitting, silk and woollen mills, while carpet and cordage plants were slacker. The index of employment on the same date last year was fractionally lower; the increase then reported had involved a much smaller number of workers.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Moderate improvement was noted in this industry on September 1, as compared with the preceding month, since when 203 persons were added to the payrolls of the 154 co-operating factories, which employed 14,513 operatives. The advance took place in distilled and malt liquor factories. The level of employment was lower than at the beginning of September, 1931, when a larger increase had been indicated in the group as a whole.

*Chemical Products.*—Employment in this division showed a slight gain, according to statistics from 144 employers of 7,887 persons, compared with 7,811 on August 1. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date a year ago.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Stone and clay product works released employees, while

the glass division showed some improvement. Statements were received from 187 plants, having 7,654 workers, as against 7,839 in the preceding month. A rather larger reduction had been noted at the beginning of September last year, but the index then was considerably higher.

*Electric Current.*—Greater activity was shown in electric current plants, 92 of which employed 14,487 persons, compared with 14,386 in their last report. The improvement took place chiefly in Ontario. Employment was slacker than on September 1, 1931.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in this group decreased at the beginning of September, when 456 workers were released from the forces of the 87 co-operating establishments, which had 11,225 employees. This loss occurred mainly in Ontario. Improvement had been noted on the corresponding date in 1931, when the index was above its level at the time of writing.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The vehicle, iron and steel fabrication, foundry and machine shop, tool and other divisions of the iron and steel group recorded contractions in employment, while rolling mills, heating appliance and some other factories were busier. On the whole, there was a reduction of 2,871 in the forces of the 757 co-operating iron and steel manufacturers, who employed 81,059 persons at the beginning of September. Activity was curtailed in all except the Maritime Provinces, but chiefly in Ontario. The trend on September 1, 1931, had also been unfavourable, but the index number then was much higher than on the date under review.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—The precious metal and the smelting and refining divisions reported heightened employment, while base metal working plants showed curtailment; 132 manufacturers in the group as a whole employed 12,449 operatives, as against 12,128 on August 1. Although reductions had been indicated on the same date last year, activity then was greater.

*Mineral Products.*—Employment in this group showed a slight increase, according to statements from 99 establishments with 11,917 persons on their payrolls, as against 11,879 at the beginning of August. The index was lower than on September 1, 1931, when more marked improvement had been noted.

### Logging

Employment in logging camps showed a further falling-off at the beginning of September, according to the 215 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 7,105 workers, compared with 7,955 in the preceding month. The

number employed in the bush was smaller than in any other year on record.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Data were received from 88 operators having 23,504 men on their payrolls, as compared with 22,400 at the beginning of August. The Western coal-fields reported the expansion, which involved a much greater number of workers than that registered on the same date a year ago; the index number then, however, was higher than on the date under review.

*Metallic Ores.*—Employment in metallic ore mines showed a falling-off, according to returns from 63 firms whose forces declined from 15,603 persons on August 1, to 15,391 at the beginning of September. A contraction had also been shown on September 1, 1931, when employment was in greater volume.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).*—Further slight declines were reported in this group, in which 77 firms reduced their staffs by 69 workers to 4,789 on September 1. An increase had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, and the level of employment was then higher.

### Communications

A falling-off was indicated in the communications division, in which the companies reporting employed 24,281 workers, as compared with 24,451 in the preceding month. Activity was less than in the early autumn of 1931.

### Transportation

*Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.*—Improvement was shown in local transportation on the date under review, when the 171 employers furnishing data reported 24,364 workers, or 867 more than in the preceding month. There were advances in Quebec and the Western Provinces, the largest occurring in the Prairie areas. Although practically no change had been recorded at the beginning of September, 1931, the index then was some three points higher.

*Steam Railways.*—There was an increase in the number employed in steam railway operation on September 1, according to the 98 companies and branches from which returns were received, and which had 61,076 employees, compared with 60,669 on August 1. Employment was at a lower level than on the same date last year, although a decline had then been noted. The improvement reported at the beginning of September, 1932, took place mainly in the Prairie Provinces.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was a very slight increase in employment in water



transportation, in which activity was less than on the same date in 1931. Statements were received from 87 employers of 15,671 workers, as against 15,647 in the preceding month.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—A further falling-off was noted in building construction, in which employment was slacker than in the late summer of 1931. Data were received from 665 contractors, whose payrolls declined from 23,200 on August 1, 1932, to 21,180 persons on the date under review. The trend was unfavourable in all provinces except British Columbia.

*Highway.*—There was a pronounced decrease in this group, 4,738 men being released from the forces of the 358 co-operating employers, who had 46,666 workers; there were losses in all provinces except Quebec. Activity was not so great as on September 1, 1931, when important unemployment relief works were being carried on.

*Railway.*—An increase in employment was indicated by the 37 firms furnishing data in this division, who employed 29,257 persons, as against 28,843 in the preceding month. Improvement was reported in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Lessened activity had been noted on the corresponding date of 1931, but the index number then was many points higher.

### Services

There was a moderate advance in the service group, in which business this year has not been so brisk as in 1931. The 289 establishments furnishing returns for September 1, 1932, reported 22,335 assistants, as against 21,933 on August 1.

### Trade

There was a decrease in the staffs of retail establishments, while a gain occurred in whole-sale trade; employment in this group continued at a lower level than in the late summer of last year, when similar trends had been indicated in the two divisions. Returns were received from 847 trading establishments employing 81,039 persons, compared with 81,477 at the beginning of August, 1932.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions in Canada at the Close of August, 1932

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied in work other than their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The trend of activity among local trade unions, which has been very slightly though steadily upward since the close of April, continued in the favourable movement throughout August, as manifest by the returns tabulated from a total of 1,762 labour organizations including a membership of 163,530 persons. Of these, 34,949 were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 21.4, in contrast with 21.8 per cent of idleness in July. Unemployment was, however, in greater prevalence than in August, 1931, when the percentage of inactivity stood

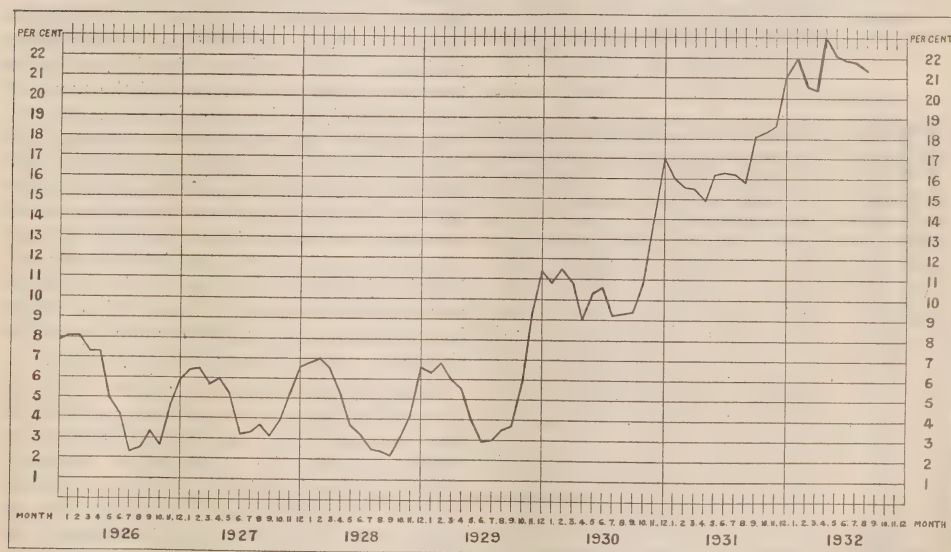
at 15.8. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick fractional recessions in employment from July, were recorded, while the situation in the remaining provinces was generally improved, though the gains were quite slight ranging only from 1.5 per cent in both Manitoba and Alberta to 0.5 per cent in Ontario. Pronounced curtailment of operations from August a year ago was noted in Ontario and Quebec, and in New Brunswick also the employment volume afforded was substantially reduced. Declines of much lesser magnitude, however, were reflected by British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions. In Nova Scotia and Alberta, the tendency was toward greater activity.

Each month the returns on unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Of these, Toronto unions reported the greatest percentage of idleness during August of the cities compared, which was but fractionally smaller than that shown in July. Vancouver and Halifax were next in line, the percentage recorded in the former city representing a nominal decline in activity and in the latter very slight improvement in

conditions. An employment advance from July of nearly 4 per cent was reported in Montreal and in Winnipeg the situation was somewhat better. Regina unions showed a drop of over 4 per cent in the volume of work available, while the Edmonton recessions were less than 2 per cent. In St. John the situation remained unchanged from July. An adverse employment movement was reflected in all cities with the exception of Regina, from August a year ago, Toronto, and St. John unions showing particularly heavy curtailment of activity, although notable recessions also occurred among Montreal, Halifax and Vancouver unions. In Regina the improvement recorded was but nominal.

with 24.1 per cent in July. A large factor in this favourable trend noted from July was the improvement reported by garment workers, although among leather, fur, brewery and wood workers, and metal polishers more active conditions prevailed. On the contrary employment was somewhat retarded for iron and steel workers, paper makers, printing tradesmen, textile and glass workers, general labourers and cigar makers. Greater depression was indicated in the manufacturing industries as a whole than in August last year when 14.0 per cent of the members reported were idle. In this comparison paper makers were afforded a much better volume of activity during the month reviewed and noteworthy employment

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1926, to date. The course followed by the curve, which has been consistently downward since the close of April, continued in the favourable movement during August, indicative of a slightly better employment tendency. The level reached at the close of the month was, however, above that of August last year, showing more depressed conditions during the month reviewed.

Some lessening of the unemployment volume from the previous month was shown in the manufacturing industries during August, the 455 labour organizations from which reports were tabulated with 43,486 members indicating 22.5 per cent of their members idle, compared

advances were also reported by woodworkers. Among cigar makers fractional gains only occurred. The situation for garment workers, however, remained substantially the same as in August a year ago. In the remaining trades a slowing up of industrial activity was noted, the iron and steel trades particularly showing heavy losses.

Coal miners during August reported improvement of minor importance when compared with July conditions, the level of activity, however, being much better than in August last year. This was shown by the reports tabulated from a total of 45 unions covering 14,711 members, 1,735 or 11.8 per cent of whom were without work in August, contrasted with percentages of 12.6 in July



and 17.5 in August, 1931. Unemployment in the Alberta mines was in considerably lesser volume than in July. In Nova Scotia declines of less than 1 per cent occurred, while in British Columbia the same percentage of idleness was noted in both months under comparison. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia miners all participated in the favourable employment movement shown from August last year, the gains in Alberta affecting the greatest number of workers. In addition to the miners reported entirely out of work

at the close of the month reviewed much short time was in evidence.

The building and construction trades, with 236 unions reporting in August a membership of 21,160 persons showed that 12,940 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 61.2, contrasted with 58.6 per cent of inactivity in July. Unemployment for painters, decorators, and paperhangers increased substantially from July and among tile layers, lathers and roofers also, conditions were considerably slacker. Curtailment of activity, though on a much smaller scale, was noted among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters, steam shovelmen and hod carriers and building labourers. On the other hand, granite and stone cutters, and carpenters and joiners were afforded somewhat heightened employment. Operations for building and construction tradesmen were largely restricted from August last year, when 41.5 per cent of the membership involved was idle, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers all suffering severe employment losses during the month reviewed. Among electrical workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers also, the level of activity was somewhat reduced. Bridge and structural iron workers alone reported a more favourable situation, though the change was slight.

Little variation from the previous month in the volume of activity afforded workers in the transportation industries was reported during August, the employment tendency, however, being favourable. This was manifest by the returns tabulated for August from an aggregate of 783 unions with 61,418 members, 7,584 or 12.3 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 13.0 in July. Responsibility for this slightly better trend from July rested largely with steam railway employees, whose returns included over 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, teamsters and chauffeurs showing but nominal improvement. Employment for navigation workers, however, was considerably reduced from July and among street and electric railway employees fractional recessions only were noted. In making a comparison with the returns for August, 1931, when 9.5 per cent of inactivity was recorded in the transportation industries, navigation workers and steam railway employees reported a noteworthy drop in employment during the month reviewed, with declines of much lesser degree among teamsters

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.2	23.5	12.7	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	3.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	3.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	6.1	3.3	3.8	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Aug., 1919.....	5.4	1.5	2.7	1.3	0.8	2.0	1.1	4.1	2.2
Aug., 1920.....	0.3	1.0	7.5	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	4.7	3.3
Aug., 1921.....	7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Aug., 1922.....	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.6
Aug., 1923.....	0.5	0.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.2
Aug., 1924.....	9.2	3.1	8.9	5.8	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.7	6.5
Aug., 1925.....	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	0.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	0.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	0.8	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	11.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	10.5	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	13.4	15.1	13.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	13.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	26.1	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.1	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.9	20.0	22.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	19.7	17.6	23.0	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.2	23.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.3	21.8	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and seaway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
1919	0	0	5	3.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	9	8	9	2	3	4.8	0	0.64	0	0	2.9	1.2	3.8	1.1	1.6	1	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2
1920	22.6	22.6	2.4	4.1	1.7	8.4	6.0	9.4	4	2.5	1.24	39.7	3.5	16.1	1.4	2.4	5.4	5.4	2.9	1.2	3.8	1.1	1.6	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1921	14.5	14.5	7.9	11.1	3.1	8.4	6.0	9.4	4	2.5	1.24	39.7	3.5	16.1	1.4	2.4	5.4	5.4	2.9	1.2	3.8	1.1	1.6	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1922	12.3	12.3	4.6	5.8	10.5	6.2	4.1	8.7	3.0	6.0	7.0	5.8	0.15	1.2	3.9	0.67	0	3.7	2.9	1.2	3.8	1.1	1.6	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1923	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.9	5.9	3.0	1.1	4.8	10.2	3.7	3.0	9.3	0.73	1.2	3.9	0.67	0	3.7	2.9	1.2	3.8	1.1	1.6	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1924	0.12	0.12	1.1	5.9	10.1	1.4	11.1	5.1	4.6	11.7	16.2	5.2	2.7	8.6	2.8	8.8	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1925	2.6	2.6	0.5	8.0	2.9	3.8	1.5	5.1	4.6	11.7	16.2	5.2	2.7	8.6	2.8	8.8	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1926	1.5	1.5	0.4	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.9	12.1	4.6	19.5	6.3	2.0	2.9	4.7	17.9	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1927	1.3	1.3	0.3	2.9	3.5	1.0	2.2	3.4	14.8	6.6	2.1	7.1	4.2	8.5	4.6	17.9	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1928	1.1	1.1	0.2	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.8	5.1	4.9	4.0	5.2	7	3.4	3.5	5.6	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1929	1.6	1.6	0.3	3.9	4.2	3.0	1.8	3.7	3.0	12.1	1.0	1.8	1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1930	1.4	1.4	0.2	3.6	3.1	6.0	1.5	4.6	13.2	2.7	18.8	8.3	3.0	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1931	1.2	1.2	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1932	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1933	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1934	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1935	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1936	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1937	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1938	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1939	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1940	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1941	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1942	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1943	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1944	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1945	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1946	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1947	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1948	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1949	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1950	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1951	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1952	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1953	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1954	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1955	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1956	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1957	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1958	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1959	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1960	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1961	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1962	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1963	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1964	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1965	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1966	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1967	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	2.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	0	0	11.8	3.8	6.0	4.4	2	1	1	1	1.6	2	1.7	2.2	
1968	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.0	2.8																										



and chauffeurs. The situation for street and electric railway employees, however, remained much the same as in August last year.

Retail clerks were quite busily engaged during August, as in the previous month, the 4 unions from which returns were received, with a membership total of 1,162 persons, showing 0.7 per cent of their members idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 0.9 per cent in July. Better conditions prevailed than in August last year, when 2.5 per cent of idleness was recorded.

Reports for August were tabulated from 68 associations of civic employees, with a combined membership of 7,300 persons, 386 or 5.3 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, in contrast with 4.7 per cent in July. In August last year a high level of activity was maintained, only 0.1 per cent of the members being reported idle.

A slightly better employment tendency was shown in the miscellaneous group of trades during August from the previous month, the 124 unions furnishing returns with 4,530 members, indicating 23.1 per cent of their members idle, compared with 24.5 per cent in July. The most noteworthy improvement was recorded by stationary engineers and firemen, gains of much smaller proportions being shown by hotel and restaurant employees, and unclassified workers. Activity for theatre and stage employees was somewhat curtailed from July and among barbers employment eased off very slightly. Stationary engineers and firemen, theatre and stage, and hotel and

restaurant employees, and barbers all shared in the adverse employment movement shown from August last year in the miscellaneous group of trades when 18.9 per cent of inactivity was registered, stationary engineers and firemen showing the greatest increase in slackness. On the other hand, unclassified workers registered considerable improvement in the situation from August a year ago.

Fishermen were afforded a greater volume of work during August then in either the previous month or August last year, the 2 unions from which returns were tabulated with 705 members showing an unemployment percentage of 5.7, contrasted with percentages of 10.6 in July and 7.7 in August, 1931.

From unions of lumber workers and loggers 4 reports were received in August involving a membership of 1,304 persons, 592 or 45.4 per cent of whom were reported without work on the last day of the month, compared with 42.0 per cent of unemployment in July. Slacker conditions also prevailed than in August last year when 37.8 per cent of members recorded were idle.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1931, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for August of each year from 1919 to 1929, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1930, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for August, 1932

During August, 1932, the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase of nearly 1 per cent in the average daily placements over those of the preceding period, and a gain of 3 per cent when a comparison was made with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago. In comparison with work transacted during July, farming, services and manufacturing showed gains, the largest increase being in the first named section, due to harvest operations in the Prairie Provinces. Other groups recorded declines, the largest of these, which was in construction and maintenance, was of sufficient amount to largely offset the marked increase recorded in agriculture. Although there was a net gain over the corresponding month a year ago, all industrial divisions, except farming and construction and maintenance, showed decreased placements from those of August, 1931, the

heaviest decline occurring in services and the highest gain once more in farming.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1930, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted from the graph that the curve, both of vacancies and placements in relation to applications, was slightly downward during the first half of the month, but followed a marked upward trend during the latter half of the period under review, and at the close of August was, respectively, 23 points and 22 points above the levels attained at the end of August a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 56.0 during the first half and 60.2 during the second half of August, 1932, in contrast with the ratios of 38.0 and 37.2 during the corresponding periods

of 1931. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 54.2 and 57.7 as compared with 36.2 and 35.8 during the corresponding month of 1931.

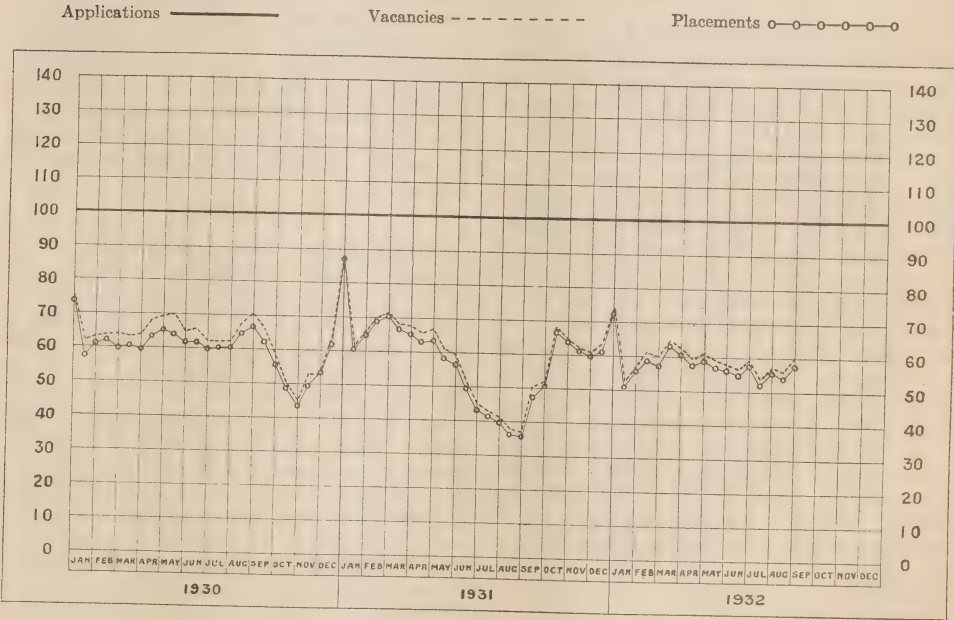
The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during August, 1932, was 1,052 as compared with 1,037 during the preceding month and with 1,032 in August a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices dur-

lar employment were 15,319, of which 11,581 were of men and 3,738 were of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,036. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 21,114 for men and 7,283 for women a total of 28,397, while applications for work numbered 48,815, of which 36,950 were from men and 11,865 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1922, to date:—

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



ing the month under review was 1,808 in comparison with 1,868 in July, 1932, and with 2,746 during August last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during August, 1932, was 1,014, of which 568 were in regular employment and 446 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,008 during the preceding month. Placements in August a year ago averaged 987 daily, consisting of 478 placements in regular and 509 in casual employment.

During the month of August, 1932, the offices of the Service referred 28,870 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 27,355 placements. Of these, the placements in regu-

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932 (8 months).....	96,796	146,694	243,490

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of August, 1932, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were over 8 per cent less than in the



preceding month and over 23 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There were similar declines in placements under both comparisons. The largest reduction in placements from August, 1931, was in the highway division of construction and maintenance, and accounted for most of the loss under this comparison, the only groups to show any gains being services and finance, and these were small. There were 110 placements in the construction and maintenance group, and 326 in services. Of the latter, 230 were household workers. Regular employment was found for 71 men and 73 women.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decline of nearly 7 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during August, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 20 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 7 per cent less than in July, but 21 per cent above August, 1931. The gain in placements over August of last year was due to work provided on highway, road and sewer construction, although small increases were also shown in transportation and manufacturing. These gains were partly offset by a large reduction in the services group, and small losses in logging, farming and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing, 29; transportation, 41; construction and maintenance, 495; and services, 380, of which 290 were of household workers. During the month 116 men and 39 women were placed in regular employment.

#### QUEBEC

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec, was nearly 4 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but over 12 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 8 per cent below July and nearly 22 per cent fewer than in August, 1931. The decline from August of last year was due to losses in construction and maintenance and logging. These decreases were partly offset by gains in other groups, all of which, however, were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 79; logging, 55; farming, 45; construction and maintenance, 150; trade, 72; and services, 908, of which 702 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 417 of men and 693 of women.

#### ONTARIO

Orders received at employment offices in Ontario during August called for nearly 10 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and showed a nominal decline when compared with the corresponding month of last year. There was a loss also in placements of nearly 11 per cent when compared with July, but a gain of nearly 3 per cent when compared with August, 1931. This gain was accounted for by increased placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance, but was, however, offset in part by substantial losses in services, farming and manufacturing, with somewhat smaller declines in logging and transportation. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 392; logging, 95; farming, 1,104; construction and maintenance, 4,956; trade, 292; and services, 2,985, of which 1,644 were of household workers. There were 2,264 men and 1,182 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

During August, 1932, orders listed at employment offices in Manitoba called for over 29 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 15 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of nearly 30 per cent when compared with July and of nearly 17 per cent in comparison with August, 1931. Farm placements were considerably higher than during August of last year, while smaller gains were shown in construction and maintenance and manufacturing. Declines were reported in all other groups, of which that in services was the largest. These losses, however, were not sufficient to offset the gains indicated above. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 76; farming, 2,266; construction and maintenance, 1,480; and services, 1,045, of which 918 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,673 of men and 519 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during August, were 99 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 75 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements showed a gain of 102 per cent when compared with July and of 74 per cent in comparison with August, 1931. The substantial gain in placements over August of last year was due to a large increase under

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1932

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular places- ments same period 1931
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	518	28	757	525	144	352	1,469	300
Halifax.....	202	21	302	186	52	134	957	20
New Glasgow.....	122	7	260	145	36	80	366	81
Sydney.....	194	0	195	194	56	138	146	193
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	977	2	1,002	973	155	818	821	130
Chatham.....	115	0	94	115	89	26	185	4
Moncton.....	603	2	615	599	39	560	129	92
St. John.....	259	0	293	259	27	232	507	34
<b>Quebec</b> .....	1,626	137	6,085	2,166	1,110	208	3,397	1,456
Amos.....	18	0	37	23	15	3	37	0
Hull.....	146	0	316	146	146	0	112	196
Montreal.....	638	92	3,858	628	355	40	2,300	452
Quebec.....	483	27	1,148	906	298	140	697	248
Rouyn.....	26	0	141	26	24	2	90	134
Sherbrooke.....	141	0	294	133	126	7	86	286
Three Rivers.....	174	18	291	304	146	16	75	140
<b>Ontario</b> .....	10,354	310	20,326	10,420	3,446	6,478	34,916	4,692
Bellefleur.....	81	0	84	77	32	45	200	84
Brantford.....	239	0	431	166	78	88	2,490	212
Chatham.....	84	3	158	82	23	59	821	104
Fort Frances.....	31	0	127	31	3	28	337	22
Fort William.....	244	0	267	244	218	26	507	14
Guelph.....	81	20	169	86	28	30	984	192
Hamilton.....	490	4	898	520	147	325	3,062	84
Kingston.....	1,986	24	2,014	2,001	70	1,931	1,119	46
Kitchener.....	75	1	363	74	35	38	942	73
London.....	385	7	712	408	219	152	1,970	145
Niagara Falls.....	143	5	120	151	35	101	448	191
North Bay.....	368	3	431	388	373	15	243	60
Oshawa.....	1,092	0	1,195	1,082	30	1,052	1,089	340
Ottawa.....	584	73	1,179	589	295	195	1,243	29
Pembroke.....	174	0	307	177	101	76	29	105
Peterborough.....	107	5	92	107	88	15	386	133
Port Arthur.....	272	0	267	267	232	35	1,750	173
St. Catharines.....	139	3	229	135	48	87	2,442	44
St. Thomas.....	180	2	259	187	70	117	542	45
Sarnia.....	196	1	250	193	48	145	508	43
Sault Ste. Marie.....	105	25	574	98	46	33	204	79
Stratford.....	149	0	337	149	106	43	666	86
Sudbury.....	33	0	575	49	21	28	616	118
Timmins.....	98	0	159	71	43	28	348	87
Toronto.....	2,618	109	8,514	2,655	828	1,582	9,270	1,363
Windsor.....	400	25	615	433	229	204	2,700	249
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	4,820	25	6,018	4,893	3,192	1,699	10,947	2,011
Brandon.....	1,276	18	1,294	1,252	637	615	217	402
Dauphin.....	193	0	300	190	184	6	296	64
Portage la Prairie.....	288	0	287	287	287	0	0	274
Winnipeg.....	3,113	7	4,137	3,164	2,084	1,078	10,434	1,271
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	4,450	181	4,676	4,217	3,551	664	1,850	1,419
Estevan.....	212	2	146	185	178	7	53	31
Melfort.....	179	0	179	179	179	0	0	110
Moose Jaw.....	932	39	946	912	562	348	513	163
North Battleford.....	192	15	175	175	171	4	1	101
Prince Albert.....	201	13	214	170	134	36	91	101
Regina.....	960	51	1,322	950	873	77	813	313
Saskatoon.....	483	11	484	458	378	80	226	348
Swift Current.....	290	2	280	283	250	33	116	128
Weyburn.....	666	39	598	598	586	12	3	59
Yorkton.....	325	9	332	307	240	67	34	65
<b>Alberta</b> .....	2,923	81	4,216	2,904	2,301	570	8,816	2,886
Calgary.....	827	39	1,820	832	738	93	3,859	1,250
Drumheller.....	389	8	578	330	284	46	204	69
Edmonton.....	1,069	26	1,063	1,108	952	124	3,280	741
Lethbridge.....	303	8	470	301	132	169	1,034	138
Medicine Hat.....	335	0	285	333	195	138	439	183
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	2,689	30	5,735	2,772	1,420	1,247	3,991	545
Cranbrook.....	10	0	20	10	8	2	0	4
Kamloops.....	62	5	227	64	42	15	49	26
Nanaimo.....	932	0	930	923	854	69	128	18
Nelson.....	309	10	299	299	15	284	0	51
New Westminster.....	47	1	160	46	21	25	127	29
Penticton.....	107	6	165	104	23	74	67	39
Prince George.....	8	0	25	8	8	0	0	8
Prince Rupert.....	15	0	66	15	5	10	211	7
Vancouver.....	559	8	3,047	663	310	262	2,619	273
Victoria.....	640	0	796	640	134	506	780	90
<b>Canada</b> .....	28,297	794	48,815	28,870	15,319	12,036	66,207	12,434
Men.....	21,114	214	36,950	21,113	11,581	9,442	56,163	8,930
Women.....	7,283	580	11,865	7,757	3,738	2,594	10,044	3,504

\*95 Placements effected by offices since closed.



farming, although minor gains were also shown in services and manufacturing. The only decline of importance was in construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 51; farming, 2,954; construction and maintenance, 309; and services, 856, of which 665 were of household workers. During the month, 2,983 men and 568 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

There was an increase of nearly 34 per cent in the number of positions offered and placements effected through employment offices in Alberta during August, when compared with the preceding month. Vacancies, however, were nearly 11 per cent less than in August, 1931, and placements nearly 12 per cent lower than during that month. A large reduction in the number of persons placed on highway construction was responsible for the decline from August of last year, as all other groups showed improvement or a nominal decline only. The largest increase was in farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 48; farming, 1,641; construction and maintenance, 441; and services, 653, of which 501 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,859 men and 442 women.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during August, were nearly 13 per cent less than in the preceding month and 11 per cent fewer than in the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 14 per cent in placements when compared with July and of 11 per cent in comparison with August, 1931. Decreased placements in the services group contributed largely to the adverse change in comparison with August of last year, although losses were also reported in manufacturing and construction and maintenance. Placements in logging and mining were somewhat higher, while the changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were: manufacturing, 30; logging, 63; farming, 119; construction and maintenance, 1,798; and services, 586, of which 394 were of household workers. During the month, 1,198 men and 222 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of August, 1932, offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,319 placements in regular employment,

9,686 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 512 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 444 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 68 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The Ontario labour movement during August comprised the transfer of 4 persons to centres within the province, 2 bushmen and 1 cook travelling from Sudbury and one miner from Timmins to employment within their respective zones. Manitoba offices issued 348 certificates at the reduced rate in August, 294 of which were provincial and 54 interprovincial. Of the former, 287 were granted by the Winnipeg office to 6 farm domestics, one hotel general, one hospital cook, and one town domestic bound for Brandon and to 277 farm hands and one farm domestic going to rural points within the Winnipeg zone. In addition, from St. Boniface 7 farm hands went to employment within the same zone. The movement outside the province was mainly of farm help, 47 farm hands and 3 farm domestics travelling to situations in the agricultural districts of Saskatchewan and one farm hand and one farm domestic to the Port Arthur zone. Of these, 4 secured their certificates for transportation at St. Boniface and the balance at Winnipeg. From Winnipeg also one hotel employee went to Regina and one cafe cook to Port Arthur. In Saskatchewan 34 workers secured certificates for reduced transportation during August all of whom journeyed to positions within the province. With the exception of 6 teachers travelling from Regina and one carpenter from Moose Jaw to employment within their respective zones, all transfers effected were to the rural localities of the province and included 22 farm hands and 5 farm household workers, 11 of whom received their certificates for transportation at Regina, 8 at Saskatoon, 7 at Moose Jaw and one at Prince Albert. Workers who availed themselves of the reduced transportation rate in Alberta during August were 116 in number, 102 of whom went to employment within the province and 14 to points outside. Provincially, from Edmonton one cafe waitress proceeded to Drumheller and 9 mine workers, 4 railway construction labourers, 2 highway construction labourers

and one hotel cook within the Edmonton zone, which zone also was the destination of one hotel chambermaid despatched from Calgary. The balance of this provincial movement was of agricultural labour, 61 farm hands and 9 farm household workers travelling from Edmonton and 13 farm hands and one farm housekeeper from Calgary to various sections of the province. The 14 persons transferred outside the province were farm hands shipped from Edmonton to Saskatchewan rural districts. The movement of labour in British Columbia during August originated entirely at Vancouver and comprised the transfer of

10 persons, all of whom went to employment within the province. Included among these were 4 cannery workers and one hotel employee going to Kamloops, one farm hand and 2 restaurant workers to Revelstoke and one mine flunkie and one hotel cook to centres within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 512 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during August, 203 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 301 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 6 by the Northern Alberta Railway, one by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada during August, 1932

There was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued during August, 1932, as compared with July, while in comparison with August of last year, there was also a considerable reduction; during the month under review, the 61 co-operating centres authorized building estimated to cost \$3,331,278, as compared with \$4,227,173 in July, 1932, and \$8,201,879 in August, 1931. There was, therefore, a decrease of 21.2 per cent in the first comparison, and of 59.4 per cent in the second. The aggregate value of the building authorized in the first eight months of this year, viz., \$30,137,519, was lower than in 1931 and other years of the record; in considering these data, however, it should be noted that there has also been a very significant decline in wholesale costs of building materials, the Bureau's index, based on the 1926 average as 100, having fallen from 156.3 in the first eight months of 1920, to 78.0 in the period, January-August, 1932, or by slightly over 50 per cent.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics showing that they had issued about 300 permits for dwellings estimated to cost over \$900,000, and more than 2,000 permits for other buildings valued at approximately \$2,200,000. During July, authority was granted for the erection of some 450 dwellings and 1,800 other buildings, estimated at about \$1,000,000 and \$3,200,000, respectively.

British Columbia reported a gain of \$420,090, or 138.0 per cent, as compared with July, 1932. Of the reductions elsewhere indicated, that of \$975,131, or 46.0 per cent, in Quebec was greatest.

British Columbia also reported a slightly higher aggregate of building permits issued than in August of last year, there being an increase of \$13,762, or 1.9 per cent. Declines in this comparison were recorded in the remaining provinces, that of \$2,504,798, or 71.9 per cent in Ontario being most pronounced.

Of the larger cities, Vancouver showed improvement as compared with both July, 1932, and August, 1931, while Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg reported decreases in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Kingston, Peterborough, Walkerville, Woodstock, Lethbridge, Nanaimo and North Vancouver recorded gains in both comparisons.

*Cumulative Record for First Eight Months, 1920-32.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during August and in the first eight months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first eight months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in August	Value of permits issued in first eight months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eight months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eight months (1926 average=100)
1932.....	\$ 3,331,278	\$ 30,137,519	27.6	78.0
1931.....	8,201,879	78,194,996	71.6	83.4
1930.....	14,029,564	115,268,330	105.5	93.4
1929.....	21,582,221	168,894,072	154.6	99.6
1928.....	17,448,542	145,247,485	133.0	97.5
1927.....	29,478,378	126,690,292	116.0	96.8
1926.....	11,672,599	109,211,942	100.0	101.7
1925.....	9,511,008	88,223,328	80.8	104.3
1924.....	9,406,733	81,762,083	74.9	109.1
1923.....	11,425,031	97,551,074	89.3	111.7
1922.....	18,158,932	105,181,416	96.3	108.4
1921.....	10,928,039	77,665,614	71.1	128.6
1920.....	10,805,846	86,303,601	79.0	156.3

The aggregate for the first eight months of this year was less than in earlier years of the record, but as already stated, the average index number of wholesale prices of building



materials was also much lower than in any other year of this record.

Table I gives the value of building permits issued by 61 cities during July and August,

1932, and August, 1931. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1920 are marked by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	Aug. 1932	July, 1932	Aug. 1931	Cities	Aug. 1932	July, 1932	Aug. 1931
<b>Prince Edward Id—</b>				<b>Ontario—Con.</b>			
Charlottetown.....				Sarnia.....	3,607	3,581	11,503
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	\$ 67,325	\$ 119,646	\$ 326,365	Sault Ste. Marie.....	28,631	13,337	201,345
*Halifax.....	66,645	104,611	274,865	*Toronto.....	381,316	394,054	1,842,807
New Glasgow.....	380	1,160	350	York and East			
*Sydney.....	300	13,875	51,150	York Townships.....	118,600	115,275	460,777
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	50,814	87,782	170,070	Welland.....	9,040	2,540	12,990
Fredericton.....	800	5,300	43,950	*Windsor.....	13,300	65,750	11,235
*Moncton.....	22,675	58,275	32,335	East Windsor.....	500	Nil	2,100
*Saint John.....	27,339	24,207	94,385	Riverside.....		Nil	3,280
<b>Quebec.....</b>	1,145,111	2,120,252	2,500,138	Sandwich.....			3,150
*Montreal—*Maison-				Walkerville.....	4,000	1,000	Nil
neuve.....	972,710	1,813,782	2,092,943	Woodstock.....	12,144	4,193	5,967
*Quebec.....	99,291	240,680	251,960	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	171,465	201,525	253,582
Shawinigan Falls.....		125	8,760	*Brandon.....	725	6,250	3,752
*Sherbrooke.....	32,200	46,300	44,900	St. Boniface.....	10,240	3,275	21,680
*Three Rivers.....	8,035	7,665	28,025	*Winnipeg.....	160,500	192,000	228,150
*Westmount.....	32,875	11,700	73,550	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	36,530	87,686	177,780
<b>Ontario.....</b>	976,966	1,115,392	3,481,764	*Moose Jaw.....	260	71,383	2,610
Bellefleur.....	Nil	5,970	9,600	*Regina.....	19,045	6,508	64,095
*Brantford.....	991	13,020	6,912	*Saskatoon.....	17,225	9,795	111,075
Chatham.....	1,600	1,785	8,500	<b>Alberta.....</b>	158,629	190,542	580,904
*Port William.....	11,850	28,200	10,250	*Calgary.....	54,941	68,357	203,154
Galt.....	13,870	8,015	19,070	*Edmonton.....	76,080	112,395	342,840
*Guelph.....	12,794	8,448	19,458	Lethbridge.....	22,258	8,970	14,520
*Hamilton.....	71,800	186,700	253,500	Medicine Hat.....	5,350	820	20,390
*Kingston.....	29,672	7,625	28,810	<b>British Columbia.....</b>	724,438	304,348	710,676
*Kitchener.....	25,115	2,087	56,935	Kamloops.....	3,055	825	4,983
*London.....	26,650	34,845	236,950	Nanaimo.....	3,776	3,250	1,175
Niagara Falls.....	900	1,824	6,487	*New Westminster....	15,597	17,150	26,050
Oshawa.....	500	1,100	20,505	Prince Rupert.....	2,450	10,440	16,000
*Ottawa.....	74,965	115,085	165,655	*Vancouver.....	633,820	232,810	571,530
Owen Sound.....	1,475	6,100	5,000	North Vancouver.....	36,655	4,965	7,830
*Peterborough.....	99,800	7,991	20,338	*Victoria.....	29,085	34,908	83,108
*Port Arthur.....	4,780	30,460	17,761				
*Stratford.....	5,968	3,973	6,649				
*St. Catharines.....	21,790	50,084	32,440	Total—61 cities.....	3,331,278	4,227,173	8,201,879
*St. Thomas.....	1,310	2,350	1,790	*Total—35 cities.....	3,051,447	4,023,323	7,291,967

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, September, 1932, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment showed a slight decline at August 22 as compared with July 25. The principal industries affected by the decline were the cotton, silk and carpet industries, textile printing, bleaching, dyeing, etc., the clothing trades except boot and shoe manufacture, pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, coal mining, dock and harbour service, and the distributive trades. On the other hand, there was some improvement in linen and jute, hemp, rope, etc., electrical and wireless apparatus, pottery and earthenware, and leather and leather goods manufacture.

There was an increase in the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed in the Northern Counties and in Wales, but in Scotland and Northern Ireland the numbers showed a reduction. There was very little change in other parts of the country. Employment was moderate in the south of England and bad in all other areas.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at August 22, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 23.1, as compared with 22.9 at July 25, 1932, and with 22.0 at August 24, 1931. The

percentage wholly unemployed at August 22, 1932, was 17.4 as compared with 17.1 at July 25, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5.7, as compared with 5.8. For males alone, the percentage at August 22, 1932, was 26.5, and for females, 14.2; at July 25, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 26.3 and 14.1.

At August 22, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,040,078 wholly unemployed, 719,295 temporarily stopped, and 100,455 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,859,828. This was 48,046 more than a month before, and 126,046 more than a year before. The total included 2,289,045 men, 83,737 boys, 430,271 women and 56,775 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers and of the percentages unemployed with the figures for a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes.

The 2,040,078 wholly unemployed included 698,045 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,005,051 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 200,764 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 136,218 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at August 22, 1932, was 2,935,873.

### United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour, reports the changes in employment and earnings in August, 1932, as compared with July, 1932, based on returns made by 64,762 establishments in 16 major industrial groups, having in August, 4,167,215 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$79,002,459. The combined totals of these 16 groups show an increase of 0.5 per cent in employment and a decrease of 1.0 per cent in earnings.

Of the sixteen industrial groups, canning and preserving registered an increase of 35.6 per cent in employment and 38 per cent in earnings; anthracite mining increased by 10.5

per cent in employment and 19.8 per cent in earnings; the crude petroleum producing group increased 3.6 in employment though earnings reflected a decrease of 3.7; quarrying and non-metallic mining showed increased employment of 3.4 per cent and increased earnings of 2.3 per cent; manufacturing showed an employment and earning increase of 1.4 per cent and 0.3 per cent, respectively; while bituminous mining gained 1.3 per cent in employment and 8 per cent in earnings. The remaining ten industrial groups all showed decreases both in employment and payrolls, ranging in the former from 3.5 to .2 per cent and in the latter from 6 to .7 per cent.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics also published reports of building permits from 352 cities of the United States having a population of more than 25,000 for the months of July and August. The estimated cost of all building operations for which permits were issued in these cities during August was \$37,137,073. The number of all building operations increased 18.7 per cent, comparing the two periods. Comparing August with July, 1932, there was an increase of 22.5 per cent in the number and an increase of 20.6 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings. New non-residential buildings increased 23.6 per cent in number but decreased 3.7 per cent in estimated cost. Additions, alterations and repairs increased 16.8 per cent in number and 10.1 per cent in estimated cost. During August, 1932, family dwelling units were provided for 2,290 families. This is an increase of 18.0 per cent as compared with July.

According to statistics published in the September issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the American Federation of Labour, the estimated number of unemployed in the United States, based on government figures, is placed at 11,400,000.

Mr. Edouard Montpetit, chairman of the Quebec Social Insurance Commission, announced last month that recommendations concerning old age pensions would be submitted by the Commission to the provincial legislature at its next session. The subjects of health insurance and unemployment insurance also will be dealt with in the forthcoming report. The last reports of the commission, dealing respectively with family allowances and industrial hygiene, were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1932, page 861.



## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue, page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the cur-

rent wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid.

The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his

satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the work-

men, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violation to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned:—



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

**Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)**

Construction of repairs to wharf at Manicougan, Saguenay County, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Louis Zuanette, Pointe au Pic, P.Q. Date of contract, September 28, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,797. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 55	8
Timbermen.....	0 42	8
Drill runners.....	0 40	8
Blacksmith.....	0 50	8
Quarrymen.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Divers.....	1 25	8
Firemen.....	0 40	8
Hoist operators (Gasolene).....	0 50	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8

Construction of repairs and improvements to wharf, Port Renfrew, Nanaimo District, B.C. Name of contractor, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 27, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,818.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Pile driver boomman.....	0 90	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
Timberman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 62½	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

Construction of repairs to wharf, Paspebiac, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Japhet T. Langlois, Port Daniel Centre, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,251.03. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Master carpenter.....	\$0 65	8
Carpenter.....	0 55	8
Blacksmith helper.....	0 40	8
Engineer—hoist.....	0 50	8
Teamster and team.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Blacksmith.....	0 50	8

Construction of repairs and renewal of roof of the public building, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, George Snider Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 6, 1932. Amount of contract, \$5,994. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 22½	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 87½	8
Cement finishers.....	0 75	8
Concrete mixer operator (gasoline).....	0 75	8
Concrete workers.....	0 45	8
Hollow tile layers.....	1 22½	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 75	8
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Teamsters.....	0 50	8

Construction of a quarantine station at Partridge Island, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractor, James E. Kane, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, September 14, 1932. Amount of contract, \$2,541. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 65	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 85	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of an extension to the wharf at St. Jacques des Piles, Champlain County, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux Limitée, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 8, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,950. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Timbermen.....	0 42	8

Construction of wharf repairs, Ste. Angele de Laval (Doucet's Landing), Nicolet County, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. Ernest Fleury, Three Rivers, P.Q. Date of contract, September 10, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$10,752.75. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Mixer runner.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 55	8
Timbermen.....	0 42	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8

Construction of repairs to the assembly wharf, Port Alberni, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 12, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,670.09. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Boorman.....	0 90	8
Bridgemen.....	0 90	8
Timbermen.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

Construction of repairs to the north jetty at Steveston, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, The Coast Quarries Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 13, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$23,327. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Boorman.....	0 90	8
Bridgemen.....	0 90	8
Derrick scow engineer.....	1 00	8
Derrickman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing Dredge P.W.D. No. 305 ("King Edward"), at North Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Burrard Dry Dock Co., Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 12, 1932. Amount of contract, \$5,500 and unit prices. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Installation of interior fittings in the public building, Parry Sound, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, September 19, 1932. Amount of contract, \$2,143. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in this contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in September, 1932, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. ....	\$ 597 25
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, dater, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. ....	144 69
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms.</i>	
Samuel Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q..	625 51
J. A. Humphrey & Son, Ltd., Moncton, N.B. ....	2,658 15
<i>Mail bag fittings.</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. ....	1,540 00
Bell Thread Co., Hamilton, Ont.	531 88
<i>Scales.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. ....	39 45
<i>Letter boxes, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. ....	115 48
<i>Stamping ink.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. ....	136 50



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

VICTORIA, B.C.—TWO EMPLOYERS AND THE BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIP-BUILDERS' UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL No. 2.

The verbal agreement which came into effect May 15, 1929, has been renewed to May 15, 1933.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wage rates per day: acetylene welders and burners, boilermakers, chippers and caulkers, riveters and ship fitters and anglesmiths, \$6.72; drillers, holder on and tappers, punch and shearmen, \$5.76; reamers and countersinkers, \$5.28; rivet heaters, \$5.12; ironworkers' helpers, \$5.04; passer boys, \$2.72.

### Manufacturing: Non-metallic Mineral Products

GUENETTE, QUEBEC.—QUARRY OWNERS AND THE PAVING CUTTERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, BRANCH No. 142.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1932, and year to year until notice.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44-hour week.

Wages: all day work to be paid at \$1 per hour; for piece work, rates per thousand blocks of specified sizes are given in the agreement.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—GREAT LAKES PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, AND VARIOUS OTHER UNIONS.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1932, to May 1, 1933, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Preference of employment to be given union members. Any others employed must join the union.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week.

Overtime and all work between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday and on four holidays, time and one-half.

Provision is made for settlement of any disputes by arbitration if necessary and no strikes or lockouts to occur during the life of the agreement.

Wages per hour in paper mill: machine tenders \$1.45 and \$1.56; back tenders \$1.29 and \$1.40; third hands 96 cents and \$1.03; fourth hands 59 cents; fifth hands 48 cents; sixth hands 38 cents; beater engineer 75 cents; boss machine tender \$1.66 (\$1.76 when two machines operate); clothing man 96 cents; re-winder man 57 cents; rewinder helper 38 cents; boss oiler, 66 cents; oilers 48 cents.

Wages per hour: Wood yard: sawyers 43 cents; labourers 38 cents. Ground Wood Mill: sharpeners 53 cents; grindersmen and screenmen 41 cents; wet machine and pressmen 39 cents; wood stackers, wood sorters and cleaners 38 cents. Sulphite Mill: cooks 77 cents; lead burner 66 cents; acid makers 64 cents; cooks' helpers 50 cents; deckermen 45 cents, blowpit men 40 cents; sulphur and stonemen 39 cents. Chipper: saw sharpener 66 cents; labourers 38 cents. Beater Room: broke beatermen 39 cents. Paper Mill: cleaners 38 cents. Finishing Room: truckers 46 cents; weighmen 44 cents; boss coreman 41 cents; checker, finishers, headermen, carman and loader 40 cents; cleaners and coreman 38 cents. Labourers, cleaners and watchmen 38 cents. Electrical Department: switch board operators and maintenance men 66 cents. Boiler House: turbine operators 68 cents; firemen 55 cents; meterman 46 cents; coal and ash handlers 39 cents; filter pump house operators 38 cents. Mechanical Department: crane engineer 67 cents; millwrights, roll grinderman, machinists, blacksmith, tinsmith, and pipefitters 66 cents; concrete man and painter 56 cents; machinists' helpers 55 cents; blacksmiths' helpers, pipefitters' helpers and millwrights' helpers 50 cents; pipe machine man and crane fireman 45 cents; wood room oilers 41 and 46 cents; ground wood oiler 41 cents; riggers 40 cents.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENGRAVERS UNION, LOCAL No. 35.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1931, page 1036, with the following exception:

Wages per week for photo engravers \$50 (a reduction of \$5 per week).

The wage rates for apprentices are unchanged, but after the completion of the five years' apprenticeship, employers may advance apprentices to the minimum journeymen's wage

by increasing the maximum apprentices' rate of \$35 per week by \$5 per week each six months for eighteen months, when the journeyman's rate of \$50 per week will be reached. No additional apprentices are to be indentured during the lifetime of the agreement.

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 176.**

In the agreement which is in effect from January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1932, and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1930, page 969 and December, 1928, page 1376, it was provided that for the year 1932, the wages would be increased from \$42.50 to \$42.75 per week. It was verbally agreed between the parties, however, to continue the wage rate of \$42.50 for the year 1932.

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 129.**

In the agreement which is in effect from January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1932, and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1930, page 325, it was provided that for the year 1932, the wages would be increased from \$43.50 to \$43.75 per week. It was verbally agreed between the parties to continue the wage rate of \$43.50 per week for the year 1932.\*

**SASKATOON, SASK.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, LOCAL No. 85.**

Agreement to be in effect from November 2, 1931, to November 1, 1932.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen bookbinders: 86½ cents per hour or \$38.06 per week for day work. Night work \$3 per week extra.

One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen or major fraction thereof.

Wages for apprentices: 35 per cent of journeymen's wages in first six months, with increases each six months to 90 per cent of journeymen's wage in eighth six months.

Wages for journeywomen: \$17 per week.

Wages for women apprentices: from \$10 per week during first six months to \$14.50 per week for fourth six months.

Provision is made for settlement of disputes by arbitration.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, LOCAL No. 105.**

Supplementary agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1932, to March 1, 1933.

This agreement amends the one previously in effect which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1929, page 805, by providing for a wage reduction of 10 per cent. This makes the wage scale for journeymen bookbinders \$40.50 per week and for journeywomen \$20.70.

Hours are unchanged at 44 per week.

**VICTORIA, B.C.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 79.**

Temporary agreement to be in effect from March 14, 1932, to March 14, 1933.

The original agreement came into effect January 1, 1928, and runs from year to year until notice.

Hours: 48 per week for day work and 45 per week for night work.

Overtime and work on five holidays, time and one-half. Work on Sundays and three other holidays, double time.

One apprentice and one packer boy allowed to each press.

Wages per week for apprentices: first year \$12, second year \$14, third year \$18, fourth year \$24, fifth year \$30.

Wages provided in the original agreement for journeymen pressmen for both day and night work was \$48. The temporary agreement which is in effect from March 14, 1932, to March 14, 1933, provides for a 10 per cent reduction in wages from this rate for all union members, making the rate \$43.20 for journeymen pressmen.

The temporary agreement also provides for a joint standing committee which shall meet regularly.

### Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 178.**

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1931, page 598, with the following exceptions:

Wages per hour: tailors (including operators, pressers and tailors), 82 cents, finishers 57 cents, helpers 50 cents (reductions of about 10 per cent from the former rates).

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—MASTER ROOFERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE INCORPORATED AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 116.**

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933. Ninety days' notice to be given of any change.

This agreement is similar to the one between this local union and certain contractors, which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1931, page 599, with the following exceptions:

Wages per hour for journeymen sheet metal workers: 65 cents (a reduction of 15 cents per hour from the previous rate).

The hours are unchanged at 44 per week.

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HAMILTON AND DISTRICT UNION ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 105.**

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933. If no change required at that date, the agreement to continue from year to year thereafter, subject to notice.



This agreement is similar to the one summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 477, with the following exceptions:

Apprentices are to serve five years instead of four years as formerly and will be employed as provided by the Province of Ontario Apprenticeship Act. Wages of apprentices from 20 per cent of journeyman's rate for first year to 75 per cent for fifth year.

Wages for journeymen electrical workers are unchanged at 95 cents per hour with a 44-hour week.

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, LOCAL No. 205.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: overtime and work on Saturday afternoons, time and one-half; double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

Wages: 70 cents per hour (a reduction of 5 cents per hour). For night work, nine hours' pay for eight hours' work.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 1.**

This agreement covers bricklayers and masons only.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933. Both parties are to meet in February, 1933, to negotiate a new agreement.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1931, page 1254, with the following exceptions:

Overtime: time and one-half for all overtime; double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

Wages per hour for journeymen bricklayers and masons: \$1.20 (a reduction of 20 cents per hour). On jobs employing five or more

journeymen, unless the contractor is a competent tradesman, a foreman to be employed and to be paid 10 cents per hour extra; if ten or more journeymen employed, 15 cents extra.

One apprentice allowed for every five journeymen.

Wages for apprentices from 25 per cent of journeymen's wage for first year to 70 per cent for fourth year.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—MASTER SHEET METAL ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL SHEET METAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 371.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933. If notice of change not given three months before April 30, 1933, the agreement to remain in effect to April 30, 1934.

Union members are not to work in any but a legitimate shop, except in case of work for the government.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week. If necessary to work on Saturday mornings, men to be laid off half a day the following week.

Overtime: time and one-half till midnight; thereafter and all work on Saturdays after 5 p.m., Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen sheet metal workers: \$1 per hour (a reduction of 15 cents per hour).

One apprentice allowed each shop and one to each additional four men employed. Apprentices to serve five years. During fifth year, apprentice to receive 75 per cent of journeymen's rate. (For the five advanced apprentices agreed on the rate to be 86½ cents per hour for one year, when they will become journeymen.)

For work out of the city, fare and board to be paid. Men may work either 8 or 10 hours per day on such work, and overtime only to be considered after 10 hours.

Shop stewards to be appointed in each shop. If they and the management cannot settle any dispute, it will be referred to the joint executive committee of the two associations without prejudice.

### National Agreement for the Italian Cotton Industry

A national collective agreement, stated to cover some 250,000 workers, was concluded in Italy on August 31, between the National Confederations of Employers and Workers in Industry, to regulate the conditions of employment in all undertakings in the cotton industry. The agreement became operative in the first fortnightly pay period after September 1, and remains in force for one year. The provisions governing working hours and wages are summarized below.

The normal working day is 8 hours of effective work, except in the case of occupations requiring only intermittent work or mere attendance or caretaking. Provision is made, however, for the daily hours to be extended, subject to a weekly maximum of 48 hours, to permit the introduction of a half-holiday on Saturday. Hours may also be extended, but by not more than one day, in order to make up for lost time, provided

that the extensions take place during the two fortnights immediately following the stoppage. Overtime work is defined as that performed outside the normal hours, and night work as that performed between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. The wage rates are increased by (a) 30 per cent, for overtime worked on week days; (b) 50 per cent for overtime work at night, on Sundays, and on public holidays; and (c) 25 per cent for ordinary night work, except in the case of shift-working, when the increase is only 20 per cent.

Wages are payable at the rates specified. When the work is arranged in two shifts, the hours of work per shift are 7½, and the rates are increased by 5 per cent. Where the rates paid in any establishment are higher than these agreed rates, they may be reduced by not more than 10 per cent, but not below the agreed rates.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1932

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat lower while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was again slightly higher.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities was little changed at \$6.98 for September as compared with \$7.01 for August. Comparative figures for previous dates are: \$8.03 for September, 1931; \$10.38 for September, 1930; \$11.64 for September, 1929; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.83 for September, 1914. The most important decline was a seasonal fall in the price of potatoes, while the prices of beef, mutton, milk and bread were slightly lower. A seasonal advance occurred in the prices of butter and eggs, while less important advances occurred in the prices of bacon, lard and sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.34 at the beginning of September as compared with \$16.42 for August; \$18.06 for September, 1931; \$20.75 for September, 1930; \$21.90 for September, 1929; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower because of a decline in the price of wood in some localities, which more than offset a seasonal advance in the price of anthracite coal. Rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again slightly higher at 66.9 for September as compared with 66.8 for August. Comparative figures for earlier dates are 70.0 for September, 1931; 82.1 for September, 1930; 97.8 for September, 1929; 94.4 for September, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 67.2 for September, 1914. One hundred and eleven prices quotations advanced, ninety declined and three hundred and one were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were higher and three were lower. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, because of higher prices for cured meats, calves, hogs, hides, butter, cheese, lard and eggs, which more than offset lower prices for canned salmon, steers, lambs and shoes; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Prod-

ucts group, due mainly to higher quotations for raw cotton, raw silk, raw wool and cotton fabrics; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to advances in the prices of lumber and cedar shingles which more than offset declines in the prices of sulphite and ground wood pulp; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to advances in the prices of antimony, copper, lead, tin and zinc which more than offset reductions in the prices of aluminium and silver; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to higher prices for coal. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was considerably lower, decreases in the prices of barley, corn, oats, wheat, flour, bran and shorts exerting a greater influence than higher prices for flax, gluten meal and coffee. The Iron and Its Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were also slightly lower, the former due mainly to lower quotations for steel sheets, steel tanks plates and scrap iron, and the latter due to lower prices for carbon black.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods advanced, higher prices for coffee, cured meats, butter, cheese, eggs, cotton fabrics and coal being more than sufficient to offset lower prices for flour, bran, shorts, potatoes, fresh meats, boots and shoes. Lower prices for wheat, oats, rye, steers, lambs, spruce lumber and silver caused a decline in producers' goods. In this group prices for flax, calves, hogs, hides, furs, pine lumber, copper, lead and tin advanced.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods were lower, decreases in the prices of wheat, oats, rye, steers, lambs, scrap iron and silver more than offsetting higher prices for flax, calves, hogs, hides, eggs, copper, tin and zinc. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were slightly higher, because of increased quotations for canned vegetables, cotton fabrics, cured meats, leather, butter, cheese, copper sheets and copper bars which more than offset reductions in the prices of flour, bran, shorts, boots and shoes and window glass. Domestic farm products and articles of marine origin were lower, articles of forest origin advanced, while articles of mineral origin were unchanged.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed



houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But, as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities

are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912, in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to permit the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1921, quarterly from 1922 to 1930, and monthly since January, 1931. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

(Continued from page 1122)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1921	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1925	Sept. 1927	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1931	Aug. 1932	Sept. 1932
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	50-6	77-4	81-2	64-2	60-4	59-0	58-4	63-4	72-6	75-2	70-0	56-4	50-8	49-6
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	35-0	55-4	51-2	35-4	32-4	30-8	30-6	34-8	42-6	46-6	42-2	29-0	26-4	25-4
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	18-0	27-6	28-7	20-2	18-4	18-4	18-0	20-6	23-6	24-6	22-9	16-5	13-2	13-1
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	21-4	36-8	35-6	27-1	27-3	27-9	28-8	28-8	30-5	31-6	29-4	24-1	21-4	20-2
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-9	20-8	39-3	41-5	33-3	31-1	27-2	29-3	28-4	31-2	32-6	30-1	22-3	15-6	15-9
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-4	70-0	74-0	59-6	53-8	50-6	52-6	52-4	54-8	57-2	54-0	43-8	30-4	30-0
Bacon, break-fast.....	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	26-7	51-1	58-8	48-7	42-5	38-9	40-8	38-5	40-8	41-3	39-8	28-0	17-6	18-7
Lard, pure....	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-4	74-0	73-8	48-0	45-0	44-8	49-0	43-6	45-0	43-8	41-8	27-6	22-8	24-2
Eggs, fresh....	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	31-7	55-7	70-6	46-3	35-8	38-3	43-3	46-3	46-3	47-4	38-6	30-3	24-1	25-6
Eggs, storage..	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	30-1	50-8	64-3	44-3	32-4	34-0	39-2	42-2	41-4	41-5	34-6	25-7	19-0	20-5
Milk.....	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	50-4	74-4	90-6	79-2	69-0	69-0	69-0	70-2	70-8	72-6	72-0	63-0	57-0	56-4
Butter, dairy..	2 lb.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	58-0	95-8	124-0	79-6	73-4	72-8	77-4	78-6	82-6	83-6	66-2	47-2	36-6	41-6
Butter, cream-ery.....	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	33-8	52-8	68-4	47-3	42-8	41-4	44-2	44-1	45-9	46-6	36-4	27-2	22-1	25-0
Cheese, old....	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-1	33-3	40-8	36-4	30-7	31-2	331-8	331-2	333-2	333-2	331-1	233-0	191-9	119-8
Cheese, new....	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	20-1	31-0	38-8	32-5	26-6	331-2	331-8	331-2	333-2	333-2	331-1	233-0	191-9	119-8
Bread.....	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	66-0	117-0	145-5	121-5	103-5	102-0	118-5	117-0	115-5	118-5	111-0	91-5	88-5	87-0
Flour, family..	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	38-0	68-0	83-0	64-0	48-0	44-0	55-0	55-0	51-0	54-0	54-0	33-0	30-0	29-0
Rollod oats....	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	24-5	40-0	44-0	31-0	28-0	27-5	30-5	31-5	31-5	32-0	30-5	25-0	24-0	24-0
Rice.....	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	13-2	23-8	33-4	19-0	18-6	20-4	22-2	22-4	20-8	22-2	20-2	18-2	17-0	17-0
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	13-4	33-8	23-6	17-2	17-8	17-6	16-8	16-0	18-4	23-8	18-6	11-8	8-4	8-8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-7	23-2	29-5	20-7	25-0	19-6	20-5	19-0	21-7	21-5	20-0	17-3	16-2	16-2
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	13-2	18-3	27-2	18-0	20-1	18-4	15-9	14-7	13-6	14-2	15-2	12-2	11-0	11-2
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	29-6	47-2	92-4	41-6	36-0	45-2	32-8	32-8	31-2	28-4	25-6	24-8	23-2	23-6
Sugar, yellow..	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	13-6	21-8	43-8	19-8	17-0	21-6	15-6	15-6	15-0	13-6	12-4	12-0	11-4	11-2
Tea, black.....	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-9	15-2	15-5	13-7	14-2	17-0	18-0	17-8	17-6	14-8	13-6	11-1	11-1	11-3
Tea, green.....	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-8	14-5	17-1	15-0	15-6	17-0	18-0	17-8	17-8	17-6	14-8	13-6	11-1	11-2
Coffee.....	1 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	10-1	11-4	15-6	13-7	13-3	13-4	15-4	15-2	15-2	15-1	14-0	12-0	10-5	10-6
Potatoes.....	1 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	34-3	70-7	81-2	83-4	48-2	66-3	54-7	59-2	49-6	75-0	53-9	32-3	40-2	29-9
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	1-0	1-0	1-0	.9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	.9	.9
All Foods.....		\$ 5-48	\$ 5-96	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-83	\$ 13-31	\$ 15-95	\$ 11-82	\$ 10-28	\$ 10-46	\$ 10-81	\$ 10-87	\$ 11-15	\$ 11-64	\$ 10-38	\$ 8-03	\$ 7-01	\$ 6-98
Starch, laundry	1 lb.	c. 2-9	c. 3-0	c. 3-1	c. 3-2	c. 3-2	c. 4-8	c. 4-9	c. 4-4	c. 4-0	c. 4-0	c. 4-2	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 3-9	c. 3-9	c. 3-9
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-5	77-9	118-3	109-3	117-8	111-2	104-3	101-6	101-3	100-3	100-2	99-4	95-6	95-9
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	37-2	60-8	85-6	74-9	75-1	70-8	63-2	63-4	62-9	62-8	62-4	60-6	60-2	60-3
Wood, hard.....	" ed.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-8	72-1	83-1	83-2	78-6	79-3	76-2	75-5	75-6	76-0	75-1	71-1	69-8	66-8
Wood, soft.....	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-4	54-1	66-2	61-4	59-6	58-9	55-5	55-9	55-7	54-4	54-4	52-6	51-2	50-2
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-6	28-0	39-2	32-2	31-0	30-4	30-3	31-2	31-0	31-0	30-8	27-8	27-4	27-4
Fuel and light*		\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-89	\$ 2-93	\$ 3-92	\$ 3-61	\$ 3-62	\$ 3-51	\$ 3-30	\$ 3-28	\$ 3-27	\$ 3-25	\$ 3-24	\$ 3-12	\$ 3-04	\$ 3-01
Rent.....	1 mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-89	\$ 4-05	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-59	\$ 4-82	\$ 6-45	\$ 6-90	\$ 6-56	\$ 6-16	\$ 6-88	\$ 6-86	\$ 6-93	\$ 6-98	\$ 7-08	\$ 6-87	\$ 6-33	\$ 6-32
††Totals.....		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-33	\$ 21-11	\$ 26-38	\$ 22-37	\$ 29-90	\$ 20-97	\$ 21-02	\$ 21-05	\$ 21-38	\$ 21-90	\$ 20-75	\$ 18-06	\$ 16-42	\$ 16-34

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-66	13-51	16-37	12-06	10-35	10-80	10-99	10-85	11-11	11-55	10-78	8-58	7-38	7-42	7-42
Prince Edward Island.....	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-75	11-72	14-13	10-56	9-66	9-35	10-03	9-86	9-90	10-52	9-93	8-50	6-61	6-83	6-83
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-70	13-21	15-58	11-83	10-36	10-84	10-89	10-90	11-08	11-42	10-55	8-28	7-22	7-25	7-25
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-35	12-70	15-03	11-08	9-78	9-84	10-13	10-09	10-35	10-61	9-56	7-42	6-45	6-37	6-37
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-77	13-27	15-91	11-97	10-18	10-52	10-66	10-92	11-17	11-60	10-36	7-94	7-00	6-96	6-96
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-15	12-86	16-65	11-42	9-75	9-88	10-34	10-27	10-83	11-41	9-75	7-63	6-75	6-61	6-61
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-29	13-10	16-05	11-43	9-92	10-11	10-71	10-81	11-29	12-02	10-26	7-74	6-72	6-71	6-71
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-15	13-32	15-60	11-27	10-00	9-95	10-85	10-62	11-22	12-01	10-44	7-64	6-61	6-61	6-61
British Columbia.....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-04	14-28	17-07	12-68	11-59	11-37	12-19	12-01	12-16	12-84	11-34	9-10	7-71	7-72	7-72

†December only.    ‡Kind most sold.    \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.    See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breast, not sliced, per lb.	Breast, sliced, per lb.	Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>36.9</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>36.3</b>
1—Sydney.....	25.8	20.8	19	15.3	13.5	12	.....	16.3	17	17.9	19.9	36.4
2—New Glasgow.....	26.7	23.3	18.7	13.1	10	12	18	19	19.4	17.5	21.4	36.6
3—Amherst.....	25	20	15	12	10	.....	25	17.5	16.5	.....	22.5	35
4—Halifax.....	30.7	22	19.5	14.9	13	9.1	15.7	15.7	15	16.7	20.3	35.6
5—Windsor.....	30	25	20	15	12	15	20	20	19	19.3	22.5	35
6—Truro.....	26	21.7	18.3	15.5	10.7	13.5	20	19.3	21.1	17.9	22.3	39.2
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	20	17.7	15.7	12.3	12	.....	17	20	15	19	20.9	34.6
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>
8—Moncton.....	27.6	20.8	19.2	14.7	12	14.2	22.5	18	16.1	18.7	20.9	35.8
9—Saint John.....	30	20.8	21.2	16	12	13.4	18.5	18	17.8	17	20.5	39.5
10—Fredericton.....	.....	22.5	.....	16.5	13	10.5	20	20	20.5	19	21.9	39.1
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	18.5	12.7	10	.....	.....	16.5	16	17	19	35
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>38.3</b>
12—Quebec.....	23.4	21.4	15.9	13.4	7.9	10.2	20.7	13.8	14.8	19.9	24	34.1
13—Three Rivers.....	18.4	17.8	16.7	11.5	6.9	11.4	17.5	12.3	14.4	20.3	22	39.2
14—Sherbrooke.....	24.9	19	23.4	12.2	6.9	8	17.3	13.1	17.4	16.7	18.1	40.7
15—Sorel.....	20	15.3	10	5	.....	6	21.5	11.5	14.7	18	20	37.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.4	15	16.5	10.5	6.9	11.8	17.3	11.7	12.4	16.6	19.6	37.4
17—St. John's.....	18.3	18.1	17.7	10.5	6.6	10.5	.....	14.6	13.5	16.8	18.3	40.8
18—Thetford Mines.....	15	14.3	12.7	10	6	19	.....	10.7	16.8	19	19	36
19—Montreal.....	26.3	20.7	22.7	11.7	8.6	8	21.8	14.7	17	17.1	18.6	39.7
20—Hull.....	20.5	17.5	17.8	10.9	7.5	8.4	22.2	15	14.4	18.4	21	39
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>38.1</b>
21—Ottawa.....	26.4	20.4	19.9	13.1	8.7	10.6	23.1	15.2	13.1	17.8	20.3	37.2
22—Brockville.....	29.5	22.9	20.7	12.7	10.5	12.5	.....	15.9	13.2	19.3	21.7	38.3
23—Kingston.....	26.7	20.9	20.4	14.4	10.1	15.2	18.6	15.4	15.9	17.1	20.8	35.6
24—Belleville.....	21.7	17.2	16.3	11.7	7.8	13	19.5	14.8	13.3	19.2	21.4	37
25—Peterborough.....	24.6	19	17	11.7	8.5	13.5	17.5	15.7	16	16.9	20.1	34.3
26—Oshawa.....	26.5	20	16.5	12.2	10	17.5	22	15	14	18	20.5	35.5
27—Orillia.....	27	20	17.5	13	10	15	18	18	14.3	17.7	19.7	34.5
28—Toronto.....	28.6	21.7	20.6	13.3	12	14.4	20.5	16.9	15.7	20.3	24.4	39.4
29—Niagara Falls.....	30	22.5	22.5	16.4	10.2	14.7	23	16.5	12.7	18.8	20.3	37.6
30—St. Catharines.....	26.2	20.7	18	13.3	9.2	13.6	19.3	16	13.3	17.1	19.2	36.3
31—Hamilton.....	28.1	22.6	20.3	14.6	12.5	16.5	16.2	15.8	15	18.6	21.4	37.9
32—Brantford.....	26	21.1	18	13.6	9.1	12.1	22.5	16.2	15.7	18.6	21.4	35.6
33—Galt.....	28.2	22.8	20.6	14.8	12.6	19.6	23.6	20	15	18.3	21.5	35.8
34—Guelph.....	24.5	19.9	18.2	12.4	11.6	14.2	19	14.4	14.2	16.6	20.3	35.1
35—Kitchener.....	24	19.9	16.5	13.3	10.6	14.3	23	14.9	12.5	16.3	19.3	33.9
36—Woodstock.....	26.1	20.9	19.1	12.5	10.1	14.3	.....	15.2	13.7	18.2	19.9	34.7
37—Stratford.....	24.7	18.8	16.7	13.2	10.3	15	22.5	14.2	11	18	20.9	35.5
38—London.....	24.9	20	19	13.2	9.2	13.5	20	16.1	17	18.7	21.8	37.9
39—St. Thomas.....	26.3	20.7	19	13.8	10.1	13.8	25	16.8	13.7	17.8	20.7	26.6
40—Chatham.....	24.9	20.4	17.8	13	9.9	15.9	20.3	17.2	12.5	17.9	19.9	36.9
41—Windsor.....	24.5	20	17.7	13	10.8	13.4	22.7	15.8	12	18.3	20.2	36.1
42—Sarnia.....	25	19.2	18.2	13	11.2	15.6	16.5	15.7	14.6	17.5	21	33.8
43—Owen Sound.....	24	19.4	18	11.8	9.2	13.3	17.3	16.6	.....	18.7	21.5	35.5
44—North Bay.....	27.2	20.6	17.6	11.6	10.6	13.4	21	17	15.5	18.3	20.3	35.1
45—Sudbury.....	25.3	21.6	18.1	14.2	10.9	14.5	20.3	17.5	15.1	18.4	21.7	35.3
46—Cobalt.....	.....	24.3	14	12.5	14	.....	20	21.5	14.3	20.7	22.4	32.8
47—Timmins.....	28.2	23.7	18.3	13.5	12.7	13.7	.....	20.7	18.4	19.4	23	37.8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	25.4	19.8	18.3	12.4	9.3	13.3	19.5	15.7	15.1	19.7	22.1	38.2
49—Port Arthur.....	28.7	22.2	20	14.5	12.2	14.7	25	16.7	18.9	18.3	21.8	37.7
50—Port William.....	30.2	24	21.5	12.3	11.1	14.3	21.7	16.8	16.3	18.1	21.7	35.6
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>35.7</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	23.9	17.8	18	11	10.5	10.3	17.7	15.7	15	18.6	20.7	34.7
52—Brandon.....	21.2	16.7	17.2	11.6	8.5	11.0	21.3	13.9	11	19.1	21.4	36.6
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>36.3</b>
53—Regina.....	24.4	17.6	16.5	10	8.6	10.6	19.1	14.8	14.5	18.8	22.4	37.6
54—Prince Albert.....	24	19	18	10.5	9.5	12	18	17	13.7	22.5	26.2	36.7
55—Saskatoon.....	18.9	14.7	13.6	8.7	7.1	10.4	18.4	13.3	10.2	18.7	22.2	33.8
56—Moose Jaw.....	25.3	20.2	17.1	10.8	8.2	12.4	17.2	15.2	15	18	24.4	37.2
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	18.7	15.1	15.2	11	9	13	18.2	14.2	12	19.6	21.7	35
58—Drumheller.....	20	16.5	15	9	6.5	11	18	13.5	11	17	20	36.7
59—Edmonton.....	22.3	17.3	18	10.2	7.6	11.1	18.8	12.6	15.8	19	22.3	34.2
60—Calgary.....	23.2	18.2	15	10.7	9.9	12	16.3	13.6	12.4	19.8	23.7	33.2
61—Lethbridge.....	20.8	17.4	14.9	11.3	9.2	11.8	15.2	11.4	10	19	22.7	35.6
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>40.2</b>
62—Fernie.....	25	20	18	13	15	15	24	14	14.2	19.7	29.2	35.7
63—Nelson.....	24.2	19.5	16.2	12.5	8.5	14.6	23.2	15.5	16.6	19.1	23	38.7
64—Trail.....	24.6	20	16.4	13.8	11	16	24.4	17.6	18	21.7	26.7	40.7
65—New Westminster.....	27.9	21.0	18.9	13.7	12.4	14.3	20	15.7	18.7	20.9	24.7	39.8
66—Vancouver.....	27	22.4	18.7	12.8	13.6	15.7	23.4	16.5	18.3	21.5	25	41.5
67—Victoria.....	26.2	21.2	20.2	14.7	15	16.5	21.7	16.2	13.9	20.2	23.9	40.5
68—Nanaimo.....	25	20	22	14.3	11.2	16.5	22.5	20	19.2	25.6	28.8	42.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Price per single quart higher. b Price in bulk lower. c Grocers' quotations.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1932

Fish								Eggs		Butter			
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17-8 13-1 8-2 14	22-5 21-3 20	15-1	14-7	51-4 47-8 45 41-7 50 60 50 60-0	18-8 13-9 13-8 14-2 14-3 13-1 14-1 13-8 15-2	18-0 14-4 15-7     15-2 16-3	24-8 18-4 18 22-8 15 15 22-8 17-4 27-1 24-0	12-1 12-8 11-4 12-8    13-1 12-7 14-1 13-2 13-0	25-6 28-6 30-6 26-3    29-5 28-2 28-5 27-8 30-2 30-2 28-4 24-9	20-5 24-4 23-9    24-7 25-2  23-6 15-5 20-5 23-1 23-4  22-4	9-4 9-7 10-11 9-11 c 8 a 11-5 c 10 8 7-8 9-8 9-10 12 8	20-8 21-3 22 19-2 24-3 19 21 22 18-2 19-6 23-5 19-2 20-5 15 20-3 19-8 19-2 22-8 23-2 23-7 18-7 23-1 25-4 21-8 25 24-4 23-9 24-5 24-5 25-9 25-8 23-8 21-7 22 22-5 20-4 21 20-3 23-5 22-4 24-3 24-1 25-35 23-7 23-6 24-6 25-2 22-4 24-8 24-8 23-4 23-7 24-4 25-5 24-4 24-7 22-7 18-9 20 20-4 17-7 16-8 22-9 23-5 24-4 25 25-1 25 18 18 15-3 16 18-3 25-5 26-1 26-2 26-3 27-9 28-1 28-6 29-7 28-1 28-6 29-9 26-1 25-5 26-1 26-2 26-6 26-7 26-8 27-7	



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>19-8</b>	<b>5-8</b>	<b>15-4</b>	<b>2-9</b>	<b>4-8</b>	<b>8-5</b>	<b>11-1</b>	<b>11-4</b>	<b>11-3</b>	<b>11-5</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>19-4</b>	<b>6-7</b>	<b>15-2</b>	<b>3-5</b>	<b>4-9</b>	<b>8-5</b>	<b>13-5</b>	<b>11-4</b>	<b>11-0</b>	<b>11-0</b>
1—Sydney.....	18-6	6-7	17	3-4	4-5	7-4	12-8	10-7	10-7	10-2
2—New Glasgow.....	19-2	6-7	14-7	3-5	5	9-3	13-5	10	10	10
3—Amherst.....	19-3	6-6-7	15	3-5	5	7	.....	12-3	11-3	11-3
4—Halifax.....	19-5	6-7	15	3-5	4-7	9-5	15	11-7	11-3	11-3
5—Windsor.....	18-8	6-7	14-4	3-6	5-2	8-2	13-3	11-6	11-6	11-6
6—Truro.....	21	6-7	14-3	3-7	5	9-3	12-7	11-2	11-2	11-5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18-8	6-7	15	3-3	4-6	9-2	15	12-7	11-3	12-5
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>17-7</b>	<b>6-8</b>	<b>14-8</b>	<b>3-4</b>	<b>4-6</b>	<b>8-2</b>	<b>13-0</b>	<b>10-5</b>	<b>10-3</b>	<b>10-7</b>
8—Moncton.....	20	6-7	14-8	3-5	4-7	9-5	12-3	11	11	12
9—Saint John.....	17-3	7-3	14-4	3-5	4-6	7-6	13-2	10-4	10	10-4
10—Fredericton.....	18-5	7-3	15-3	3-3	4-9	7-5	14-5	10-7	10-1	10-4
11—Bathurst.....	15	5-3-6-7	.....	3-5	4	8	12	10	10	10
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>17-4</b>	<b>4-8</b>	<b>13-7</b>	<b>3-1</b>	<b>5-0</b>	<b>7-2</b>	<b>10-9</b>	<b>9-9</b>	<b>10-7</b>	<b>11-0</b>
12—Quebec.....	20-1	6-7	13-0	3-5	5-1	8-1	11-3	10-2	10-9	10-9
13—Three Rivers.....	18-3	4-4-7	13-7	3-3	4-3	6-7	11-2	10	11-6	10-9
14—Sherbrooke.....	15-3	4-4	12-9	3	5	7	11-8	9-9	10-3	12-1
15—Sorel.....	15	.....	14-7	2-8	5-5	6-5	10	10-4	10-2	10-4
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18	4	13-2	2-4	5-6	8-1	11-8	9-7	10	11-8
17—St. John's.....	15	4	13-5	2-8	4-7	7-7	11-2	9-4	13-1	12-3
18—Thetford Mines.....	19-5	4-2	13-1	3-2	5-3	5-7	11	9-7	9-8	10
19—Montreal.....	18-7	4-7-6	14-4	3-4	4-5	8-6	10-9	9-9	10-8	10-9
20—Hull.....	16-6	4-7-6	13-8	3-9	5	6-5	9-3	9-6	9-8	9-6
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>19-4</b>	<b>5-3</b>	<b>14-7</b>	<b>2-6</b>	<b>4-6</b>	<b>9-4</b>	<b>11-6</b>	<b>10-7</b>	<b>10-6</b>	<b>10-7</b>
21—Ottawa.....	20	5-3-7-3	14-6	3-1	4-7	9-8	10-1	10-1	10-2	10-3
22—Brockville.....	18-2	4-5-3	13-5	3-1	4-7	10-4	11-7	11-4	10-6	10-6
23—Kingston.....	16-6	4-7	14-3	3-1	4-6	9-9	12-2	9-8	9-7	9-8
24—Belleville.....	19	4-4-7	15-6	2-3	5	9-7	11-6	10-2	10-2	10
25—Peterborough.....	17-6	4-7	13-6	2-5	4-4	9-3	10-2	9-9	9-9	10-4
26—Oshawa.....	19-7	4-7-6-7	14	2-3	4-7	9-5	10-5	10-4	10-1	10-1
27—Orillia.....	19-2	4-6	13-9	2-8	4-2	9-7	12-5	10	11-3	10-3
28—Toronto.....	23-7	5-3-6-7	15-3	2-7	4-5	9-2	10-6	10-7	10-4	10-7
29—Niagara Falls.....	19-5	4-7-6-7	15	2-7	5	9-4	11-3	10-3	10	10-7
30—St. Catharines.....	18-9	4-7-6-7	14-6	2-5	4	9-3	10-9	9-7	10-1	10-2
31—Hamilton.....	25-1	5-3-6-7	15-3	2-3	4-6	10	10-5	11	10-7	10-8
32—Brantford.....	21-9	4-7-6-7	15-2	2-1	4-2	9-7	10	10-4	10-4	10-4
33—Galt.....	22-4	4-6	16-3	2-4	4-8	10	11-4	10-6	10-8	10-5
34—Guelph.....	19-1	4-7-5-3	14-4	2-3	4-9	10-3	11	10-2	10-1	10-3
35—Kitchener.....	17-6	4-7-6	14-7	2-1	4-8	9-6	12	10-4	10-2	10-4
36—Woodstock.....	17-6	4-7	13-6	2-2	4-7	9-3	10-7	10-3	10-2	10-3
37—Stratford.....	16-4	4-7-6	17-5	2-2	4-6	10	11-8	10-7	10-7	10-6
38—London.....	19-2	4-7-5-3	15-4	2-2	4-5	9-1	10-7	10-6	10-6	10-6
39—St. Thomas.....	18-9	4-7-5-3	16-3	2-1	4-6	9-6	12	11-8	11-8	12-1
40—Chatham.....	19-2	4-7-6-7	15-5	2-2	4-7	9-4	12-9	10-5	11-2	11-1
41—Windsor.....	18-1	5-3-7-3	15	2-5	4	9-5	11-8	10-8	12-9	11-7
42—Sarnia.....	21	4-6-7	15-7	2	4-7	10-4	13-2	11-3	11-1	10-8
43—Owen Sound.....	18	5-3	14-4	2-3	3-8	8-6	11-4	10-3	10-7	10-7
44—North Bay.....	20-2	5-3	14-3	3-3	4-8	10-2	11-8	10-6	10-2	10-6
45—Sudbury.....	17-5	5-3	14	3-4	4-7	8-2	15-8	11	10-6	10-4
46—Cobalt.....	18-5	6	12-7	3-4	5	8-7	12-7	12-6	11-5	11-9
47—Timmins.....	17-7	5-6	14-2	3-7	5	8-8	12-8	12-1	11-4	11-8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	19-3	4-5-3	14	3-4	5-2	8-7	12-9	11-3	10-9	12
49—Port Arthur.....	21-4	5-3	14-6	2-8	4-7	8-4	10-4	10	9-9	10
50—Fort William.....	18-4	5-3	14-4	2-9	4-7	8-2	10-7	11-2	10-5	10-6
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>19-5</b>	<b>5-9</b>	<b>17-5</b>	<b>2-8</b>	<b>5-1</b>	<b>9-3</b>	<b>10-7</b>	<b>12-5</b>	<b>12-1</b>	<b>12-6</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	19-3	5-6-6	17-5	2-8	5	8-7	9-7	12-1	11-8	12-5
52—Brandon.....	19-7	5-3-6-2	.....	2-7	5-1	9-9	11-7	12-9	12-3	12-6
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>21-2</b>	<b>6-1</b>	<b>16-3</b>	<b>2-7</b>	<b>4-9</b>	<b>9-2</b>	<b>10-5</b>	<b>14-0</b>	<b>13-4</b>	<b>13-8</b>
53—Regina.....	21	4-6-7	15	3	5	10-2	11-6	14	12-9	14-2
54—Prince Albert.....	23-3	5-6	17	2-8	5	8-2	10-2	14-5	13-7	14-1
55—Saskatoon.....	17-5	6-7	15	2-8	4-5	8-8	9-4	13	12-6	12-6
56—Moose Jaw.....	23	6-7	18	2-3	5	9-6	10-6	14-3	14-3	14-2
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>22-2</b>	<b>6-0</b>	<b>17-8</b>	<b>2-7</b>	<b>4-5</b>	<b>7-8</b>	<b>9-8</b>	<b>13-7</b>	<b>13-5</b>	<b>14-2</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	22-3	.....	18	2-8	5-7	6-8	10-1	13-4	13-3	14-6
58—Drumheller.....	21	5-4	.....	2-7	4	8-1	9-3	15	14-4	14-4
59—Edmonton.....	20-1	6-7	16	2-6	4-4	7-1	8-9	12-6	13-1	13-4
60—Calgary.....	22-8	5-6-7	14-3	2-7	4-3	7-7	9-2	12-9	12-6	14-5
61—Lethbridge.....	25	6	23	2-7	4	9-4	11-7	14-5	14-2	14-2
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>23-7</b>	<b>7-1</b>	<b>18-3</b>	<b>3-3</b>	<b>5-0</b>	<b>6-4</b>	<b>7-4</b>	<b>12-9</b>	<b>12-6</b>	<b>12-8</b>
62—Fernie.....	23-3	8	15	3-1	4-4	7-6	7-5	13-1	13-7	13-1
63—Nelson.....	20-5	6-3	15-7	3-1	4-7	7-5	8-7	13-7	13-1	13-1
64—Trail.....	20-5	7	15-5	3-6	4-5	5-5	6-7	12-8	12-7	13
65—New Westminster.....	22-6	6-2-7	21	3-4	4-9	6-2	5-8	12-8	12-4	12-3
66—Vancouver.....	23	6-2-7	22	3-3	5-2	6-4	6-8	11-8	12-6	12-8
67—Victoria.....	23-1	7-5	19-5	3-3	5-3	5-7	6-4	11-5	11-4	11-7
68—Nanaimo.....	28-7	7-5-8	22-5	3-1	6-2	6-8	10-3	14	11-9	12-6
69—Prince Rupert.....	23-3	6-3-8-3	15	3-6	5	5-7	7-3	14-3	13-3	13-5

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c, 6c. and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1932

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4.4	4.5	.897	18.7	19.2	16.2	11.2	18.0	17.3	56.6	21.7	52.5	40.1
4.2	4.4	.953	20.7	18.9	15.8	11.6	17.0	16.2	61.0	20.8	54.0	39.1
3.8	4.2	.979	20.3		15	11.4	18	15.1		22.2		
3.8	4.2	.825	18.7	25	19	10.6	17.6	15.7	62	19	55	40
4.3	4.3		23.3			10	16			20		38
4.5	4.4	.995	20.7	17.5		13	18	18.5		22		39
4.2	4.6	1.037	20	15	12.5	16.8	16			22		4
4.3	4.5	.928	21	18	13.3	11.9	15.8	15.8	60	19.7	53	39.5
4.3	4.4	.95	16.2			15	16.2	15.6	50	22		42.5
3.8	4.2	.871	20.2	14.9	14.7	12.2	15.9	15.4	50.0	18.9	55.8	37.3
4.4	4.4	.887	18.9	17.6		13.7	16.7	15.8	45	20.2	65	
3.9	4	.825	21.8		12	12.9	15	15.2	55	18.2	45	35
4	4.2	.902	19.9	12.2	17	12.2	16.7	15.3		17.2	57.5	39
3	4		20		15	10	15			20		38
3.9	5.9	.656	14.2	24.1	14.0	10.8	17.7	16.6	65.3	21.8	53.4	38.8
3.8	5.6	.583	15.2	30	13.5	12.2	19.3	19.6	70	21	59	38.3
4.1	7	.652	14.5	20	11.7	12	17.6	17.1	67.5	23.7		39.2
2.8	5.4	.67	13.9	25	14.3	10.7	19	16.3		21.8		40.1
4.2	7.5	.675	15		12.8	10	17.7	12.3		21.1		40
3.5	5.7	.678	13.2		15	10.7	16.6	15.5		18.5		39.7
4.2	5.5	.606	13.2	30	15.3	9.6	18	18.7		21		38
4	6.2	.75	15		15	10	16	15.2	52.5	25	50	37.5
4.2	5.1	.649	14.1	19.8	14.6	10.9	18.6	16	71.2	22.1	51.2	37.2
4.4	4.8	.641	13.8	20	14	11.5	16.3	18.5		21.7		39
4.0	4.2	.891	18.1	18.4	16.2	11.3	17.7	17.6	55.5	21.1	52.9	37.0
4.4	5.2	.706	15.6	17.8	14.5	12.8	16.7	18.8	72.5	20.4	51.2	36.4
4	5.4	.862	16.6	16		10	18.7	16		21.7	62.5	41
4.3	5.5	.844	17.6	24		12.2	17.6	18.4	75	19	55	37.7
4.2	4.7	.80	16.3	11		13.2	17	17.5	59	19.5	49	35.4
4.5	4.3	.664	15	13.2		9.9	17.2	17.3		19.2	57.7	35
4.3	4.4	.864	18.4	14.5		11.7	17.5	18.7	59	22.5	59	37.2
4.6	4.5	.85	19.2	12.5		11.9	19.1	18	43	23.5	57	35.7
4.5	4	.89	18.2	16.1		11.7	17	16.9		19.6	56.5	35.4
3.7	3.8	1.025	19.1	17.3		10	19.7	18.7		20	50	38.3
4.6	4	.978	19.4	20		11	19.7	18.3	46	19.3	45	36.2
4.3	4.5	.99	20.3	16.7		12.6	17	16.1	60	19.6	60	36.7
3	3.3	.857	16.8	22		13.2	17.5	15.7		19.4	55	35.7
4.2	3.1	.90	17.8	18.7		11.1	17.1	16.8		19.6	53.3	35.3
4.2	4.1	.981	18.2	22.6		11.7	17.4	17	43			36
4.2	4	.885	17.6	19.7		11.9	16.3	17.4	39.5	20.4	50	35.3
4.6	3.8	.887	16.5	17.1		11.9	16.2	15.6		23.2		35
4.1	3.7	.865	15.7	14.7		10.1	16.4	16.2	61	21.8	53	38.6
3.8	3.9	.804	15.7	13.6		11	17.6	18.4	45	21.5		35
3.2	3.2	.789	16.5	25.3		10	16.9	17.5		22.1		36.2
2.8	2.9	.748	14.5	12.5		10	18.5	17		22.6	47	35
4.5	3.3	.637	12.8	25		10	17.7	18	47	23.3		38.7
3.3	3.2	.85	16.8	15		10.1	17.4	16.8	50	22.7	50	34.3
3.2	4.4	1.15	25.6		12	10.7	18.2	17.3	61.5	19.8	51	36
3.7	5	.775	16.3		18	11	19.3	20	66	21.5	55	39
4.8	4.8	1.19	24.4	25	14.5	11.8	19.2	19.2	58.7	20.8	50	40
4.4	5.2	1.425	26.5	26.5	15.2	12.9	18.2	18.6	61	24.2	51.7	41.5
3.1	4.9	.754	15.4	23.3		11.6	17.8	18.3	61.7	20.8	59	41
3.7	4.9	.97	22.4		20	10.6	17.8	19.2	51.1	22.4	46.1	38.1
3.6	4.1	.936	18.6	22.5	15	9.4	18.4	18.7	49.6	21.4	45	38.1
4.9	4.7	.727	14.2		14.6	11.0	20.0	18.4	55.7	23.5	51.3	41.2
4.7	4.9	.753	14.4		16	11.3	19.7	17.7	53.6	24.1	49.4	41.6
5	4.4	.70	14		13.2	10.6	20.3	19	57.8	22.8	53.2	40.8
5.0	4.9	.949	18.4		17.8	12.0	20.1	19.3	56.6	23.9	50.8	44.9
5.5	4.2	1.15	22.8		20	11	21.6	19.2	59.7	24	52.5	42.3
5.1	5.7		15		20	14.8	21.2	19	55	26.2	52.2	46.2
4.5	4.4	.721	14.6		13.5	9.7	18	19	54.2	23	47.4	44.8
4.8	5.4	.975	21			12.5	19.6	20	57.5	22.5	51.2	46.5
4.7	3.7	.976	21.7		15.8	10.3	20.1	18.3	57.5	23.0	51.5	48.1
4.9	3.1	1.11	24.3		19.4	11.2	20	19.7	60	23.7	53.7	47.9
4.1	4	.867	18.7		17	10.8	20	18.7	58.3	25	53.3	48.3
5.9	3.8	.843	19.4		15.3	10.1	18.7	18	56.5	22.6	48.5	47.1
4.4	4.3	1.075	23.8		13.5	8.7	19.2	16.8	53.6	20.5	50.4	47.2
4.2	3.4	.983	22.5		13.7	10.5	22.5	18.3	59	23.3	51.7	50
5.9	4.8	1.139	23.6		19.9	10.2	18.5	16.7	56.2	23.5	51.2	46.8
6.2	5.5	1.47	27.8		18.3	11.9	20	18	65	25	59	50
5.8	5.6	1.35	26		20	10.6	20	16.7	56.7	25.5	50	50
6.7	4.7	1.39	31.2		20	10	19	18	60	23.5	47.5	49
4.9	4	.671	14.2		20.5	10	18.2	14.8	49.8	23.3	47.6	42.8
5.1	3.9	.772	15.8		19	9.4	17.3	14.9	53.1	21.8	48	41
4.9	4.4	1.02	23.4		20.7	9.8	18.2	14.8	52	21.8	46.9	45
8.5	5	1.09	23.1			10.3	18.2	17.5	53	23.7	57.5	48.3
5.3	5.4	1.35	27		20.8	9.3	17.3	19.2	60	24.2	53.3	48.3



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	cents 5.9	cents 5.6	cents 42.5	cents 45.1	cents 25.2	cents 14.6	cents 3.0	cents 46.1	cents 51.1	cents 11.7	cents 5.4	\$ 15.343
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	5.9	5.6	44.1	37.8	25.6	11.9	2.8	46.9	36.3	12.2	5.4	15.000
1—Sydney.....	5.5	5.4	45.7	38.9	25.7	14.3		60	40	12.3	5.1	
2—New Glasgow.....	5.7	5.4	42.4	35.2	26.8	12.2	2.9	46.7	34.7	14	5.5	
3—Amherst.....	5.4		50	38.5		10	2.5				5.5	
4—Halifax.....	5.9	5.6	45	37.5	25	13.3	2.7			13.2	5.6	15.00
5—Windsor.....	5.6	5.6	39.2	36.9	24.3	10	2.9	35	35	10.5	5.5	
6—Truro.....	5.6	5.6	42.1	40	26	11.4	3	46	35.3	12.3	5.5	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	5.8	5.3	54	40.5	27	15.2	3.5	40	40	13.5	5.2	15.40
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	5.6	5.6	46.2	38.3	24.8	11.2	3.0	44.9	37.7	12.0	4.8	15.000
8—Moncton.....	5.7	5.3	44	38.8	25.8	11.5	3	45	39.3	13	5.3	15.50-16.00g
9—Saint John.....	5.8	5.4	45	37.3	25.7	11.3		45	40.6	11.2	5	14.25
10—Fredericton.....	5.9	5.5	47.1	42.2	24.6	11.3	3.1	44.8	38	11.7	4.9	
11—Bathurst.....	5	5	48	35	25	10	2.9		33	12	4	
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	5.3	5.1	44.2	47.3	24.9	13.6	2.9	47.0	54.7	10.3	4.9	14.675
12—Quebec.....	5.2	5.1	46.8	50.4	25.1	15.3	2.8	48.7	56.4	10.4	5	14.25
13—Three Rivers.....	5.5	5.2	47.5	46.5	25.1	14	3	53.6	57	11.1	5.1	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.2	5	43.2	47.4	24.3	13.5	3	47.7	55	10.8	4.9	15.85-16.10
15—Sorel.....	5.9	5.2	42.5	44.5	26.2	11.2	2.3	36.7	60	10	4.7	14.00-14.25
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.1	5	48.6	49.4	24	13.2	3	43.7	52.5	10.1	4.9	13.75-14.00
17—St. John's.....	5	5	36.2	47.5	25.2	13.7	3.4	53.3	55	10	4.7	
18—Theftford Mines.....	5.2	4.9	41.7	45	23.5	12.7	3.1	40	40	11.3	5.3	
19—Montreal.....	5.1	5.1	45.2	48.4	24.5	14.5	2.8	48	56.7	10.2	4.8	14.75-15.25
20—Hull.....	5.2	5	46.3	46.3	26	14.2	2.8	51.7	60	8.7	5	15.25-15.75
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	5.9	5.8	44.0	48.4	23.8	12.7	2.8	44.8	53.3	10.7	5.1	15.188
21—Ottawa.....	5.6	5.4	44.1	49.2	25.4	14	2.7	56.2	58.6	10.7	5.1	14.75-15.25
22—Brockville.....	5.8	5.2	45.7	46.3	25	13.7	2.8	43.3	50	11	5.2	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.1	5.1	37.9	44.1	25.2	12.1	2.8	50	52	11	5.5	15.00
24—Belleville.....	5.8	5.7	54.7	52.2	24.6	13.2	2.6	55	59.9	10.7	5	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	5.7	5.5	45.7	48.2	22.7	11.7	2.9	42.5	50	10	4.9	14.50-14.75
26—Oshawa.....	6	5.9	40.5	56	25	10.3	2.9	48.3	54	11.3	5.6	14.50
27—Orillia.....	5.9	5.8	56.2	46.2	24.5	12.5	2.7	50	51.7	11	5.3	15.50
28—Toronto.....	5.5	5.5	48.2	52.6	24.3	11.4	2.6	44	50.7	9.9	5.1	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5.8	6.1	37	48.3	23.3	13.3	3.4	46	60	11.3	4.7	12.25-12.75g
30—St. Catharines.....	5.8	5.7	48	48	24.2	11.5	2.6	40	50	10.5	5.3	13.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.7	5.7	46.2	56.7	25.2	10.5	2.6	40	52.1	9.9	5.2	14.00
32—Brantford.....	5.9	5.9	43.7	48.7	24.4	11.4	2.7	45.4	55	10.2	5.4	14.50
33—Galt.....	6.2	5.9	44	47	24.2	13.2	2.8	48.7	59.3	10.2	5.4	14.75-15.00
34—Guelph.....	5.0	5.8	43.4	43.5	24.5	10.4	3	44.4	53	10	5	14.25-15.00
35—Kitchener.....	5.9	5.7	37.6	44	24.1	10.8	2.8	39.5	44.3	10.4	4.5	14.00
36—Woodstock.....	6.1	5.9	41.6	44	24.8	11.4	2.9	42	49.5	10.6	5	14.25-14.50
37—Stratford.....	6.1	5.9	45.8	47.6	25	10.7	2.7	45.7	48.7	10.9	5.5	14.50
38—London.....	5.8	5.9	47.3	49.8	23.8	12.5	2.7	46.8	55	10	5.6	15.00-15.25
39—St. Thomas.....	6.3	6.2	48	48	24.6	11	2.6	45.9	57.5	10.5	5.5	15.00
40—Chatham.....	5.9	5.9	46.3	48.6	24.5	12.4	3	46.0	46.2	10	5.3	15.50
41—Windsor.....	5.7	5.5	44.7	48.2	25.7	13	2.7	45	60	10	5.2	16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	6	6	46.2	50	24	12.3	3.1	40	60	11	5	15.00
43—Owen Sound.....	6	5.4	47.5	46	24.6	10.6	2.3	43	50	9.8	5.5	15.75-16.50
44—North Bay.....	6	5.9	51.7	50.5	25.4	14	2.7	46.4	60	13.2	4.7	17.25-17.50
45—Sudbury.....	6.2	6.2	35	45	26.5	17.7	2.7	45			5	17.50
46—Cobalt.....	6.6	6	45	47	23.7	14.7	2.8	37	42.5	10	5	17.50
47—Timmins.....	6.4	6.3	39	50	25	17.1	3.2	40	43	11.7	4.8	17.75-18.25
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.2	5.8	39.5	48.7	23.4	13.8	2.4	43	55	12.5	4.8	15.50
49—Port Arthur.....	5.9	6	35	49.9	25	16.3	2.8	40	50	10	5.1	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	6	5.8	35.9	50	25.8	13.8	3	44	55.3	12.5	4.7	16.75-17.00
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	6.4	6.3	42.4	43.8	26.1	13.9	3.0	48.0	53.8	13.3	7.0	20.500
51—Winnipeg.....	6.4	6.3	41.7	46.6	25.9	12.8	2.9	50	55	13	7.3	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6.4	6	43	41	26.2	15	3.1	46	52.5	13.5	6.7	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	6.5	6.3	36.3	43.5	27.5	20.2	3.2	45.4	45.0	14.4	7.0	
53—Regina.....	6.6	6.4	41.2	48	26.2	20a	3.4	48.7	40	15	5	
54—Prince Albert.....	6.8	6.5	34.7	43.7	29.5	18.3a	3.4	43.7		13	8.5	
55—Saskatoon.....	6.4	6.5	33.3	43.3	27.3	20a	2.9	41	50	14.5	5.4	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.1	6.6	36.1	39.1	27.1	22.5a	2.9	48.3		15	8	
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	6.3	5.9	35.7	44.1	27.3	17.6	3.5	45.3	52.1	14.0	5.5	
57—Medicine Hat.....	6.2	5.5	34.2	42.9	28.3	18.3a	3.5	45	50	13.2	5.8	g
58—Drumheller.....	7.2	6.4	31.7	45	26.7	20a	3.9	46	60	15	4	
59—Edmonton.....	6.2	6.2	36.1	44.2	26	16.1a	3.5	42.2	45.7	13.8	5.8	
60—Calgary.....	6.2	6.2	36.7	41.5	26	16.2a	3.2	45	55	13.5	7	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.1		36.7	47	29.3	17.5a	3.5	48.3	50	14.5	4.7	
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	5.9	5.4	37.4	41.7	27.6	22.3	3.5	51.0	55.4	12.6	6.0	
62—Fernie.....	6.5	5.7	39.5	45	27	20a	3.6	55	60	14.2	6	
63—Nelson.....	6.3	5.7	40	48.7	28.7	28.7a	4.1	57.5	60	15	6.3	
64—Trail.....	6.2	6	31.5	40	26.5	22.5a	3.8	45	50	11	7	
65—New Westminster.....	5.2	4.9	36	35.3	26.8	20a	2.8	60	56.7	11.9	5.4	
66—Vancouver.....	5.1	5	38.6	39.7	26.9	22.8a	3.2	50		11.5	5.8	
67—Victoria.....	6	5.3	36.8	38.7	26.7	21.8a	2.9	46.1	55.7	11.2	5.7	
68—Nanaimo.....	6	5.7	40	42.5	29.5	21.2a	4.1	54.4	50	15	5.7	
69—Prince Rupert.....	5.8	5.2	36.7	43.3	28.3	23.3a	3.1	40		11.2	6	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
 f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch n. Houses with conveniences not

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1932

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Rent			
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Matches, parlour per box (400)		Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c	c.	\$	\$		
9-655	12-226	10-695	12-891	8-034	9-628	7-920	27-4	10-1	25-273	17-799		
8-695	11-000	8-000	10-333	5-750	7-500	5-750	30-5	10-0	24-000	16-000		
7-00-7-75	9-50	6-00	7-00				30-4	10-3	16-00-26-00	12-00-16-00	1	
7-25-7-35	11-00	6-00	10-00	5-00	8-00	5-00	30-4	10-0	20-00	10-00-12-00	2	
8-80							29-3	10	15-00-18-00	10-00	3	
9-00-11-00	11-50	12-00	14-00	6-50	7-00	6-50	33-3	10	30-00-45-00	20-00-30-00	4	
							30	10	25-00	20-00	5	
10-00	12-00						30	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	6	
10-50	12-75	9-00	10-50	7-00	8-25	8-25c	29-2	10	21-00-26-00	10-00-18-00	7	
11-031	13-167	8-500	10-000	6-500	7-875	7-500	30-0	9-9	25-125	19-250		
10-50-12-50g	13-00g	8-00g	9-00g	6-00g	7-00g	7-00g	30	9-9	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	8	
11-00-12-25	13-00-14-00	8-00-10-00	10-00-12-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00c	27-4	9-9	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	9	
10-00-12-00	13-00						27-7	9-7	25-00	18-00	10	
10-00	12-00						35	10	18-00	15-00	11	
8-875	12-143	11-219	12-261	9-226	10-344	8-967	24-4	9-7	22-167	13-875		
9-00	11-00	14-667c	14-667c	12-00-	12-00-	9-00c	21-6	9-7	27-00-35-00		12	
				13-333c	13-333c							
8-00	11-00	15-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	7-00	29-7	9-6	18-00-25-00	10-00-18-00	13	
9-00	13-00	6-50	8-50	6-00	8-00	8-00	26	9-6	20-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	14	
10-00	12-00	7-00-9-00	8-50-9-50		8-00-8-50		22-7	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15	
7-25-7-50	12-50	12-00-	13-333-	9-333-	13-333c	7-00-	20-4	10	18-00-24-00	11-00-15-00	16	
		14-667c	16-00c	10-667c		10-667c						
		9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00		20	9-1	20-00-28-00	12-00-18-00	17	
9-50	12-00	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	26-2	10	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	18	
9-25	13-50	7-00-9-50	8-00-10-50	5-50-6-33	6-50		26-2	9-5	18-00-33-00	15-00-18-00	19	
10-259	11-603	11-250	13-799	8-882	10-804	9-686	26-7	9-7	22-00-30-00	14-00-22-00	20	
9-25	12-50-13-50	8-00	9-50	6-00	7-50	5-00	25-5	9-7	26-036	18-672		
9-00	12-50						25-7	9-6	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	21	
8-00	12-50-13-00	13-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	12-00	25	9-2	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22	
11-00	11-50	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	12-00	25	9-7	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	23	
9-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	9-00	25	9-6	22-00-28-00	15-00-22-00	24	
10-00	11-00	14-00	15-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	25	9	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	25	
9-75	12-50	10-00-11-00	11-50-12-00	7-00-8-00	8-00-9-00		25-7	10	12-00-20-00	7-00-12-00	26	
10-50	11-00	14-00	18-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	25	10	20-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	27	
7-50g	9-50-10-00g	g	g	g	g	g	24-8	9-5	23-00-33-00	17-00-23-00	28	
		g	g	g	g	g	25g	9-4	22-00-27-00	17-00-22-00	29	
9-00	11-00	16-50	17-00	12-50	13-00	13-00	25-7	9-8	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	30	
11-50	11-50		17-00		13-00	8-348c	24-5	10	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	32	
10-00	12-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	22	9-8	25-00	16-00-20-00	33	
9-00-11-00	11-50	12-00	13-00-13-50	9-00-11-00	10-00-11-50		24-1	9	20-00-35-00	15-00-20-00	34	
10-00-10-50	11-00	15-00-16-00	17-00-18-00	12-00	14-00		23-6	9-5	25-00-33-00	18-00-25-00	35	
11-00	11-50	12-00					20-7	9-1	25-00-30-00	18-00-24-00	36	
11-00	12-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		24-3	9-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	37	
9-00-11-00	10-50-11-50		18-00		12-00		23-9	9-7	25-00-35-00	17-00-25-00	38	
11-50	10-25-12-00		16-00-18-00c				23-1	9-6	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	39	
10-00	10-00						22-2	9-8	22-00-28-00	20-00-22-00	40	
8-50g	11-50g	g	c & g 18-00	g	c & g 14-00	c & g 10-00		10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	41	
7-50-9-00	12-00						24	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	42	
	9-00	7-00-8-00	10-00-12-00				22-8	9-3	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00	43	
12-00-13-00	13-50	9-00	9-75-11-00	7-50			31	9-8	25-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	44	
9-00-14-00	13-00		15-00c				30-7	10	n	22-00	45	
			13-50c				33-7	10	22-00	14-00	46	
15-50	14-50-15-00			5-50	7-50-9-75c		35	9-3	p	p	47	
8-00-11-00	9-00	5-00	7-50	5-00	6-00	6-00c	26-3	10-2	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	48	
9-50-13-00	10-00-13-00	7-00	8-50c	6-50	7-50c		27-4	9-8	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	49	
9-00-12-50	12-50	7-50	8-50	6-50	7-50		27-2	9-5	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	50	
11-125	14-625			6-375	7-500	6-500	26-2	10-0	28-000	18-875		
10-00-10-50	14-50-15-50			4-50-7-00	5-50-8-50	6-00c	25	10	27-00-40-00	17-00-27-00	51	
12-00	12-50-16-00			6-00-8-00	7-00-9-00		27-3	10	18-00-27-00	13-50-18-00	52	
8-751	17-463			5-250	9-438	10-833	29-9	11-0	28-625	19-438		
9-75-12-25h	14-00-16-20				7-00-12-00	11-00-13-00	30	10-4	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	53	
8-00-9-50h	19-00			3-25-5-25	4-75-6-75		30	12-3	25-00-30-00	15-00-22-50	54	
7-50-9-00h	17-50			6-25	7-00-10-00i	7-50	29-6	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	55	
5-25-9-00h	18-25				14-00c	13-00c	30	11-2	22-00-32-00	13-00-20-00	56	
6-031	10-000			6-000	7-000	4-458	29-6	9-9	26-875	19-125		
	g	g	g	g	g	g	32-5g	9-7	23-00-27-00	18-00-20-00	57	
6-00h						4-50	30	9-4			58	
5-00-6-00h				6-00	8-00	5-33	30-5	10-7	25-00-32-00	18-00-25-00	59	
7-50-8-00h	f & g 10-00	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	25g	9-9	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	60	
4-00-5-75h						4-00	30	10	28-00	16-00	61	
10-029	11-440			7-750	8-060	4-991	33-1	12-2	24-188	17-906		
							39	13-1	20-00	18-00	62	
9-00-11-00	11-70			7-00-8-00	10-00-11-50	5-625c		15	22-00-28-00	16-00-20-00	63	
8-50-10-00	13-50			7-00	9-00	6-50		10	24-00-30-00	17-50-22-50	64	
9-50-10-50	11-50				5-75	4-25	30-7	12-2	16-00-20-00	10-00-16-00	65	
9-50-10-50	11-50				6-50	4-00	29-3	10-9	23-50	20-00	66	
9-75-10-75	9-00			6-50c	8-42c	4-77c	32-7	11-9	20-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	67	
7-70-8-20s					5-00		33-7		20-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	68	
12-00-13-50				8-00-12-00i	9-00-13-00i	4-80c	33-3	12-2	30-00-35-00	18-00-22-50	69	

extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$30. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and up.  
r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$20-\$30. s. Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1925	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1927	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1931	Aug. 1932	Sept. 1932
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.6	98.5	97.1	95.4	97.8	82.1	69.7	66.8	66.9
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	96.2	97.6	86.9	98.9	69.8	54.0	55.1	53.5
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.3	98.9	102.9	114.0	108.9	93.4	69.0	69.0	60.8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	112.5	99.5	93.1	93.9	91.2	79.2	72.4	69.3	70.0
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.2	98.7	99.0	93.7	86.2	76.8	71.1	71.5
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	104.5	99.4	95.6	92.6	93.8	90.4	86.8	86.1	85.9
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.9	99.8	90.0	91.9	98.2	73.7	60.7	57.3	58.9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	100.3	99.2	93.1	92.4	93.2	90.8	86.5	85.9	86.1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.6	100.3	97.9	94.6	95.5	92.0	84.6	82.9	82.8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.2	98.5	95.3	96.4	96.0	86.1	74.4	71.6	72.1
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.7	97.2	99.4	101.7	103.7	86.7	66.9	61.1	61.8
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	96.5	99.4	92.5	92.8	90.8	85.7	79.4	78.6	78.9
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	104.9	99.4	97.1	93.7	98.9	76.7	65.1	63.2	62.5
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	99.2	97.1	94.7	92.8	94.7	91.2	89.3	88.1	88.1
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	105.5	98.7	97.8	93.8	99.4	75.1	62.4	60.4	59.6
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.9	100.0	96.5	98.6	99.6	86.8	79.9	75.7	76.5
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	106.2	98.4	98.1	92.8	99.3	72.5	58.5	57.0	55.9
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.3	96.5	97.2	86.5	96.1	69.3	54.9	55.5	54.2
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.6	98.2	100.9	108.9	105.2	90.0	69.2	59.8	61.6
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.4	96.7	101.2	95.0	107.7	71.2	52.6	48.3	46.9
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	100.7	101.7	105.2	105.5	91.3	73.5	61.9	61.3
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	100.1	98.6	98.9	93.5	86.0	76.8	71.1	71.5
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.6	99.7	92.4	92.3	92.7	87.2	80.8	81.2	81.2
Allraw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	100.8	97.3	98.8	93.8	101.8	74.0	58.5	54.7	53.9
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.8	98.6	96.4	95.1	94.1	84.8	72.4	70.6	71.0

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 1114)

## Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.6; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1931. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1930 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.04; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6, Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

# CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1932\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126

## Retail Prices

Beef prices were somewhat lower in most localities, sirloin steak being down in the average from 25.4 cents per pound in August to 24.8 cents in September, round steak from 20.6 cents per pound to 20 cents and shoulder roast from 13.2 cents per pound to 12.7 cents. Mutton was down in the average from 21.4 cents per pound to 20.2 cents. Fresh pork advanced from 15.6 cents per pound in August to 15.9 cents in September. Prices were higher in most localities in Ontario and the western provinces but were somewhat lower in Quebec and the maritime provinces. Breakfast bacon was up from 20.6 cents per pound in August to an average of 21.7 cents in September, increases being noted from most localities. Lard was also up in the average at 12.1 cents per pound as compared with 11.4 cents in August.

Eggs showed a seasonal advance, fresh being up from 24.1 cents per dozen in August to 25.6 cents in September and cooking from 19.6 cents per dozen to 20.5 cents. These prices compare with the low of 19.2 cents per dozen in June for fresh and 15.1 cents for cooking. Butter prices were also seasonally higher in most localities, dairy averaging 20.8 cents per pound in September as compared with 18.8 cents in August and creamery 25 cents per pound as compared with 22.1 cents.

Bread was little changed at an average price of 5.8 cents per pound. Canned vegetables were again slightly higher, tomatoes averaging 11.4 cents per tin as compared with 11.2 cents in August, peas 11.3 cents per tin as compared with 11.1 cents and corn 11.5 cents per tin as compared with 11.3 cents. Onions were substantially lower in practically all localities, the price averaging 4.5 cents per pound in September as compared with 6.4 cents in August and 8.1 cents in July. Potatoes also showed a substantial seasonal fall the price averaging 90 cents per ninety pounds in September as compared with \$1.21 in August. Prunes were slightly higher in the average at 11.2 cents per pound as compared with 11 cents in August. Coal prices were little changed, anthracite averaging \$15.34 per ton and bituminous \$9.65. Hardwood, stove lengths, was down from an average price of \$13.30 per cord in August to \$12.89 in September. A decrease in rent was reported from Brandon.

## Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.



No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was down from an average price of 56.3 cents per bushel in August to 51.9 cents in September. The high price for the month was 55.9 cents reached near the beginning and the low 49.3 cents reached at the end of the month. The downward movement was said to be influenced by the large supply of Canadian wheat being marketed and to the prospects of plentiful harvests also in France and Italy. Most other grain prices were lower, western barley being down from an average of 34.4 cents per bushel in August to 28.9 cents in September, oats from 29.9 cents per bushel to 26.1 cents and rye from 33.3 cents per bushel to 31.9 cents. Flax advanced from 71.6 cents per bushel to 78.5 cents. Flour at Toronto declined from \$4.90 per barrel to \$4.60. Bran and shorts at Montreal were 58 cents per ton lower, the former at \$18.45 and the latter at \$20.45. Raw sugar at New York declined from \$1.32 per hundred pounds to \$1.20 (Canadian funds), while granulated sugar at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.37 per hundred pounds. Ceylon rubber at New York advanced from 4.2 cents per pound to 4.3 cents. In livestock prices steers at Toronto declined from \$6.05 per hundred pounds to \$5.36 and at Winnipeg from \$4.70 per hundred pounds to \$4.17. Bacon hogs at Toronto declined from \$5.21 per hundred pounds to \$5.11 but advanced at Winnipeg from \$4.69 per hundred pounds to \$4.87 and at Montreal from \$5.33 per hundred

pounds to \$5.64. Lambs at Toronto were down from \$5.97 per hundred pounds to \$5.46 and at Winnipeg from \$5.03 per hundred pounds to \$4.53. The price of calves at Toronto rose from \$6.06 per hundred pounds to \$6.90 and at Winnipeg from \$4.46 per hundred pounds to \$4.71. The price of creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 21.2 cents per pound to 24.5 cents and at Toronto from 21.4 cents per pound to 24.4 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal were considerably higher at 33 cents per dozen as compared with 28.1 cents and at Toronto at 28.9 cents per dozen as compared with 23.5 cents. At Vancouver the price was 31.2 cents per dozen as compared with 21.8 cents in August. Raw cotton at New York was unchanged at an average price of 8.5 cents per pound (Canadian funds). Raw silk at New York was slightly higher at \$2.11 per pound as compared with \$2.06 in August. In lumber Canadian white pine advanced from \$70 per thousand board feet to \$80. Cedar shingles were 25 cents per thousand higher at \$2.25. Electrolytic copper at Montreal advanced from \$7.03 per hundred pounds to \$7.62 and tin at Toronto from 30 cents per pound to 31.8 cents. United States anthracite coal advanced from \$12.76 per ton to \$12.98 and western domestic coal at Lethbridge from \$4.50 per ton to \$4.75 and at Edmonton from \$2.75 per ton to \$3. White lead in oil rose from \$8.05 per hundred pounds to \$8.32.

### The Sugar Refining Industry in Canada, 1931

Statistics of the sugar refining industry in Canada for the year 1931 are presented in a report published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in its Census of Industry series. The refineries operating during the year were located as follows:—Ontario, 2 (Chatham and Wallaceburg), Quebec, 2 (both at Montreal), New Brunswick, 1 (Saint John), Nova Scotia, 1 (Dartmouth), Alberta, 1 (Raymond), and British Columbia, 1 (Vancouver). These eight sugar refineries in 1931 reported a capital investment of \$37,691,433 and a value of production of \$43,962,061. They also employed 2,265 persons who received \$3,307,730 in salaries and wages and paid out \$29,196,494 for raw materials, while the value added by manufacture

amounted to \$14,765,567. The sugar refining industry is therefore of considerable importance in the industrial life of Canada. The demand created by the war gave it a great impetus. All things considered, 1919 was a record year. The number of persons employed (3,491), the value added by manufacture (\$16,321,882) and the exports (\$22,953,135) were the highest recorded, while the volume of sugar manufactured was only 10 per cent lower than that of the peak year 1925 when 11,714,967 cwt. were produced. Since 1925, however, exports of sugar have declined with the result that production and employment slackened considerably. Exports of sugar in 1931 amounted to 149,384 cwt. valued at \$728,825.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

**T**HE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 59.9 for August, an advance of 1.8 per cent for the month, bringing the index number up to the level of August of last year. Comparing August, 1932, with July, food was slightly lower, while industrial materials advanced 3.3 per cent.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 80.7 at the end of August, an advance of 2.3 per cent for the month. The feature of the month was an advance of 17.4 per cent in textiles. There were also advances in minerals and sundries and in sugar, coffee and tea, but both vegetable and animal foods were considerably lower for the month.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 141 at September 1, which is the same figure as for August 1. Fuel and light were slightly higher, while sundries were lower, but the other groups, including food, rent and clothing were unchanged for the month.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis), was 80 for August, a decline of 2.4 per cent for the month. Vegetable foods and animal foods were both lower for the month, but all other groups were higher.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 95.4 for August, a decline of 0.5 per cent for the month. Agricultural products were 1.6 per cent lower, colonial products 0.7 per cent lower, industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods advanced 1.2 per cent and manufactured goods were 0.9 per cent lower for the month.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the cost of living on the base 1913-1914=100, was 120.3 for August, a decline of 1.0 per cent for the month. There was no change in rent; heat and light were slightly higher, but all other groups declined from the July level.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100 (pre-war currency), was 79.6 for August, an advance of 0.1 per cent for the month. The small advance in industrial materials was partly offset by a decline in foods.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the cost of living, Milan, on the base 1927=100, was 79.15 for July, a decline of 1.4 per cent for the month. Food, clothing and heat and light were lower, while rent and sundries were higher for the month.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 65.2 for August, an advance of 1.1 per cent for the month, but this index number is still 9.6 per cent lower than for August, 1931. Comparing August, 1932, with the previous month, there were slight declines in fuel and lighting materials, housefurnishing goods and building materials, but the other seven groups were all higher.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$7.2753 at October 1, an increase of 1.4 per cent for the month. This is the fourth consecutive monthly advance. Of the 13 groups, seven were higher, five lower and one was unchanged for the month.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The National Industrial Conference Board index number, on the base 1923=100, was 76.8 for August, a decline of 0.2 per cent for the month, due to decreases in food, housing and clothing, partly offset by a slight rise in fuel and light; sundries were unchanged.

The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 128.5 for August, showing no change from the July level. Increases in food prices were offset by declines in clothing.





## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Danzig	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary	Irish Free State
Description of Index	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods, 21 towns	Foods, Paris	Foods	Foods	Foods	Foods, Buda-pest	Foods
		Cost of Living	Cost of living, 21 towns	Cost of Living, Paris	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Buda-pest	Cost of Living
Base period	1913-1914	July, 1914	1913	First half, 1914	1914	1913-1914	July, 1914	1914	1913	July, 1914
		July, 1914					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1931	1931-1932	July	1932	First half, 1932	1932	1931-1932	July, 1932	1932	1931	July, 1932
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1932	1932-1933	July	1933	First half, 1933	1933	1932-1933	July, 1933	1933	1932	July, 1933
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1933	1933-1934	July	1934	First half, 1934	1934	1933-1934	July, 1934	1934	1933	July, 1934
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1934	1934-1935	July	1935	First half, 1935	1935	1934-1935	July, 1935	1935	1934	July, 1935
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1935	1935-1936	July	1936	First half, 1936	1936	1935-1936	July, 1936	1936	1935	July, 1936
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1936	1936-1937	July	1937	First half, 1937	1937	1936-1937	July, 1937	1937	1936	July, 1937
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1937	1937-1938	July	1938	First half, 1938	1938	1937-1938	July, 1938	1938	1937	July, 1938
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1938	1938-1939	July	1939	First half, 1939	1939	1938-1939	July, 1939	1939	1938	July, 1939
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1939	1939-1940	July	1940	First half, 1940	1940	1939-1940	July, 1940	1940	1939	July, 1940
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1940	1940-1941	July	1941	First half, 1941	1941	1940-1941	July, 1941	1941	1940	July, 1941
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1941	1941-1942	July	1942	First half, 1942	1942	1941-1942	July, 1942	1942	1941	July, 1942
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1942	1942-1943	July	1943	First half, 1943	1943	1942-1943	July, 1943	1943	1942	July, 1943
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1943	1943-1944	July	1944	First half, 1944	1944	1943-1944	July, 1944	1944	1943	July, 1944
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1944	1944-1945	July	1945	First half, 1945	1945	1944-1945	July, 1945	1945	1944	July, 1945
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1945	1945-1946	July	1946	First half, 1946	1946	1945-1946	July, 1946	1946	1945	July, 1946
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1946	1946-1947	July	1947	First half, 1947	1947	1946-1947	July, 1947	1947	1946	July, 1947
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1947	1947-1948	July	1948	First half, 1948	1948	1947-1948	July, 1948	1948	1947	July, 1948
		July					(b)			
		100	100		100 (a)		100	(a)	100	100
		100					100	(a)	100	100
		128	116				132	125		
		146	136				161	148		
		166	155				204	180		
		187	182				210	203		
		212	211				209	208		
		253	252				258	252		
1948	1948-1949	July	1949	First half, 1949	1949	1948-1949	July, 1949	1949	1948	July, 1949





## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Concluded

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Sweden	Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa	China	India	Indo-China (French)	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	Foods, fuel and light 49 towns	Foods	Foods, Cairo	Foods, 9 towns	Foods, Tientsin (1)	Foods, Bombay	Foods, Hanoi	Foods, Tokyo	Foods, and groceries, 30 towns	Foods
	Cost of living	Cost of living	Cost of living, Cairo	Cost of living, 9 towns	Cost of living, Tientsin (1)	Cost of living, Bombay	Cost of living, Hanoi	Cost of living, Tokyo		Cost of living
Base Period	July, 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	1910 = 1000	1926	July, 1914	1925	July, 1914	1923 = 1000	1926-1930
1913	100	(d)		1163		100		100	651	703
1914	100	(e)	100	(a) 1148		100		100		(a) 803
1915	124		99	(a) 1228		100		100		(a) 803
1916	142		123	(a) 1275		100		100		(a) 803
1917	177		196	(a) 1418		100		100		(a) 803
1918	261		216	(a) 1437		137		156		(a) 803
1919	310		224	(a) 1559		186		180		(a) 803
1920	297		231	(a) 2049		188		174		(a) 803
1921	232		281	(a) 1556		160		160		(a) 803
1922	179		167	(a) 1335		148		160		(a) 803
1923	160		152	(a) 1330		151		151		(a) 803
1924	159		148	(a) 1339		157		157		(a) 803
1925	169		158	(a) 1382		152		228		(a) 803
1926	156		152	(a) 1337		155		214		(a) 803
1927	151		147	(a) 1364		156		209		(a) 803
1928	157		151	(a) 1328		143		156		(a) 803
1929	151		140	(a) 1327		145		192		(a) 803
1930	139		132	(a) 1284		136		203		(a) 803
1931	136		126	(a) 1241		139		169		(a) 803
January	130		146	(a) 1373		111		153		(a) 803
August	130		116	(a) 1377		117		187		(a) 803
September	129		110	(a) 1353		100		149		(a) 803
October	129		139	(a) 1440		108		151		(a) 803
November	129		138	(a) 1441		108		151		(a) 803
December	129		137	(a) 1437		108		145		(a) 803
1932	(m) 157		134	(a) 1445		108		147		(a) 803
January	127		132	(a) 1441		108		164		(a) 803
February	127		129	(a) 1440		109		152		(a) 803
March	127		128	(a) 1441		109		151		(a) 803
April	128		128	(a) 1441		103		151		(a) 803
May	126		126	(a) 1391		99		151		(a) 803
June	127		136	(a) 1381		99		151		(a) 803
July	127		135	(a) 1381		99		151		(a) 803
August	128		134	(a) 1381		102		149		(a) 803
September			137	(a) 137		102		152		(a) 803

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) New series. (i) December. (j) Cost of food budget. (k) Highest category workmen's household. (l) Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research. (m) Revised index number.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada			Chile	Peru	United States				Albania	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria
	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bank of Nova Scotia		General Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist		Federal Statistical Office	Ministry of Industry and Labour	
Number of Commodities	502 (n)	81	8	—	53	550	96	200	72	—	42	126	—
Base period	1926	1923	1922-1926	1913	1913	1926	(j)	(k)	1913	1927	1st half 1914	April 1914	1914
1913.....	64.0	(c)		100	100	69.8 \$	9-2076 \$	118-576	100	66.2			(a) 100
1914.....	64.4					67.3	8-6556	119-708		(a) 65.0			(a) 100
1915.....	70.3			120.0	120.0	69.3	9-8698	124-958		(a) 66.8			
1916.....	81.4			145.9	145.9	83.4	11-3294	145-142		(a) 84.0			
1917.....	118.6			175.8	175.8	123.0	16-0630	211-950		(a) 117.4			
1918.....	127.7			212.3	212.3	132.0	19-1624	232-575		(a) 128.7			
1919.....	129.8	136.15		219.8	219.8	141.1	18-8964	233-707					
1920.....	164.1	186.49		238.1	238.1	165.3	19-3528	260-414		(a) 149.8			
1921.....	104.6	107.86	81.7	204.6	204.6	83.4	10-7284	139-833		(a) 97.3			
1922.....	98.7	88.66	81.7	183.8	183.8	89.4	12-1069	173-743		(a) 98.6			
1923.....	98.2	88.66	81.7	183.8	183.8	89.4	12-1069	173-743		(a) 101.1			
1924.....	98.5	98.57	97.9	183.8	183.8	94.1	13-0856	188-485		(a) 98.9			
1925.....	101.2	101.25	116.9	198.3	198.3	104.3	12-3536	195-886		(a) 105.2			
1926.....	100.1	98.00	107.9	203.0	203.0	99.5	12-7278	186-014	140.6	(a) 120.8			
1927.....	98.5	98.81	101.5	205.0	205.0	94.1	12-3803	185-598	142.8	(a) 123.9			
1928.....	96.0	95.60	94.8	193	193	98.3	12-4118	195-183	150.6	(a) 132.4			
1929.....	97.2	100.24	85.8	187	187	98.0	12-4333	188-680	149.1	(a) 132.4			
1930.....	85.3	86.24	72.1	163.1	177	84.0	10-5511	171-598	123.0	86	119	107.9	
1931.....	76.7	73.48	62.0	150.0	175	77.0	9-5032	159-719	114.8	77.7	105	96.4	101.0
January.....	71.3	70.56	58.5	154.0	177	70.0	8-7756	146-591	101.9	69.8	91	92.7	96.2
February.....	70.5	69.04	55.2	150.1	174	70.2	7-9927	145-598	101.7	69.3	88	89.7	93.6
March.....	69.7	67.12	55.1	146.2	174	69.1	8-4904	141-724	100.5	68.7	83	86.8	93.1
April.....	68.4	67.72	58.4	140.8	170	68.4	8-2962	136-416	100.5	68.3	87	86.3	95.0
May.....	70.6	69.48	56.4	148.6	169	68.3	8-0877	140-369	102.0	68.3	87	84.7	93.3
June.....	70.3	67.11	56.6	150.9	169	68.6	7-9123	140-401	97.6	67.0	89	83.1	93.6
July.....	69.4	65.61	56.7	146.5	165	67.3	7-7325	140-681	94.0	65.0	88	80.8	91.4
August.....	69.2	65.49	54.5	152.2	163	66.3	7-5243	140-344	92.3	63.7	86	80.5	91.6
September.....	69.1	65.73	50.1	164.5	164	66.0	7-3186	139-219	91.1	63.1	80	79.6	91.7
October.....	67.7	63.04	47.7	185.3	163	65.5	7-1515	136-864	90.7	62.2	79	78.7	87.4
November.....	66.6	63.04	47.1	202.8	164	64.4	6-9183	132-324	88.8	61.0	73	76.9	86.6
December.....	66.6	64.54	50.4	229.2	175	63.9	6-6824	128-879	88.6	59.6	72	74.1	86.6
1932.....	66.8	64.54	53.9	.....	176	65.2	6-7266	125-316	92.1	60.4	66	72.1	86.6
January.....	66.9	62.62	53.1	.....	.....	65.3	7-1724	134-099	95.2	61.8	110	75.5	86.6

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

[illegible]



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Concluded  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	Poland	Russia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Yugoslavia	Egypt	South Africa	China (Shanghai)	Dutch East Indies	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
		Central Statistical Bureau Office (f)	Central Statistical Bureau (f)	Director General Statistics	Swedish Finances Dept.	Official (m)	National Bank	Dept. Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	National Tariff Commission	Dept. Agriculture, Industries and Commerce	Dept. Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Comwealth Statistician
Number of Commodities		—	69	74	47	180	50	23	133	119	92	75	43	56	92
Base Period		1927	1913	1913	July 1, 1913 June 30, 1914	July 1914	1926	Jan 1, 1913, July 31, 1914	1910=1000	1926	1913	July, 1914	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911=1000
1913.....		.....	100	100	100	(b)	.....	.....	1125	.....	100	.....	.....	(a) 132.3	1088
1914.....		.....	.....	(a) 101	(a) 116	.....	.....	.....	(a) 1080	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 126.3	(a) 1098
1915.....		.....	.....	(a) 119	(a) 145	.....	.....	(a) 120	(a) 1204	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 127.8	(a) 1235
1916.....		.....	.....	(a) 141	(a) 185	.....	.....	(a) 124	(a) 1379	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 154.9	(a) 1505
1917.....		.....	.....	(a) 166	(a) 244	.....	.....	(a) 168	(a) 1583	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 166.4	(a) 1715
1918.....		.....	.....	(a) 207	(a) 339	.....	.....	(a) 207	(a) 1723	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 259.1	(a) 1954
1919.....		.....	.....	(a) 204	(a) 320	.....	.....	(a) 225	1810	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 326.8	(a) 2008
1920.....		.....	.....	(a) 221	(a) 363	.....	.....	(a) 283	2613	.....	.....	.....	.....	316.6	2671
1921.....		.....	.....	186	211	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	259.8	1813
1922.....		.....	.....	174	165	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	266.0	1789
1923.....		.....	.....	170	157	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	178
1924.....		.....	.....	182	148	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	254.5	2052
1925.....		.....	.....	175	188	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	185.5	1855
1926.....		.....	.....	182	143	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	258.4	1739
1927.....		.....	.....	171	168	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	262.4	1846
1928.....		.....	.....	164	141	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	236.5	1644
1929.....		.....	.....	169	133	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	223.2	1833
1930.....		.....	.....	170	114	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	219.6	1795
1931.....		.....	.....	173	105	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	176.6	1644
1932.....		.....	.....	175	105	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	158.5	1454
1933.....		.....	.....	177	104	.....	.....	.....	1104	.....	.....	.....	.....	152.8	1428
1934.....		.....	.....	178	100	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	149.6	1391
1935.....		.....	.....	176	103	.....	.....	.....	1109	.....	.....	.....	.....	146.9	1402
1936.....		.....	.....	177	103	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1937.....		.....	.....	178	103	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1938.....		.....	.....	179	103	.....	.....	.....	1083	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1939.....		.....	.....	178	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1940.....		.....	.....	181	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1941.....		.....	.....	180	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1942.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1943.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1944.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1945.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1946.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1947.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1948.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1949.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1950.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1951.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1952.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1953.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1954.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1955.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1956.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1957.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1958.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1959.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1960.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1961.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1962.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1963.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1964.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1965.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1966.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1967.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1968.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1969.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1970.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1971.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1972.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1973.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1974.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1975.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1976.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1977.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1978.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1979.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1980.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1981.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1982.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1983.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1984.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1985.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1986.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1987.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1988.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1989.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1990.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1991.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1992.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1993.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1994.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1995.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1996.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1997.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1998.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
1999.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428
2000.....		.....	.....	177	101	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.0	1428

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) New Series. (i) Revised series. (j) Sum totals of the prices per pound of 90 articles of common consumption. (k) Estimated cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets. (l) Until end of 1927 "Dr. Lorenz". (m) Prior to 1926, number of commodities was 236.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1932

THE accompanying tables, issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the first six

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1932, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1931

	1931				
	British	From U.S.A.	Northern European Races	Other Races	Totals
January.....	235	940	46	259	1,480
February.....	243	867	78	241	1,429
March.....	633	1,403	137	240	2,413
April.....	1,193	1,591	129	288	3,201
May.....	1,693	1,523	170	432	3,818
June.....	940	1,693	131	405	3,169
Totals.....	4,937	8,017	691	1,865	15,510
	1932				
	British	From U.S.A.	Northern European Races	Other Races	Totals
January.....	142	725	59	141	1,067
February.....	109	684	42	204	1,039
March.....	270	903	59	206	1,438
April.....	386	1,274	112	287	2,059
May.....	510	1,834	86	288	2,718
June.....	387	1,794	90	291	2,562
Totals.....	1,804	7,214	448	1,417	10,883

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, SHOWING SEX AND OCCUPATION FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 31, 1932.

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
<b>Sex—</b>			
Adult males.....	700	2,302	3,002
Adult females.....	1,428	2,299	3,727
Children under eighteen...	1,541	2,613	4,154
Totals.....	3,669	7,214	10,883
<b>Occupation—</b>			
Farming Class—			
Males.....	239	609	848
Females.....	70	278	348
Children.....	327	364	691
Labouring Class—			
Males.....	104	124	228
Females.....	18	34	52
Children.....	46	32	78
Mechanics—			
Males.....	132	426	558
Females.....	50	155	205
Children.....	29	115	144
Trading Class—			
Males.....	106	582	688
Females.....	52	211	263
Children.....	21	89	110
Mining Class—			
Males.....	8	24	32
Females.....	2	3	5
Children.....		3	3
Female Domestic Servants—			
13 years and over.....	223	115	338
Under 13 years.....	43	7	50
Other Classes—			
Males.....	111	537	648
Females.....	1,013	1,503	2,516
Children.....	1,075	2,003	3,078

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS

	Six months ended June 30, 1931	Six months ended June 30, 1932	Percentages of Decrease
British—			
English.....	2,926	1,180	
Irish.....	561	161	
Scotch.....	1,309	418	
Welsh.....	141	45	
Totals.....	4,937	1,804	63
United States.....	8,017	7,214	10
Northern European Races—			
Belgian.....	42	29	
Danish.....	38	25	
Dutch.....	20	14	
Finnish.....	36	7	
French.....	38	39	
German.....	448	269	
Norwegian.....	29	33	
Swedish.....	20	21	
Swiss.....	20	11	
Totals.....	691	448	35
Other Races—			
Albanian.....	4		
Arabian.....	1		
Armenian.....	4		
Bohemian.....		4	
Bulgarian.....	11	9	
Croatian.....	66	44	
Czech.....	32	28	
East Indian.....	24	37	
Estonian.....	6		
Greek.....	11	8	
Hebrew.....	122	158	
Italian.....	294	157	
Japanese.....	98	69	
Jugo-Slav.....	30	27	
Lettish.....		3	
Lithuanian.....	32	22	
Magyar.....	314	159	
Maltese.....		1	
Negro.....	4	7	
Persian.....	1	1	
Polish.....	238	190	
Portuguese.....		2	
Roumanian.....	24	20	
Russian.....	41	49	
Ruthenian.....	330	260	
Serbian.....	12	20	
Slovak.....	158	135	
Spanish.....	6	3	
Spanish American.....		1	
Syrian.....	1	3	
Turkish.....	1		
Totals.....	1,865	1,417	24
Grand Totals.....	15,510	10,883	30

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1932.

	Canadian born Citizens	British Subjects with Canadian Domicile	Naturalized Canadians with Domicile	Totals
January.....	857	63	37	957
February.....	753	56	53	862
March.....	908	85	42	1,035
April.....	1,388	91	59	1,538
May.....	2,014	104	76	2,194
June.....	1,806	83	55	1,944
Totals.....	7,726	482	322	8,530



months of 1932, with some comparative figures for the corresponding period of 1931.

Total immigration during the period was 30 per cent lower than for the corresponding period in 1931. British immigration declined 63 per cent, United States 10 per cent, Northern European 35 per cent, and immigration from other countries 24 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA,  
SHOWING DESTINATION, FOR THE SIX MONTHS  
ENDED JUNE 30, 1932.

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	205	249	454
New Brunswick.....	43	275	318
Prince Edward Island.....	4	75	79
Quebec.....	583	1,588	2,171
Ontario.....	1,563	3,524	5,087
Manitoba.....	219	186	405
Saskatchewan.....	201	277	478
Alberta.....	425	462	887
British Columbia.....	425	576	1,001
Yukon Territory.....	1	2	3
Totals.....	3,669	7,214	10,883

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Fair Wages Regulation under Dominion Water Power Act declared intra vires

The following case relates to the validity and to the application of Regulation 83A under the Dominion Water Power Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 210). The regulation was first issued in 1928, but was revised in 1929, so as to protect more fully the rights of the workmen engaged in connection with water power development, with regard to the payment of current or "fair and reasonable" rates of wages (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1929, page 117). The circumstances of the case are set forth in the following judgment by Mr. Justice Dysart, in the Court of King's Bench, Manitoba, July 21, 1932.

#### Text of Judgment

DYSART, J.—Action to recover \$1,482.20, being the amount by which the plaintiff claims to have been underpaid in respect of wages earned by him while in the employ of the defendants Stewart and Grant on the construction by them of a power plant at Slave Falls, Manitoba, for the other defendant, the city of Winnipeg.

The defendant city, having procured on June 8, 1929, an interim licence to develop hydro-electric power at the said Slave Falls, soon thereafter awarded the contract for the construction of the necessary works to two firms, who later assigned their rights to the defendants Stewart and Grant (hereinafter referred to as the contractors). Under this contract and assignment the defendant city is to be indemnified by the contractors against all such claims as that which the plaintiff now puts forth, and for that reason took no active part in the trial.

The plaintiff was hired in Winnipeg in the late summer of 1929, to do any work that might from time to time be available for him on the said construction, at a rate of wages "to be fixed on the job." Under this arrangement he went to work. For a few weeks he

was engaged as a common labourer; then he was put in partial charge of a small pumping station; and in the months of October, November and December, 1929, and January, February and March, 1930, he worked in this station for a total of 2,062 hours, for which he was classified as a pumpman, and was paid wages at the rate of 55 cents an hour, and during the corresponding months of 1930-1931, he performed similar services in the same capacity for a total of 1,128 hours, for which he was classified as a fireman, and was paid wages at the rate of 65 cents an hour. Throughout the whole of these two periods (he makes no complaint as to any other times) his classification and rates of wages were fixed in advance by mutual arrangement, and his wages were paid regularly every pay day, and were accepted by him without murmur or complaint as to their adequacy. So far therefore as the express terms of his hiring are involved, he has no ground for complaint, and indeed makes none.

Notwithstanding the facts just mentioned, he claims that he should have been classified as a third-class engineer, and should have been paid as such at the rate of \$1.05 an hour.

Although the contract between the defendants covering the construction of the works contained a provision (par. 28) obligating the contractors to pay wages as fixed by the Fair Wage Schedule from time to time in force during the life of the contract (which schedule, it is clear by reference to the instructions upon which the contract was drawn up, meant the provincial schedule) the plaintiff does not base his claim upon the effect of that contract; indeed, he frankly and quite properly acknowledges that, being a stranger to that contract, he has no right to sue under it; and that neither the provincial wage schedule nor any other schedule was embodied by reference in his own hiring contract. He bases his claim strictly on what he contends is a statutory right.

The particular material upon which he relies includes the *Dominion Water Power Act*, R.S.C., 1927, ch. 210, together with the Water Power Regulations formulated thereunder, and

the interim licence issued to the city under those regulations.

It is assumed by all parties—at least it is not questioned by any—that the regulations are authorized by sec. 12 of the said Act, and that they have the force of statutory law. The Act itself does not directly confer any right on the plaintiff. The licence refers to rates of wages only by referring to the regulations.

Of the regulations, only one calls for consideration, that is No. 83A, which was passed on October 31, 1928, and was in force when the interim licence was issued in June, 1929, and continued in force until December 3, 1929, when it was repealed and replaced by a new regulation bearing the same number, and dealing in a more amplified way with the same subject-matter. In its old form this regulation read:—

Every licence shall be deemed to be executed on the express condition that the licensee shall pay or require to be paid to those employed in the construction \* \* \* of the works authorized in such licence, wages not less than those generally accepted as current for similar services in similar undertakings in the locality \* \* \*

In its new form, the regulation reads in part:

Every licence shall be deemed to be executed on the express condition that all mechanics, labourers and other persons who perform labour in the construction \* \* \* of the works authorized by such licence, shall be paid not less than such rate of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the licence for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates \* \* \*

The interim licence declares that it is "issued \* \* \* subject to the provisions of any regulations now or hereafter in force," and "upon the express condition that it shall be deemed to incorporate and shall be subject to the provisions" of the regulations then in force, including said No. 83A. This licence, with the terms and conditions set forth, both in the licence and in the regulations, was expressly accepted by the city.

For the defence it is contended by Mr. McAulay that this licence, while admittedly subject to old regulation No. 83A, is not subject to the new regulation, because the latter was not promulgated until long after the licence was issued and is not retroactive in its operation. The licence was issued subject to regulations then or *thereafter* in force. The new regulation is evidently intended to be generally retroactive, as shown in the provision that the Minister of Labour may determine from time to time what are current or fair and reasonable rates of wages, but that such determination "shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date" of the regulation, December 3, 1929. This provision places a limitation upon the generally retroactive scope of the whole regulation, and to a degree reads the regulation into all licences then outstanding. Moreover, the regulation declares that "every licence shall be deemed to be executed on the express condition" that the rates of wages therein referred

to shall be observed. Reading the licence and the regulation together, I am satisfied that the combined effect of the two is that the licence was governed by the old regulation until December 3, 1929, and thereafter by the new one; in other words, that the city was required to see to it that the plaintiff was paid "current rates" of wages until December 3, 1929, and thereafter "current rates, or if there be no current rates, then fair and reasonable rates."

It can scarcely be denied that Regulation 83A, in both the old and new form, imposes an obligation on the city in favour of the plaintiff. That the defendants themselves acknowledge this obligation, is evidenced by the fact that in their contract governing the work they made provision for payment of wages in, as they thought, conformity with that requirement. The questions for determination here are (1) whether that obligation is absolute or only conditional; and (2) whether the plaintiff can sue for its enforcement.

The obligation is either absolute or it is not. If it is absolute, then it is general legislation governing rates of wages and conditions of employment, and as such is an invasion of the field of "property and civil rights" which is exclusively within the province's legislative powers: B.N.A. Act, sec. 92, clause 13; *Citizens Insur. Co. v. Parsons* (1881) 7 App. Cas. 96, 51 L.J.P.C. 11; *In re Legislative Jurisdiction over Hours of Labour* (1925) S.C.R. 50. If however the obligation is not absolute, but only conditional, then it is constitutionally unobjectionable, because there is nothing to prevent any proprietor from imposing what lawful conditions he chooses on the transfer of right in his property. And as a matter of fact the legislation itself and the interim licence both set forth in the clearest terms that the due observance by the licensee of the wage rate stipulations is one of the conditions upon which the licence is issued; in other words, that the obligation is conditional. Framed in this way, the regulation attains the end desired, without exceeding Dominion legislative powers. If I am correct in this, the plaintiff's case is at an end.

However, if we assume that the regulation does create an absolute obligation, what follows? It is a cardinal principle of interpretation of statutes that where a statute which creates a new duty or obligation provides a remedy for breach of the statute, that remedy is the only one that can be pursued; and that it is only when no such remedy is provided, that a remedy at law, apart from the statute, may be invoked: *Atkinson v. Newcastle, etc. Waterworks Co.* (1877) 2 Ex. D. 441, at 447, 46 L.J. Ex. 775; *Saunders v. Holborn District Board of Works* [1895] 1 Q.B. 64, at 68, 64 L.J.Q.B. 101; *Dawson v. Bingley Urban Council* [1911] 2 K.B. 149, at 159, 80 L.J.K.B. 842; *Phillips v. Britannia Hygienic Laundry Co.* [1923] 2 K.B. 832, 93 L.J.K.B. 5; *Coldstream Mun. Dist. v. Bellevue* [1929] 2 W.W.R. 597 (B.C.); *Fort Frances Pulp Co. v. Spanish River Pulp Co.* (1927) 61 O.L.R. 512.

These cases, in addition to illustrating the principle just mentioned, establish that each such statute must be given its own proper construction. They indicate also the reluctance of the Courts, even where the breach of such duty



is a wrong at law, to permit persons for whose benefit such statutes are enacted to seek any remedy other than that prescribed in the statute itself. Where such suit has been allowed, it is because the breach complained of constituted a tort or wrong at common law; but where the breach is no wrong to the benefited persons, except in so far as the statute itself makes it a wrong, then the remedy must be sought under the Act.

The regulation in question contains in the new form a provision by which the plaintiff might have obtained relief. After providing for current or fair and reasonable rates, as before mentioned, this regulation goes on to provide that:

The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of the licence, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages, and . . . the licensee shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision.

This provision implies necessarily that some notice of breach of the wage conditions shall be given to the Minister of Labour, and that naturally the workmen affected are the persons to lay the complaint.

Power in the government to enforce such decisions is involved in the conditions upon which the licence is issued. One of these conditions (par. 10) is that, unless the licensee observes and fulfils all the terms and conditions required by the interim licence and regulations, the government might refuse to issue the final licence. Such condition is a powerful weapon of enforcement in the hands of a government, and was available at the instigation of the plaintiff or any other complaining workman. Inasmuch, therefore, as the plaintiff had (and if the final licence is not yet issued, still has) an efficient remedy under the regulations, he is not entitled on the principle of the cases above cited to maintain this action at law.

It may be conceded, however, that if the plaintiff ever had a right to bring this action, he did not waive it by accepting classification and rates on a scale lower than those to which, under the regulation, he was entitled: *Baddeley v. Granville (Earl)* (1887) 19 Q.B.D. 423, 56 L.J.Q.B. 501; *Dunn v. Malone* (1903) 6 O.L.R. 484. The first of these cases shows that a person otherwise entitled to sue for the performance of a statutory duty cannot waive his right by acquiescence or conduct, and the second shows that he cannot waive it even by express contract or covenant.

If however the conclusion I have thus far drawn should be shown to be unsound, there are other obstacles to the plaintiff's success. Assuming for the purpose of this branch of the case that the regulation is mandatory, and that the plaintiff has a right to enforce it in this action, the plaintiff has still the onus of showing that the rates of wages paid him prior to December 3, 1929, were not "current" rates, and that those paid him after that date were not "current" or "fair and reasonable." The evidence to which we must look includes the fact that Slave Falls is in a wild and unsettled part of Manitoba, remote from labour centres, and that neither the provincial wage schedule nor the city wage schedule was by itself applicable to the construction in question. If however the schedules can be treated as evidence of what were current or fair and reasonable rates in a general way, we are met by the fact that

neither of the schedules contains a classification precisely such as that for which the plaintiff contends. Neither schedule contains the classification of "pumpman," each contains a classification of "firemen," and fixes the rate of wages therefor at 65 cents an hour, the rate which the plaintiff was paid during the second period; each contains a classification entitled "Engineers in charge of single drum machines" (being the classification to which the plaintiff claims he was entitled) and provides a rate of wages therefore—the city schedule \$1.05 an hour, and the provincial only 95 cents an hour. In my opinion the plaintiff was not and is not entitled to this classification. Single drum machines are hoisting engines, the operators of which are required to have skill in machinery which is not required of a person in charge of a steam boiler, even though that boiler be a high pressure one. To have charge of such a steam boiler, or of such a single drum machine, the operator is required to hold a third-class engineer's certificate (*The Steam Boiler Act, C.A., 1924, ch. 185, secs. 2 [1], 3 and 31*) but that requirement is the only link between the two, and in fact the only ground upon which plaintiff's claim rests.

To show the fallacy of plaintiff's claim on this point, it is only necessary to point out that the pumping station, of which the plaintiff had partial charge, contained a steam boiler suitable for furnishing steam for such a single drum machine; but the only bit of machinery attached to or connected in any way with the said boiler was a steam pump. As already stated, pumping was the main business of this station, and the pumping was done chiefly, if not almost solely, by an electric pump. The steam pump in question was there merely as a stand-by, to be called into service only in case of breakdown of the electric pump. Apart from being held in reserve for the steam pump, throughout the year, the boiler in question was used only in the season of low temperatures, that is, from the beginning of October until the end of March, for furnishing steam to heat water mains. The plaintiff's duties in connection with the boiler were mainly, if not solely, those of a fireman. The requirement of a third-class engineer's certificate is one which applies to such a boiler even when used exclusively for steam heating, even those in apartment blocks and boarding houses: *The Steam Boiler Act, secs. 2 (1) and 3, supra*.

Again, the agreement between the plaintiff and his employers as to his classification and rate of wages is evidence of what were current or fair and reasonable rates. In all probability the plaintiff was treated no better or no worse than the many other men doing similar work on the job.

Then there is the fact that the plaintiff's classification and rates for the second period of his employment were fixed by the Fair Wage officer (Mr. Jackson) who had been sent out to the work by the city for the express purpose of supervising and adjusting the working conditions and rates of wages of all workmen. The decision of Mr. Jackson, a disinterested expert, is strong evidence that the plaintiff's classification and rates were those current in the locality, and at any rate fair and reasonable.

Plaintiff was not the only man engaged in work in pumping stations, and we have no evidence that any of the persons in charge of such stations made or pressed any complaints against classification and rates. It is true that

some witnesses have now come forward in support of the plaintiff with the contention that their silence was enforced by fear that complaints would involve dismissal. The fear which they now express seems to have had little or no foundation.

Apart from the two wage schedules, Mr. Locke, for the plaintiff, after he had closed his case and had proceeded some time with his argument, tendered a wage agreement (Ex. 26) which I received at the time conditionally. It is an agreement between the "General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange of the first part, and the Hoisting and Portable Engineers, Local 869 of the International Union of Operating Engineers of the second part." This small document with a formidable title was in force throughout the period under review, and fixes \$1.05 an hour for "Engineers operating all machines used in building and construction work such as \* \* \* pumps \* \* \* and all stationary engines and boilers \* \* \*." This document is not to be regarded as in the slightest degree binding upon the parties to this action but, if it is applicable to the Slave Falls district, it is evidence of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for one who operates a pump. The plaintiff operated a pump—an electric pump—

and does not make any claim in respect thereof. The "pumps" referred to are probably steam pumps. The plaintiff makes no claim in respect of his services on either pump, but solely on the steam boiler. This wage agreement is therefore not relevant. And I so hold.

I therefore find and hold that the plaintiff was in fact paid current or fair and reasonable wages during the second period of his employment.

During the first period it would seem that he was entitled to 10 cents an hour more than he was actually paid, but, as against that possibility, we have to consider that the increase in his rate of wages was effected by way of compromise, and was not accompanied or followed by any claim for underpayments on the first period. The conclusion therefore is that any under-payment during the first period was abandoned as part of the arrangement for the higher rates in the second period.

It would seem that if the plaintiff has any just cause of complaint, the Minister of Labour is the tribunal to which, if he is not too late, he ought to apply for relief.

The plaintiff's action is therefore dismissed with costs.

*Outen versus Stewart and Grant and City of Winnipeg (Manitoba), 1932, Western Weekly Reports, vol. 3, page 193.*

### Salary Must Continue until Definite Termination of Employment

The board of directors of a security company engaged the services of a secretary-treasurer, to be continued during the pleasure of the board, and to be paid for at the rate of \$70 a week. The stipulated salary was paid for about six months, after which period it was discontinued, the company stating that the employee's services had been "effectively dispensed with" some time previously. The employee claimed that he had not been formally dismissed, and that he had rendered services after the payment of salary had ceased. In an action for unpaid wages judgment was given for the employee (the plaintiff), Mr. Justice Garrow stating that, although the services rendered by the plaintiff after his wages ceased were of a trifling nature, yet the plaintiff was entitled to judgment because of the failure of the defendant company to properly terminate the employment. The judgment pointed out that although one individual director of the defendant company told the plaintiff that his services would be no longer required, there was not at any time any recorded expression of the intention of the board of directors to dispense with the plaintiff's services.

Since the plaintiff was to be employed during the pleasure of the board of directors, the only method by which the plaintiff's contract of employment could be terminated was by resolution of the board of directors; and since there was no such resolution the plaintiff's contract of employment had never been properly terminated. Therefore there should

be judgment for the plaintiff for \$70 per week from October 31, 1930, to the date of the hearing with interest.

*Fancy versus Dealers Securities Limited (Ontario), 1932, Ontario Weekly Notes, vol. 41, page 318.*

### Winnipeg Bylaw regulating Hours of Labour found *intra vires*

The Winnipeg traffic bylaw, which among other requirements provides that no cab owner shall allow a driver to work more than sixty hours a week, having been declared by Mr. Justice Galt to be invalid, the Manitoba Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the city and affirmed the validity of the bylaw. Mr. Justice Trueman pointed out that the reason given by Mr. Justice Galt for objecting to the provision was that the bylaw, as framed, did not cope with the evil against which it was directed, namely, the continuance on duty of a driver for an undue number of consecutive hours. "The validity of the bylaw," he said, "cannot depend upon whether it will accomplish its object or not".

On the general question of the powers that belong to local authorities for the regulation of their affairs, His Lordship cited the opinion of Lord Sumner, in *Roberts versus Hopwood*, (1925), where he said: "Where a discretion is given to the local authority, it is for that authority to exercise it, provided that its action is not *ultra vires*, nor its powers exercised corruptly or *mala fide* . . . . The authority may appear to be right or may appear to be wrong in the course they have adopted, according as that course may be subjected to



criticism from one point of view or another. Upon such discussion and criticism it is not for the courts to pronounce. So long as the discretion has been exercised and the limits of discretion are not passed, the decision rests with the local authority."

Mr. Justice Prendergast and Mr. Justice Dennistown concurred in the opinion of Mr. Justice Trueman.

On the other hand, Mr. Justice Robson considered the provisions in question to be *ultra vires*, stating that if the Winnipeg Charter, as passed by the Legislature, had contemplated conferring on the local authority this power of regulating the period of time in the week "in which an employee is to be at liberty to make a wage-earning use of his time and working capacity", such a power "should stand out clearly" in the statute. "A regulation interfering with the contract of employment between the owner and driver is not germane to the purpose of the statute". The phrase "for regulating and licensing" appeared also in connection with food and milk dealers, restaurants, theatres, tobacco shops, laundries, dealers in stone, lime, sand, cordwood, hay or straw, business colleges, bakeries and other businesses. "It does not seem to me to be possible," His Lordship concluded, "to impute a legislative intent that the city council should have power as a matter of regulation to fix periods of time during which owners engaged in these activities must see that their employees do not work therein".

*Re Winnipeg Bylaw No. 14272 (Manitoba)*  
1932, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 3, page 625.

#### Application for Woodmen's Liens must be filed with Registrar

In the case of *Dinning versus the Workmen's Compensation Board (B.C.)*, which was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1932, page 248, the British Columbia Court of Appeal (reversing the judgment of the lower Court) found that the Board had no priority in its claims against a bankrupt estate for payment of assessment dues, and allowed priority to the claim of Dinning, the holder of a blanket mortgage on the property of the bankrupt. The claim of certain wage-earners for priority was also rejected. After their decision, an order was made that Nichols, Cullum and Anderson be appointed to represent themselves and certain wage-earners of the insolvent company (other than those already dealt with). This group was allowed to make a separate appeal from the original findings in the Dinning case in which the claim of the Board had been upheld.

A majority of the Court of Appeal rejected the claim of these workmen for priority, find-

ing that they were "unsecured creditors," having failed to obtain liens under the Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act, and that therefore they could not compete with Dinning, who was a secured creditor under a mortgage on all the debtor's property.

Mr. Justice J. A. McPhillips, in a dissenting opinion, held that the wage-earners were entitled to priority in the bankruptcy proceedings. The appellants, he noted, were entitled to liens under the Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act, and they made their claim accordingly upon the trustee in bankruptcy, but failed to file their statements with the Registrar of the County Court, as required by that Act. Commenting on the resulting situation on the appellants, Judge McPhillips said:—

"When the provisions of Acts of both the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments are considered, each being entitled to be considered—and no question of *ultra vires* arising—then it would seem to me that the policy of the statute law is to be carefully considered and matters should be so ordered as to work out what was the intention of both legislative authorities. The staying of proceedings (section 24, Bankruptcy Act) must be held to mean that, as to the priority of a statutory lien, the persons entitled shall have that statutory lien as of the date of the bankruptcy; here that right existed and the liens could have been gone on with and perfected under the provincial law, but were prevented by the Dominion law. The combined legislation must be given a liberal construction and the policy of the law carried out by the Courts if possible. Now, I think that is possible, and I trust that my sympathy for the wage-earners in this present matter does not carry me too far when I arrive as I do—not without some hesitancy—at the view that the wage-earners should succeed in this appeal.

"It is really contrary to natural justice that the debenture-holders enforcing the trust deed should thereby exploit the wage-earners out of the moneys they should receive for the cutting down of and the fashioning of the trees of the forest into a commercial product, and that the commercial value thereof should go to the debenture-holders, to the denial of payment of justly earned wages of those who produced that commercial product. Particularly is this so when the policy of the statute law is to protect the wage-earners. If in the end the result is that the wage-earners fail, clearly it will be a matter for legislation to effectively carry out the undoubted intention of both Parliaments."

*Workmen's Compensation Board et al versus Nichols, et al.* (British Columbia) 1932, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 3, page 385.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

THERE was an improvement in industrial activity in Canada on October 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,020 employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, whose staffs aggregated 796,165 persons, as compared with 790,967 in the preceding month. Employment has often shown a falling-off at the beginning of October in the eleven years of the record, so that the increase this year is especially interesting. Activity, however, continued at a low level as compared with previous years for which statistics are available. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 86.7 on October 1, 1932, compared with 86.0 on September 1, 1932, and 103.9 on October 1, 1931. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows: 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8, and 1921, 91.3. These returns are representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of October, 1932, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 20.4, in contrast with percentages of 21.4 at the beginning of September and 18.1 at the beginning of October, 1931. The percentage for October was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,732 labour organizations with a combined membership of 162,186 persons.

Reports for September, 1932, received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase over August in the average daily placements effected, but a decline from September a year ago under a like comparison. Farming was largely responsible for the gain over the previous month, and construction and maintenance for the loss from the corresponding month in 1931. For the period under review, September, 1932, total opportunities for work numbered 32,111, applications made

53,437, and placements in regular and casual employment 29,944.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was slightly higher at \$7.07 at the beginning of October as compared with \$6.98 for September. Comparative figures for earlier dates are: \$7.84 for October, 1931; \$10.32 for October, 1930; \$11.68 for October, 1929; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.99 for October, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 65.0 for October as compared with 66.9 for September; 70.4 for October, 1931; 81.0 for October, 1930; 96.8 for October, 1929; 94.8 for October, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 66.8 for October, 1914.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

During the past month the Department received reports from the two Boards of Investigation and Conciliation appointed in connection with disputes between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and its employees. Three new applications for Boards were received from one district and a Board was appointed to deal with these three disputes. Another application, reported in the October issue, was found to relate to an industry in connection with which, under the provisions of the Act, a Board could be appointed only with the consent of both parties; and as the employer declined to join in the application no action was taken. Full details of the recent proceedings under the Act, with the text of the reports referred to, will be found on page 1153.

### Census figures of employment and unemployment in Canada.

On another page of this issue will be found the substance of the preliminary report published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, giving the number of wage earners of Canada at work and not at work on June 1, 1931, together with causes as stated by wage earners re-



porting as not at work, presenting the information as to the extent of unemployment in Canada as ascertained through the special questionnaire that was inserted in the population schedule used in the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 545).

### **Relief of unemployed in Canada during winter**

The Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, made the following statement in the House of Commons on October 25:—"The Government, in conjunction with the provinces and the municipalities, has been proceeding since the beginning of the summer with the consideration of measures for unemployment relief. We are continuing the consideration of this matter and I believe that adequate provision will be made during the coming winter for the relief of those unable to take care of themselves. I am confident that no one in this country need worry about being adequately supplied with food, fuel, clothing and shelter."

Replying to a question in reference to unemployment conditions at Winnipeg, the Minister stated on October 26: "So far as the needy in the city of Winnipeg are concerned, as in all other cities, if the responsible officials of the city of Winnipeg and the responsible governmental officers of the province of Manitoba find they are unable to carry the burden of taking care of those who are unable to take care of themselves in regard to food, fuel, clothing and shelter, and make representations to this government, then this government is prepared to take appropriate action to see that no one suffers."

By an Order in Council, approved October 8, 1932, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, \$300,000 was appropriated under the Relief Act, 1932, for work in connection with the construction and development of a portion of the Trans-Canada Airway, and repairs, renovations and renewals of portions of the walls of the City of Quebec and the Citadel of Halifax. These works are designed to provide employment for homeless men without means of support who will require relief during the coming winter. The order points out that homeless men are not included in the direct relief afforded by many municipalities in connection with the relief work that is being carried on with the aid of Dominion contributions under the Act. The new order is to provide accommodation, subsistence, and a cash allowance to such homeless men to a number not exceeding 2,000.

Dr. W. J. Black, representing the Dominion government, recently conferred with the governments of the western provinces on plans

for the care of single men, these plans including the undertaking of public works of various kinds.

The Hon. T. G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior, announced in October that employment would be given immediately in the western national parks to 1,500 unemployed single men without permanent residence, this number to be increased gradually. These men will be employed in Riding Mountain Park in Manitoba, Prince Albert Park in Saskatchewan, and Elk Island Park and Waterton Park in Alberta. Twelve camps are being established in these parks, and others will be provided as required. The men will be engaged in clearing and other improvement work. The Minister further stated that the arrangement embraced other national parks where it might be considered advantageous to place men in employment. Construction of the Valley River Road, which will serve as the connecting link between the Waterton Park and the Glacier Park in the United States, is being started at once, affording a means of work for unemployed single homeless men. At the present time, the minister said, there were men at work engaged on the road connecting Banff and Jasper Parks under the relief plan.

### **Death of Mr. F. J. Plant, of the Department of Labour**

The Department of Labour sustained a serious loss in the sudden death, on October 24, of Mr. F. J. Plant, chief of the Labour Intelligence Branch. Mr. Plant had been connected with the Department since its formation in 1900, when his special qualifications were recognized by Sir William Mulock, the Minister then in charge, and by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the first Deputy Minister of Labour. He had been for many years a printing foreman at London, Ontario, and was president of the local International Typographical Union, with which organization he continued in membership to the end of his life. While in London he was active also in public life, having served several terms as alderman of the city. As the result of this experience and of his researches in connection with his official work, Mr. Plant acquired a thorough acquaintance with every phase of the labour movement. His authority on the subject was widely recognized, and the benefit of his knowledge was sought by many students and inquirers throughout Canada. Some of the results of his researches appear in the annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, which is generally regarded as an indispensable handbook on the subject. Mr. Plant was also responsible for the production

of the year-books dealing respectively with Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions, and with Co-operative Organizations in Canada.

In connection with Mr. Plant's death the Department received many messages from public bodies and from labour organizations, expressing their sense of appreciation of his life work and of regret at his loss. In the words of the Hon. G. D. Robertson, former Minister of Labour, "he was a faithful servant and a friend to man."

# Department's Report on Co-operative Associations in Canada

The Department of Labour has just issued the Fifth Annual Report on Co-operative Associations in Canada, the contents of this directory indicating the development and present strength of the co-operative movement.

The associations are grouped in two main divisions—marketing and purchasing. Marketing associations are subdivided according to commodities handled; and purchasing associations are shown according to provinces. The remaining two definite groups are under the headings of "Credit and Savings" and "Community Hall Societies." The list of associations closes with a miscellaneous section which includes the names of organizations which are formed for bargaining, educational or social purposes. The report opens with a reference to the Co-operative Union of Canada, a Dominion-wide organization established with a view to federating co-operative bodies and to propagate co-operative principles.

The marketing group consists of 803 societies provincially arranged with a combined membership of 374,516, divided by commodity sections as follows: Live Stock, 362 associations, which includes 324 local shipping clubs of the Canadian Live Stock Co-operative, Limited, with 4,106 members; Sheep and Wool, 18 associations, all affiliated with the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, their combined membership being 10,000; Dairy Products, 113 associations, 68,111 members; Poultry Products, 27 associations, 35,126 members; Fruit and Vegetables, 152 associations, with 12,662 members; Seed and Grain, 31 associations with 192,809 members (which include the three provincial wheat pools); Miscellaneous commodities, 99 associations, with 51,702 members.

The societies which are engaged in purchasing supplies for sale, including general merchandise (groceries, etc.), oil, building material, implements, gasoline, fertilizers, etc., number 467, with a combined membership of 49,361.

The credit and savings group, which consists of 13 associations, includes the regional federations operating the people's co-operative banks in the province of Quebec, which have 46,000 members; the remaining eight societies are divided between Ontario and Alberta, the first named having three with 2,113 members, and Alberta five with 141 members. There are 92 community hall associations which are formed for the purpose of providing a meeting place for the residents of the districts in which they are located on a non-profit basis, 86 of which are in Saskatchewan, with 5,438 members, the remaining six are divided equally between Manitoba and British Columbia, those in the first named province having 258 and the three in British Columbia 53 members.

The report also contains a miscellaneous list of associations, some of which are bargaining societies and others combine educational and social features with their co-operative trading activities; the number in this section is 77, with a combined membership of 47,336.

The total number of co-operatives of all classes as recorded in the report is 1,452 with a combined membership of 525,216.

This report may be obtained from the Department of Labour, Ottawa, the price being 25 cents.

# 8-hour day and fair wages to be applied in all public works in Quebec

The Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of the Province of Quebec, announced last month that the observance of the eight-hour day and Fair Wages

conditions would be required henceforth in connection with all public works in the Province.

The scope of the Fair Wages order in Council of 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 683), which applied only to building contracts, has been extended by a new order so as to include all classes of government contracts. The new order provides as follows: "The following conditions shall apply to the Department of Public Works and all other Departments of the Government administration, and to the commissions or corporations placed directly and exclusively under the administration of any of these departments, in all contracts concluded in the name of the Government of the Province of Quebec for the construction or repair of public buildings of all sorts, and all other work and buildings constructed or repaired on behalf of the Government of the Province of Quebec."

Under these Orders in Council the Minister of Labour of the Province has power to define not only Fair Wages, but also to determine the hours of labour that are to be observed. Last April the Hon. Mr. Arcand in announcing



the Fair Wages Schedules in Montreal and Quebec City, intimated that the 8-hour day would be enforced in connection therewith (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 526).

**Shorter hours  
required by  
building  
contract**

A contract given out recently by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for extensions and alterations at the headquarters of the Congress at Ottawa,

contained a clause which stipulated that not more than six hours a day and not more than five days a week shall be worked by any artisan or labourer on the job. No less than 50 cents an hour is to be paid to labourers. Prevailing trade union rates have to be paid to mechanics, but under the conditions of employment stipulated as to hours. The purpose of these stipulations as to hours is to spread the work over as many employees as possible. The work is being undertaken as a contribution towards the relief of unemployment.

**Reciprocal  
agreement on  
compensation in  
Alberta and  
Saskatchewan**

An agreement was concluded recently between the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan making reciprocal arrangements in regard to the payment of workmen's compensation at

points along the boundary where industrial operations in the two provinces overlap. In such undertakings workmen are required to work partly in each province, and this practice had led to a confusion of jurisdiction between the Boards.

Under the new arrangement employers are to be assessed by the Board of the Province in which their workmen are actually employed; for example, an employer in Saskatchewan who conducts operations in both provinces is to be assessed by the Saskatchewan Board in respect to work carried on in that province, and by the Alberta Board in respect to work in Alberta, provided, however, that the industry concerned is one coming within the scope of both boards. Where the industry concerned is covered by the Act of one province but not by that in force in the other, then the Board whose schedule embraces the industry is entitled to levy assessment in respect to workmen in that industry whether they are employed in one province or the other. In the event of an accident occurring in one province, the injured workman is to apply for compensation or medical aid to the Board of that province, although his employer may reside in the other province. The two provinces agree to render

mutual assistance in ascertaining the true payroll which each Board is entitled to assess.

A similar agreement between the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba took effect on December 31, 1930.

**Co-operation  
between Quebec  
and Ontario**

A conference in regard to provincial insurance legislation was held at Montreal last month between representatives of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Quebec was represented by the Hon. Premier L. A. Taschereau, Mr. Charles Lanctot, K.C., assistant attorney-general, Mr. Arthur Dugal, Superintendent of Insurance, and Mr. Aimé Geoffrion, K.C.; the Ontario representatives being the Hon. W. H. Price, attorney-general, Mr. W. E. Bailey, assistant attorney-general, and Mr. R. Leighton Foster, superintendent of insurance for Ontario. Besides the question of securing uniformity of insurance legislation in the two provinces the conference considered the question of the legal status of workmen's compensation legislation in the two provinces in view of the recent judgment by Mr. Justice de Lorimier, in the Superior Court, Montreal, declaring certain parts of the Quebec Act, including the establishment of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, to be *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 733).

**Compensation  
payments to  
persons residing  
abroad**

The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Board recently denied the right of persons in receipt of monthly payments for compensation to commute future payments for a lump sum for the purpose of living outside Canada, or to live abroad on their pension. In support of this decision the commissioner pointed out that the amounts paid for compensation are based upon the standards and cost of living in the province, and that if persons in receipt of compensation could move at will to other countries where living is cheaper they would benefit from their allowances to a greater extent than those remaining in the province. Reference was made to the provision contained in the Workmen's Compensation Acts of Ontario and some of the other Canadian provinces, by which compensation is paid only to workmen or their dependants residing in those countries which grant similar privileges to residents in Canada. Section 7 (1) of the Ontario Act reads as follows:—

7. (1) Where a dependant is not a resident of Canada he shall not be entitled to compensation unless by the law of the place or country in which he resides the dependants of a work-

man to whom an accident happens in such place or country, if resident in Canada, would be entitled to compensation and where such dependants would be entitled to compensation under such law the compensation to which the non-resident dependant shall be entitled under this Part shall not be greater than the compensation payable in the like case under that law.

### Annual Convention of American Federation of Labour

The 52nd annual convention of the American Federation of Labour will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 21 and following days. The "convention call" refers as follows to the special problems to be considered: "The hopes and aspirations of millions of workers will be centred upon the convention and wide-spread interest will be manifested in its actions and in its deliberations. The economic emergency which existed one year ago has become more intensified and acute. The problem of unemployment overshadows every social, economic and political problem which the American people are called upon to consider. . . . We must speak for Labour and act for Labour in a way which will inspire them to renewed efforts and to strengthen them in their determination to resist all attempts to lower the wage standard and to impose unbearable conditions of employment. For these special reasons the officers of the American Federation of Labour appeal to all National and International Unions, State Federations of Labour, City Central Bodies and Local Unions to send delegates to this important convention."

### Australian Old Age Pensions to be made contributory

The Hon. Joseph A. Lyons, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, announced in September that his government intended, during the lifetime of the present parliament, to place the existing old age pensions system on a contributory basis. Some account of this system was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1929, page 967. The Commonwealth Act providing pensions in respect of old age and invalidity was passed in 1908 and took effect in the following year, superseding the acts previously in force in the several states of the Commonwealth. As a preliminary measure the Prime Minister, on September 15, gave notice of legislation providing for (1) a compulsory contribution by the relatives of pensioners of an amount based on a graduated scale under which those on low salaries will pay a portion and those on high salaries the full amount of the pension paid to a mem-

ber of their family; (2) that property owned by a pensioner will at death have the amount of the pension charged against it as a first payment.

The Melbourne *Argus*, explaining the effects of this measure, states that it will require near relatives of pensioners (sons, daughters, sisters and brothers) to pay into the Commonwealth treasury a sum based on their personal incomes, which will be applied by the treasury towards writing off the cost of the pensions. Persons who have no other source of income will continue to receive 17 shillings and sixpence per week (old age pensions being payable to persons aged 65 years and over), while for those with active sources of income the limit will be 15 shillings.

On August 26 of this year, 184,542 old age pensions and 72,864 invalidity pensions were being paid in the Commonwealth.

### Cost of coal production in Great Britain

The Mines Department of Great Britain recently published a statistical summary of the output and of the costs of production, of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended June 30, 1932. The report shows that the net costs of the production of saleable coal, after the proceeds of "miners' coal" has been deducted, were equivalent to 13 shillings and 9.99 pence per ton, of which 9 shillings and 1.55 pence represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals were equivalent to 13 shillings and 8.08 pence per ton. The quarter's production of the collieries covered by the report, which was 97 per cent of that of all collieries, was 50,090,452 tons of saleable coal, of which 46,147,998 were disposable commercially. The number of workpeople employed was 781,704, and the number of man-shifts worked was 45,993,696. The average output per man-shift worked was 21.78 cwt. and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 1.92d.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the summary. The value of these allowances ranged from 0.43d. to 4.20d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 1s. 0.41d. and 1s. 1.73d. respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.65d. per shift.

### Decline of juvenile employment in United States

"A steady long-time trend away from the employment of young children" is shown in the recent census of working children, according to the *American Child*, published by the National Child Labour Com-



mittee (United States). The number of child workers aged 10 to 15 years, inclusive, was 667,118 in 1930, as compared with 1,060,858 in 1920, a decrease of 37.1 per cent. Since the decrease among the young persons 16 and 17 years of age was only 13.6 per cent, it is considered reasonable to conclude that at least half, and perhaps more, of the reduction among the younger children was due, not to the depression, but to a definite tendency against the use of child labour. Credit for this progress is given to existing legislative enactments, to the growth of public opinion, and to technological changes in industry.

"With very few exceptions," it is stated, "the kinds of work where child labour increased, either absolutely, or relatively to the total number of child workers, are those where the pay is low, regulation ineffective, and hours long. Perhaps the most encouraging figure in the Census tables is the 83.5 per cent decrease in the number of children under 16 engaged in mining and quarrying. As the combined result of legislation and operative policies, the day, or rather the night, of the child in these extra-hazardous occupations is coming to an end."

#### **Report of Commission on Unemployment Insurance in Great Britain.**

The report of the Royal Commission on unemployment insurance appointed by the British Government about two years ago (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931, page 4), was presented to Parliament in London on

November 8. (Interim majority and minority reports of the Commission were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 781). The Chairman of the Commission was Judge Holman Gregory, the other members being Mr. W. Asbury, chairman of the Public Assistance Committee; Professor Henry Clay, of Manchester University; Dr. H. J. W. Hetherington, chancellor of Liverpool University; Mr. E. C. P. Lascelles, deputy umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts; Mrs. C. D. Rackham, temporary inspector of factories; and Mr. H. M. Trouncer, president of the Institute of Actuaries.

According to a telegraphic summary of the report now published, the commissioners uphold the British system of unemployment insurance as constituting "the first line of defense over a large part of the field of employment for a great majority of the unemployed." Moreover they recommend certain extensions in the system to include domestic servants and (under a separate system of benefits) unemployed agricultural workers. The majority and minority reports agree that the state should be responsible for training and

educating unemployed persons, especially young men and women, during the period of their unemployment.

The commissioners recommend the establishment of a permanent statutory commission to guide the government on the flexible administration of insurance in accordance with conditions prevailing at any given period. Such a commission, by contact with industrial organizations, would keep the whole matter of unemployment in constant review and suggest to the government each year what changes if any, should be made in the rates of insurance benefits payable and what premiums should be contributed by employers and insured persons. The majority report points out that the standards of relief must depend on the general level of national prosperity and the amount of public funds available. The amounts paid for relief must always be less than the prevailing wage rate. Instead of a fixed period of twenty-six weeks, to which the insured jobless man is now entitled to benefit in any one year, the commission recommend minimum and maximum periods ranging from thirteen to thirty-nine weeks, for which insured persons would be entitled to benefits according to the number of contributory payments previously made to the fund.

By the adoption of the changes they suggest, the commissioners estimate that for the coming year, on a basis of 3,000,000 persons unemployed, the cost to the government would be £81,670,000, but that total contains an annual provision for amortization. The commissioners do not recommend any alteration in the amount contributed to the insurance fund now made by the exchequer, employers and workers. Except for very minor modifications, they recommend the continuance of the existing rate of benefits; also that young persons should begin paying insurance premiums as soon as they enter employment, provided they are not below 14 years old, the legal age for leaving school.

A fuller account of the report of the Commission will be given in the next issue.

#### **Apprenticeship law in Wisconsin**

The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin recently issued a pamphlet containing a full account of the apprenticeship law of the State.

Under the provisions of this law a boy between the ages of 16 and 21 may be put under a written contract of apprenticeship. There are three parties to such an agreement, namely: the employer, the apprentice and the state. The employer must be equipped to teach the trade in all its branches; he must enter into a *bona fide* contract with the apprentice, in which he agrees to furnish em-

ployment to the apprentice during the term of training at an agreed wage, and to give the apprentice opportunity to work on all machines or all branches of the trade. The apprentice must sign the contract, in which he agrees to work for apprentice wages, to remain with his employer during the period of apprenticeship, and to attend a part-time school for four hours each week for a total of four hundred hours. The State, represented by the Industrial Commission, supervises the training, arbitrates differences arising between the apprentice and the employer, passes upon schedules of training, assures proper instruction in the part-time school, determines what is good cause of annulment of contracts and enforces all indentures.

The present law was enacted in 1915, and a large number of apprentices have completed their training, but the Commission comments specially on the benefits that have resulted from the co-operation between organized labour and the employers in regard to apprenticeship. About twenty-five local joint apprenticeship committees are functioning in various cities in addition to the State-wide committees of the principal trades; and additional local committees are being formed as the different crafts become interested. Twelve of the larger shops employ experts to act as apprentice supervisors within the plants. Also, in these and a number of other shops apprentice instructors are employed to work directly with apprentices on the job. Some employers are spending more money in the promotion of apprenticeship within the plant than is the State itself. It is stated that "practically all employers who have fostered

apprenticeship for several years have lists of applicants waiting to become apprenticed. In most Wisconsin cities no difficulty whatsoever is being experienced in securing applicants for apprenticeships due to the fact that genuine apprentice training rapidly is becoming better known to the public. Fifteen full time itinerant instructors, all practical craftsmen, are now employed jointly by the cities, state, and federal government to provide apprentices and adult workmen in the trades with part-time related instruction. In addition, there are, of course, the many trade teachers on the faculties of the vocational schools, which schools number about thirty."

An advisory body to be known as the Occupational Health Council was recently established in the Massachusetts Department of Labour and Industries. An occupational hygienist has also been appointed. The members of the Council include prominent representatives of public health and industrial medical services, trade unions, employers' organizations, social welfare organizations and insurance companies.

The Quebec Provincial Government through the Department of Colonization, Game and Fisheries, has been successful in establishing on the Gaspé coast two quick-freezing fish plants on the brine system. The plants are at Little East River and Belle Anse Malbaie. Each plant is equipped with two separate systems, one for fillet freezing and one for whole fish freezing. They will produce a total of over two tons of frozen fish daily for the two plants.

### Vocational Training and Labour Adjustment

Dr. J. C. Wright, Director of the United States Federal Board for Vocational Education, stated in a recent address that vocational education has the responsibility of retraining workers out of employment because of technological changes in industry. "One-half of the workers unemployed to-day," he said, "are, according to United States Census figures, under 35 years of age, 35 per cent are between the ages of 35 and 54, and only 15 per cent fall in the group over 55 years old. Interpreted in another way this means that the age grouping of the unemployed is particularly favourable for realizing some of our educational ideals. We know that many of those unemployed to-day have cherished ambitions to continue their education at some favourable opportunity. While unemployment is unquestionably an appalling evil, it will not be an unmixed one if our schools

provide opportunities for ambitious workers to fulfil their ambitions. Except for a small percentage the unemployed are not too old to learn. Many of them are still of the generally accepted school ages, and these younger unemployed workers have a relatively long life expectancy. If the schools function as they should, in providing a youth of say 20 years of age with needed general or vocational education, society will continue year after year to reap the benefits of his improved citizenship and economic activity over a period of 30 or 40, or even 50 years. Our job as educators is to find out what these workers need, and give it to them. In this way the evil of unemployment may for hundreds of thousands of workers be converted into a paid-up policy insuring good citizenship and economic welfare for years to come."



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of October was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farming in the province of Nova Scotia was quiet, as fall ploughing was nearing completion. Fair catches of fish were reported. Small concerns were beginning logging operations for the winter, but otherwise activity in this line was nil. The steel industry showed slightly better conditions, as the blooming and nail mills at Sydney were to resume work in a few days. Other manufacturers reported business as fair. Mines in the New Glasgow area worked from two to six days a week and one shaft, which had been closed down entirely, had reopened with 200 of its former employees on the roll and additional help hired each day as need arose. The majority of mines in Cape Breton and vicinity operated only two days per week, while two were open one day only, and another worked five days. There was little to report in the building line, except at Halifax, where 75 men had been taken on at the shipyards for a minor repair job and the Citadel Hill relief project, which was expected to provide employment for about 300 men. Considerable highway construction throughout the province was also being done. Transportation and trade were somewhat slow. A number of requests were received in the Women's Division for charworkers and domestics, and placements made accordingly.

Farmers in New Brunswick were busy clearing land or getting in the remainder of their root crops before cold weather arrived. Oyster fishing was handicapped by high gales but the market was plentifully supplied with cod, haddock and halibut. As the Provincial Government has reduced the stumpage rate \$1 per thousand, it was announced that there would be a substantial increase in the amount to be cut of hardwood, pulpwood and long lumber, these cuts greatly benefiting the northern section of the province. Manufacturing showed some improvement, especially in the pulp and paper industry, one plant having started with a crew of 140 men, which would be increased to 200 when in full operation. Factories in Moncton were also busy, one operating a night and day shift. Building construction was slack, as many of the larger contracts were nearing completion. Civic road work continued as a relief measure. Freight transportation by water was heavy, due to shipments of winter supplies to various points.

Trade was fair. There was a moderate call for women domestics which was easily supplied.

The demand for farm workers in the province of Quebec had decreased, the only offices to report placements being Montreal and Sherbrooke. Very few transactions were reported in logging. A few men were sent out to cut cordwood, but no orders were received from logging companies for heavy timber. Quietness prevailed in mining. Manufacturing concerns still continued very slack, especially in Montreal. A number of women workers found employment in Hull, but factories there were not running, as yet, at full strength, while in Quebec city, except in the fur industry, they were operating on half-time. Paper mills at Three Rivers were slightly improved. Building construction showed little activity in any of the larger centres, the majority of work being repairs to private dwellings. The municipality of Montreal, however, continued to employ a large number of workers on unemployment relief projects, comprising sewers, sidewalks and street paving. Transportation was quiet and trade was only moderately active. Orders for women domestic workers were numerous in Quebec city and Sherbrooke, while at Montreal, although a number of orders had been received, the supply continued far greater than the demand.

Orders for farm help in Ontario had diminished as the season drew to a close. For the first time in two years orders were received at the Sault Ste. Marie office for bushmen. Camps were opened at Timmins and North Bay and contracts had been signed at Fort Frances for the employment of 300 men cutting pulp, while Port Arthur reported a good demand for workers in this industry. Other centres in the north, however, reported no activity. Metal mines in some localities were reported as running at only 20 per cent capacity, but smelters at Falconbridge had resumed operations. Activity previously reported in industrial lines was being maintained according to the Toronto office and a number of firms in Hamilton and Brantford were showing improvement. Textiles particularly were busy in all centres, but the automobile industry in Windsor was not very promising, nor were conditions in Kitchener any better, where several lines still were very slack. In the pulp and paper industry, Sault Ste. Marie reported the mills operating steadily, although the steel works had not yet resumed operations. A limited amount of work was in progress in the building group, with no

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1932			1931		
	October	September	August	October	September	August
Trade, external aggregate..... \$						
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		77,168,933	78,382,384	102,466,571	95,287,885	97,202,442
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		34,504,129	36,527,262	45,932,572	45,379,099	47,308,079
Customs duty collected..... \$		42,186,815	41,314,120	55,537,917	48,991,385	48,763,653
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		6,156,925	6,305,230	9,077,210	9,288,648	9,291,223
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		2,097,930,633	2,115,674,903	2,586,858,058	2,450,545,080	2,243,561,470
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		133,241,528	127,774,826	152,928,936	139,908,403	141,813,032
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,359,389,475	1,366,546,598	1,462,308,101	1,455,518,906	1,461,091,577
Security Prices, Index Numbers—		1,003,044,855	1,004,018,372	1,140,734,029	1,136,510,527	1,127,280,857
Common stocks.....	54.9	63.0	59.0	64.6	68.6	81.3
Preferred stocks.....	49.7	48.3	49.2	63.9	64.2	69.1
(1) Index of interest rates.....	98.1	101.9	103.3	103.3	97.1	91.9
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	65.0	66.9	66.8	70.4	70.0	70.5
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	16.40	16.34	16.42	17.86	18.06	18.30
(3) Business failures, number.....		246	253	253	230	164
(3) Business failures, liabilities..... \$		3,234,000	2,965,000	3,124,466	4,583,527	2,137,833
(2) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	86.7	86.0	86.3	103.9	107.1	105.2
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	20.4	21.4	21.8	18.1	15.8	16.2
Immigration.....		1,871	1,944	2,056	2,355	2,250
Railway—						
(1) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	195,301	203,529	154,865	237,913	207,377	188,855
(1) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	14,186,896	14,108,689	11,328,017	16,018,766	15,159,905	14,309,810
(7) Operating expenses..... \$				14,082,975	13,770,971	13,982,510
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		13,344,078	10,166,228	13,501,048	12,486,517	11,607,386
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		9,621,502	9,469,022	8,848,623	9,386,662	10,454,665
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....				2,927,389,243	2,057,308,656	1,635,586,912
Building permits..... \$		2,203,230	3,331,278	8,713,402	10,322,414	8,201,879
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	8,875,000	9,646,500	12,688,500	28,789,200	33,658,400	26,142,600
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	6,731	5,709	5,992	11,562	17,585	23,212
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	17,102	23,139	26,710	30,926	33,390	52,491
Ferro alloys..... tons	1,599	732	871	1,912	5,700	8,248
Coal..... tons		914,467	720,478	1,638,456	1,004,753	760,127
Crude petroleum imports..... gal		76,910,000	89,780,000	97,340,000	96,530,000	106,070,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,204,000	2,173,000	3,509,000	3,438,000	5,160,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		4,553,000	5,995,000	7,539,000	4,999,000	4,754,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		535,000	670,000	442,000	366,000	846,000
Timbers scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		97,188,888	121,073,035	176,883,319	132,437,861	112,919,570
Flour production..... bbls.			1,272,009	1,693,825	1,515,613	1,333,287
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	106,613,000	81,917,000	101,700,000	96,185,000	89,408,000	91,871,000
Footwear production..... pairs			1,708,359	1,554,144	1,672,437	1,627,006
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		42,638,000	39,685,000	45,980,000	42,947,000	40,521,000
Sales of insurance..... \$			28,124,000	35,722,000	29,833,000	35,438,000
Newsprint..... tons		150,690	157,920	184,250	178,410	165,120
Automobiles, passenger.....		1,741	3,166	761	2,108	3,426
* (10) Index of physical volume of business.....		77.1	78.1	88.5	92.9	90.3
* Industrial production.....		71.9	73.6	85.1	90.9	87.0
* Manufacturing.....		74.3	75.5	77.7	84.2	86.1

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending October, 29, 1932, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending October 8, September 10 and August 13 1932; October 10, September 12, and August 15 1931.

(7) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

\*The indexes of the physical volume of business, of industrial production and of manufacturing have been revised and are now based upon 1926 in place of the six year period 1919-1924 as heretofore.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.



immediate prospects of a resumption of activity in this industry. Work on the trans-Canada highway also continued and additional camps were expected to open within a short time. Large numbers of applicants were registering in Hamilton in the women's department, with an improvement in calls for both industrial and domestic workers. Toronto also reported an increase in orders from factories with, however, a corresponding decrease in orders for office help.

A further decrease was shown in requests for farm help in the province of Manitoba, a fair number of men willing to take this kind of work being registered at the offices, but in some cases without money for railroad fare, while farmers were awaiting the decision regarding the farm development plan now under consideration. It was expected this would cause a much heavier demand as soon as it became effective. Logging was quiet, but manufacturing continued fairly steady. Unseasonable weather slowed up work on city construction, and permits for new buildings, alterations, repairs and additions to present structures became fewer in number as this condition hindered progress on outside work. A number of men, however, found employment on relief work in Riding Mountain National Park, also on civic work in shifts of three days' duration. Many women and girls applied in the domestic service division, where a slight improvement was noted in the number of domestics ordered and placed.

There was little call for farm help in the Province of Saskatchewan, although there were many inquiries regarding the relief scheme from farmers, who wished to hire men for the winter, but were unable to pay wages. A few cordwood cutters were sent out from Prince Albert, but elsewhere there was no activity in logging and likewise little in the mining districts. Building construction was also exceptionally quiet, with only casual help required, which was easily supplied. Several country orders for women domestics were received, but there was slight demand for help of this kind in the city.

Snow in Alberta put an abrupt end to threshing for the time being and reduced the call for farm help to the usual winter requirements. Beet topping was also nearing completion, resulting in an average yield in the vicinity of Lethbridge of approximately twelve tons per acre. Logging was quiet, with prospects again indefinite. As a fair number of orders were coming in, mines were gradually taking on men, most of whom were former employees. Manufacturing industries were inactive and there was little sign of improvement. Building construction also showed no activity,

although street and highway work afforded employment for a certain number of men. Railway operation was fair, but there was no call for extra help. A decrease in orders and placements was noted in the women's domestic section, with applicants in general increasing, some of whom were already on direct city relief.

Apple harvesting in British Columbia was almost completed and very little more fruit remained to be picked, resulting in a decline in orders in the farm division. On the completion of picking, a number of local packing house employees were to be laid off and only the regular crew retained. Logging was quiet, although saw mills at New Westminster were fairly busy. Some development work in mining was being carried on in the vicinity of Prince Rupert, but elsewhere there was no activity. Manufacturing was slack. There was nothing new to report in building construction, however, a small railway gang had been sent out from Vancouver, also a number of men to rotation relief work on provincial government roads. A few small overhaul jobs were provided at the drydock at Prince Rupert, but no extra men employed. Shipping and longshore activity was somewhat less on nearly all waterfronts. Wholesale and retail trade showed little change, although in districts where deferred wages had been recently paid, trade was more active. Business was slightly better in the women's domestic section in Victoria, but not so good at Vancouver, with a surplus of applicants at hand in both cities.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

An increase in employment was shown in Canada on October 1, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,020 employers, whose staffs aggregated 796,165 persons, as compared with 790,967 in the preceding month. As employment has frequently shown a falling-off on October 1 in the eleven years of the record, the increase this year is unusually interesting. Activity, however, continued at a low level as compared with previous years for which statistics are available. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 86.7 on October 1, 1932, compared with 86.0 on September 1, 1932, and 103.9 on October 1, 1931. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:—1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia reported contractions, but in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces the

trend was upward, the largest advances taking place in the Prairie area. In the Maritime Provinces, a decline was indicated, involving more workers than that registered on the same date last year, when the index was higher. Mining, manufacturing, transportation and services reported the bulk of the decrease, while there were gains in building and highway construction. In Quebec, manufacturing, logging, shipping and highway construction registered most of the advance, but building construction showed decided curtailment, and services were also slacker. In Ontario, improvement was indicated, mainly in manufacturing, mining and retail trade, while employment decreased in construction, logging and services. In the Prairie Provinces, there was a further increase in employment. This took place chiefly in coal mining, construction and transportation, but manufacturing and trade also showed improvement. Services, on the other hand, were seasonally slacker, and communications also released employees. In British Columbia, moderate curtailment was noted, mainly in manufacturing, transportation and services, while logging, building and trade reported heightened activity.

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, but upward in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, while in Winnipeg, practically no general change took place. In Montreal, manufacturing showed the greatest gain, but there was also improvement in transportation and construction. In Quebec, there were seasonal losses in services and construction, and manufacturing was also slacker. In Toronto, manufacturing was much busier, and trade also absorbed more workers. In Ottawa, construction was not so active, while other groups showed comparatively little change. In Hamilton, improvement was registered in manufacturing, largely in textile factories. The non-manufacturing industries, however, showed little general change. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, there was a decrease in the number employed, mainly occurring in the automobile trades. In Winnipeg, there were gains in manufacturing and trade, while transportation released some employees. In Vancouver, manufactures recorded a slight decline, and there was also a falling-off in transportation; construction, however, showed improvement and trade was rather brisker.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that there was a further increase in manufactures, chiefly in the textile and vegetable food groups. Logging, highway construction, mining, transportation and trade

also registered gains, but in building construction, services and communications there were contractions.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of October.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Slight improvement in the labour volume available to local trade union members was indicated at the close of September from the previous month, as shown by the returns tabulated from 1,732 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 162,186 persons. Of these 33,146 or 20.4 per cent were without work on the last day of the month, contrasted with 21.4 per cent of idleness in August. The September percentage exceeded that shown in the corresponding month a year ago when 18.1 per cent of the membership involved was idle. Nova Scotia and Manitoba unions alone reported a less favourable employment tendency than in August, the decline in the former province being slightly under 3 per cent and confined chiefly to the coal mines of the province, while in the latter the change was but fractional. Of the increases in employment shown in the remaining provinces the most substantial was reflected by Alberta unions where, contrary to Nova Scotia, the coal mines afforded a greater volume of work and accounted largely for the expansion of about 5 per cent noted in that province. In Quebec and Saskatchewan the gains were of much lesser magnitude than in Alberta, while in New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia the improvement recorded was less than 1 per cent. Compared with the returns in September of last year, Ontario unions showed a drop in activity of over 4 per cent during the month reviewed, the building trades recording the greatest employment losses, though in transportation, particularly steam railway operation, the situation also declined. In addition, less favourable conditions prevailed for Nova Scotia, Alberta, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Quebec unions. On the other hand, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions were afforded a slightly better employment volume than in September a year ago.

Elsewhere in this issue appears an article in greater detail with tabular statements on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of September, 1932.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Reports of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of September, 1932, showed 31,722 references of persons to positions and a total of 29,944 placements, of which 18,573 were in regular employment and 11,371 in casual work.



Regular placements totalled 14,645 of men and 3,928 of women. Vacancies reported to the Service numbered 32,111, of which 24,314 were for men and 7,797 for women. Applications for work were received at the offices from 39,345 men and 14,092 women, a total of 53,437. When compared with last month's figures, there was a noteworthy gain shown in all divisions, but when comparison was made with the work effected during September a year ago, a large decline was recorded in each group, the reports for August, 1932, showing 28,397 vacancies offered, 48,815 applications made, and 27,355 placements effected, while in September, 1931, there were listed 41,723 vacancies, 81,453 applications for work, and 40,077 placements in regular and casual employment. In another section of this issue may be found a detailed report of the work of the offices for September, 1932, and for the quarterly period, July to September, of the current year.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during September, 1932, was \$2,203,230, as compared with \$3,331,278 in the preceding month and with \$10,407,999 in September, 1931.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that the October total for construction contracts in Canada was \$8,875,600. Thirty per cent of this total was for residential work, the value of contracts in this group being \$2,663,400. Forty-five per cent, or \$3,990,900, was the share for engineering work. Business buildings accounted for 23.1 per cent or \$2,045,700, and Industrial buildings for 1.9 per cent, valued at \$175,600.

Quebec province, during October, accounted for 54.8 per cent of the awards, the total being \$4,859,300. Ontario had \$2,722,100 worth, which was 30.7 per cent. The Prairie Provinces took care of 7.1 per cent, valued at \$627,900, while the Maritime Provinces showed \$507,500 worth, or 5.7 per cent, and British Columbia, 1.7 per cent, the value being \$158,800.

#### Production and Trade

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 1147.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that business operations were nearly maintained in September at the level of the preceding month, according to comprehensive

production indexes maintained by the Bureau. The relative stability of the last four months forms a sharp contrast to the steady decline of the preceding three years, marked betterment being shown in the financial background during the third quarter. A factor of great significance is the marked advance in government bond prices between June and September.

Despite the tangible improvement in financial factors, the physical volume of business was not greatly altered in September. The mining industry, according to preliminary information, was more active than in August, while manufacturing production showed moderate decline, the latter index being 74.3 compared with 75.5 in the preceding month. The group engaged in the manufacture of food-stuffs showed a gain in September and newsprint was produced in greater volume. The automobile and iron and steel industries operated at a lower percentage of capacity. The new business obtained by the construction industry emphasizes the inactivity of the present period. The gain in the output of electric power was less than normal for the season. Carloadings, affected by the extensive wheat movement, were greater in September than in the preceding month. Exports showed a moderate gain and imports recorded an increase after seasonal adjustment. Bank debits charged to individual accounts against notice and demand deposits showed, after the usual adjustment, a decline of about 5 per cent.

It is anticipated that the chief influences in the trend of Canadian business during the next twelve months will be the heavy wheat crop recently threshed, together with the tariff changes, effective from midnight October 12, as provided for in the treaties negotiated at the Imperial Economic Conference.

**Coal.**—Canadian mines produced 914,467 tons of coal in September, a 28.9 per cent decline from the five-year average for the month of 1,286,174 tons. Bituminous coal output in September totalled 600,737 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 42,664 tons and lignite coal, 271,066 tons. Alberta's production during the month amounted to 418,778 tons or 1.1 per cent below the September, 1931, total of 423,541 tons. Nova Scotia mines produced 304,536 tons, a decline of 23.2 per cent from the output in the corresponding month last year of 396,510 tons. British Columbia's coal production showed an 11.4 per cent falling-off to 128,590 tons from the output a year ago of 145,079 tons. Saskatchewan produced 45,494 tons and New Brunswick 17,069 tons as compared with the outputs in September, 1931, of 35,130 tons and 12,399 tons, respectively.

Imports of coal into Canada during September totalled 1,296,274 tons or 27.9 per cent

below the September, 1927-1931 average of 1,797,021 tons. Anthracite importations were recorded at 304,298 tons, made up of 171,444 tons from Great Britain, 126,697 tons from the United States, and 6,157 tons from Germany. During the past five months Canada's anthracite requirements have been drawn from the following sources: Great Britain, 58.6 per cent, the United States, 40.2 per cent, and Germany, 1.2 per cent. Bituminous coal imports in September included 966,643 tons from the United States and 25,290 tons from Great Britain. Forty-three tons of lignite coal were received from the United States in September.

Exports of Canadian coal amounted to 18,854 tons, a 71.9 per cent decrease from the 1927-1931 average for the month of 67,013 tons. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports cleared 11,199 tons of Canadian coal during the month and Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports cleared 7,655 tons.

Canada's coal supply in September was computed at 2,191,887 tons or 27.3 per cent below the five-year average for the month. Coal made available for consumption included 304,298 tons of anthracite, 1,574,324 tons of bituminous, 42,664 tons of sub-bituminous and 270,601 tons of lignite.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade in September, 1932, prepared by the Department of National Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$34,504,129 as compared with \$36,527,262 in the preceding month and with \$45,379,099 in September, 1931. The chief imports in September, 1932, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, \$8,501,280; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$4,935,313; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$4,247,238.

The merchandise exported from Canada during September, 1932, amounted to \$42,186,815 as compared with \$41,314,120 in the preceding month, and as compared with \$48,991,385 in September, 1931. The chief exports in September, 1932, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$19,263,215; Wood, wood products and paper, \$9,410,125; Animals and animal products, \$4,666,990.

#### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes during October showed a slight increase over that recorded for the previous month, although fewer strikes were recorded with a decrease in the number of workers involved. In comparison with the figures for October, 1931, decreases appear in the number of disputes recorded and the number of workers

involved, the time loss incurred showing a marked decline from that recorded for the same month last year when strikes of saw-mill workers in British Columbia involved approximately one thousand workers and caused a time loss of 25,000 working days. There were in existence during the month fifteen disputes, involving 2,225 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 14,470 working days, as compared with sixteen disputes, involving 4,251 workers and resulting in a time loss of 10,995 working days in September, 1932. In October, 1931, the record included seventeen disputes, involving 3,044 workers and resulting in 35,450 working days time loss. At the end of the month there were on record three disputes involving approximately eighty workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the unions involved.

#### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was slightly higher for October at \$7.07, as compared with \$6.98 for September. Comparative figures for earlier dates are \$7.84 for October, 1931; \$10.32 for October, 1930; \$11.68 for October, 1929; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.99 for October, 1914. The most important changes were seasonal advances in the prices of eggs, butter and cheese. The prices of potatoès, beef, mutton, fresh pork, evaporated apples, prunes, and granulated sugar were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.40 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$16.34 for September. These figures compare with \$17.86 for October, 1931; \$20.68 for October, 1930; \$21.96 for October, 1929; \$20.87 for October, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to somewhat lower prices for anthracite coal and wood. Rent showed little change in the average.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was lower at 65.0 for October, as compared with 66.9 for September. Comparative figures are 70.4 for October, 1931; 81.0 for October, 1930; 96.8 for October, 1929; 94.8 for October, 1922, 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 66.8 for October, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower and one advanced. The groups which declined were: the Vegetable and Vegetable Products group,



due mainly to lower prices for grains, bran and shorts; the Animals and their Products group, because of decreases in the prices of steers, hogs, lambs and fresh meats which more than offset higher prices for calves, lard and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, mainly because of decreased quotations for raw cotton, certain cotton fabrics, raw jute, raw silk and worsted cloth yarns; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for newsprint and wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group,

because of declines in the prices of steel tank plates, automobile body plates and galvanized steel sheets; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for copper, imported copper wire bars, lead, tin and zinc; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of sulphur, quicklime and crushed stone, which more than offset higher prices for coal. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was slightly higher due to increased prices for shellac, white lead and fertilizer.

### Statistics of Electric Railways of Canada in 1931

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently published a bulletin dealing with statistics of electric railway transportation in Canada during the year ended December 31, 1931. According to the report, passenger traffic of electric railway systems in Canada showed further decreases in 1931, the total number of passengers carried being 720,468,361 as against 792,701,493 in 1930. This was a decrease of 72,233,132 passengers, or 9.1 per cent, whereas the decrease in 1930 compared with 1929 was 40,795,373 passengers, or 4.9 per cent. None of the railways showed an increase, and decreases for the larger systems ranged from 4.2 per cent for the British Columbia Electric to 18.5 for the Calgary Municipal System. With two exceptions the western railways showed larger decreases than the eastern systems. The Montreal Tramways carried almost one-third of all the traffic and the Toronto system carried a little more than one-quarter of the total.

Three railways ceased operating during the year and of the remaining 52 systems, 20 failed to earn operating expenses, and after paying interest, taxes, etc., but before providing for reserves and dividends, 27 showed deficits. The incomes of the other 25 systems more than overcame these losses so that the net income of all systems amounted to \$7,585,297 as against \$10,111,782 in 1930. Seven railways declared dividends out of the 33 company systems, the total being \$2,979,670 as against \$3,402,261 in 1930. Gross revenues amounted to \$49,088,310 which was a decrease from 1930 revenues of \$5,630,949, or 10.3 per cent, whereas operating expenses of \$35,367,068 were reduced by \$3,758,447, or 9.6 per cent. Taxes amounting to \$2,392,428 were heavier than in 1930 by \$158,428 and also were heavier than for any year since 1921. Interest charges, however, were less, decreasing from \$8,716,858 in 1930 to \$8,641,360.

*Employees and Wages.*—The tabular summary of employees and wages indicates that in 1931 the number employed on all electric

railways totalled 17,158, while the payroll amounted to \$24,647,391, as compared with 18,340 employees who were paid \$26,954,994 in 1930. The largest reduction was in maintenance employees where the cut was 810 employees and \$1,442,684. There was a reduction of 299 conductors, motormen and operators of one-man cars and buses, or 3.2 per cent, and a cut in their payroll of \$836,973, or 6.0 per cent whereas the decrease in car and bus miles was 3.7 per cent.

*Accidents.*—During the year 65 persons were killed in accidents involving electric railway cars or buses and in car barns, etc. These included only 1 passenger, 33 pedestrians, 25 motorists, 1 person riding in other vehicle, no conductors or motormen, 3 other employees, and 2 other persons. Collisions accounted for 58 of these fatalities, one person was electrocuted and 6 were killed from other causes. The total number of persons injured amounted to 4,147, including 2,245 passengers, 523 pedestrians, 304 motorists, 27 persons riding in other vehicles, 193 conductors and motormen, 17 motor bus drivers and conductors, 548 other employees and 290 other persons. Nine railways had a clean record with no one killed or injured. Thirty-two railways reported no person killed, and two railways each reported one person killed and no persons injured.

A recent decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Quebec related to injuries sustained by a female employee in a laundry, where, by permission of her employer, she was making use of a pressing machine in the laundry for work of her own. The employer had allowed her the privilege of using the machine for private work during her spare time. The board members who heard the case recommended that compensation should be paid to the employee, the employer being held at fault for permitting an inexperienced worker to operate the machine.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**D**URING the month of October four applications were received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Reports were received early in November from two Boards which inquired into disputes affecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and employees being (1) passenger car operators and (2) barn and shop men.

### Applications Received

Three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour on October 29 from employees of various shipping interests of the port of Saint John, N.B., as follows: (1) General longshore workers, nine hundred in number, being members of Local 273, International Longshoremen's Association; (2) coal handlers and trimmers, numbering two hundred and being members of Local 810, International Longshoremen's Association; (3) shipliners, numbering two hundred and seven and being members of Local 1039, International Longshoremen's Association. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on November 7 to deal with the differences as set forth in the three applications which grew out of wage reductions proposed by the employing companies. Mr. A. L. W. MacCallum, of Montreal, was appointed a member of the board on the companies' nomination, and Mr. John Nicholas Small, of Saint John, N.B., a member thereof on the recommendation of the em-

ployees concerned. Messrs. MacCallum and Small were requested to confer with a view to naming jointly a person for appointment as third member, who will be chairman of the board.

An application was also received during October from Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, claiming that the Mohawk Bus Company, Limited, Brantford, Ontario, which operates motor coaches in the city of Brantford under agreement with the municipality and the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission, had reduced wages and made certain changes in working conditions in violation of an agreement in existence between the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and its employees. The matter of the application had been taken up with the parties concerned at the close of the month.

### Other Proceedings under the Act

Reference was made in the October issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 1048) to an application which had been received from brewery workers employed by the Brewing Corporation of Canada, Limited, at London, Hamilton, Toronto and St. Catharines, being members of Locals Nos. 318, 312 and 304 of the International Union of Brewery Workers. The industry concerned not being one to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act primarily applies, a board could be established only with the joint consent of the disputing parties. The matter of the application was taken up with the employing company, who refused concurrence in procedure under the statute, and no action was therefore taken looking to the establishment of a board.

## Report of Board in Dispute between Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and its Passenger Car Operators

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation established during October to deal with a dispute between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and its employees being passenger car operators, presented its report to the Minister of Labour on November 7. The personnel of the board was as follows: Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ontario, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. A. B. Ingram, of Toronto, and Fred Bancroft, of

Oakville, nominees of the company and employees respectively. The dispute related to a ten per cent wage reduction proposed by the company, sixty-one employees being directly affected. The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement which the board had been successful in negotiating between the parties to the dispute.

The text of the report and agreement follows:—



### Report of Board

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., October 20, 1932.

The Hon. W. A. GORDON,  
Minister of Labour,  
Confederation Building,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR:

Subject—*Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway, and certain of its employees being passenger car operators.*

We have the honour to inform you that your Board of Conciliation held a preliminary meeting on Monday, October 17, 1932, at the request of the employer and employees, and duly convened on Tuesday, October 18, 1932, to take evidence, and held sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, adjourning from time to time as progress was made in negotiations between the parties.

We hereby beg to report that a memorandum of agreement was arrived at between the parties to the dispute and after being submitted to the Board, was duly signed by the parties to the dispute and is forwarded herewith. This memorandum of agreement is to be read with an agreement dated April 30, 1926.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) LYNN B. SPENCER,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. B. INGRAM,  
Member of the Board.

(Sgd.) FRED BANCROFT,  
Member of the Board.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT covering *Wages and Working Conditions Between: The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway, Hereinafter called the "Company," of the First Part and Its Employees, being the Passenger Trainmen represented by the Parties who sign this Agreement, being their duly Accredited Representatives, Hereinafter called the "Employees," of the Second Part.*

WITNESSETH that the parties hereto mutually agree to and with each other that the following terms and conditions be supplementary to Agreement dated April 30, 1926, as particularly referring to Passenger Trainmen.

(1) The Company agrees that during the term of this supplementary agreement basic rates of pay and working conditions as specified in agreement dated April 30, 1926, shall remain in effect.

(2) The Company agrees that the words "regular rate" in Clause 3 of Agreement dated April 30, 1926, shall mean regular rate for one-man Car Operator.

(3) The Company agrees to add to Clause 4 of Agreement dated April 30, 1926, the words "with a minimum of one hour."

(4) The Company acknowledges that Clause 12 of Agreement dated April 30, 1926, applies

to Trainmen reporting to and from Thorold for work on the Welland Division.

(5) The Company agrees that Clause 13 of Agreement dated April 30, 1926, be applied to extra runs as well as to regular runs on both cars and buses.

(6) The Company agrees to allow each passenger trainman one hour arbitrary time in each pay period for time required for making out reports after completing runs, going to Terminal Station for change and tickets and for signing Bulletins.

(7) The Company agrees that when passenger trainmen are sent out on chartered bus trips requiring them to be away from home more than fifteen hours in one day they will be allowed 50 cents for each meal required to be bought, with a maximum allowance of \$1.25 for meals taken at regular meal hours in each day after midnight.

(8) The Company agrees that wages and working conditions as specified in Agreement dated April 30, 1926, shall, during the period of this Agreement, apply to bus operators in the same manner as to passenger trainmen, and the employees agree that two Inspectors be allowed to occupy runs on the Geneva-York bus route.

(9) The employees agree that the Company may deduct ten per cent (10%) from each employee's pay cheque in each pay period.

(10) This supplementary agreement shall continue in force and be binding upon the respective parties from the 16th day of October, 1932, until the 15th day of October, 1933.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have executed this Agreement this twentieth day of October, 1932.

For the Employees:

(Sgd.) C. N. LANGESON,

(Sgd.) A. N. CAUGHILL,

(Sgd.) W. A. HOLT.

For the Company:

(Sgd.) E. B. WALKER.

Witness:

(Sgd.) J. R. EMPRINGHAM.

Dated at St. Catharines, Oct. 20th, 1932.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT Covering *Wages and Working Conditions between The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway, hereinafter called the "Company," of the First Place; and Its Employees in the Various Departments represented by the Parties who sign this Agreement, being their duly accredited Representatives, hereinafter called the "Employees," of the Second Place.*

Witnesseth that the parties hereto mutually agree to and with each other as follows:

(1) The party of the first part agrees to meet and treat with the properly accredited committee of the party of the second part on all grievances and disputes respecting wages and conditions of employment that may arise between the Company and the Employees, and failing to reach an agreement, these shall be referred to a Board of Conciliation under the Disputes Act.

#### *Passenger Service, Wages and Hours*

(2) Regular runs shall be paid for in accordance with time allowed therefor on a basis of straight time up to (10) ten hours, and time and one-half thereafter. In the case of a trainman completing a regular run of a mini-

mum of (9) nine hours, who turns home and is called out again he shall receive time and one-half for the second run.

(3) All trainmen who are called for extra work and are not assigned shall not be held longer than (2) two hours and shall receive two hours pay at their regular rate.

(4) Extra men will be paid on the basis of straight time up to (10) hours and time and one-half thereafter.

(5) Sunday runs of less than ten hours shall be paid for as platform time. The conditions of clause (2) shall apply to Sunday runs.

(6) No regular motorman or conductor after finishing his run shall be required to do extra work if there are competent extra men available and the company shall at all times provide sufficient extra so that regular men will not be required to do extra work except when it shall be absolutely necessary.

(7) Trainmen shall act as either motormen or conductors in an emergency when ordered to do so by the proper authority of the company, if trainman is competent to take run required.

(8) The wage scale for passenger motormen and conductors shall be as follows:—

1st year. . . . .	40 cents per hour
2nd year. . . . .	43 cents per hour
3rd year. . . . .	45 cents per hour
4th year. . . . .	48 cents per hour

(9) Operators of one-man cars will receive a bonus of (4) four cents per hour over their regular rate.

(10) Trainmen shall receive fifty (50) cents per day for training a student, in addition to their regular pay.

(11) In order to recognize the spirit of Christmas season, the company will pay time and one-half for the period of one day of normal working hours, to all trainmen who work on Christmas day or New Year's day, and who are on duty during such days for a collective period of one day. To those who work less than one collective day, time and one-half will be paid pro-rata.

(12) Where trainmen are required to report for work away from their regular reporting place, they shall be paid for such time as it takes to go and come from their regular reporting place at their regular rate. Such allowances are arbitrary and are not to be included in computing overtime. This also applies to Trainmen who are required to report at their regular reporting place and are afterwards compelled to go to another to get their cars.

(13) Fifteen minutes at regular schedule rates, in addition to time of regular run will be allowed to crews who are required to go to barn to take car to initial terminal and fifteen minutes will be allowed to crews who are required to take cars back to barn.

(14) A Trainman becomes a Motorman or Conductor on the existing seniority list when he elects and signs for a regular run. But this does not limit the scope of Section 7.

(15) A Trainman's seniority starts from the hour on which he starts drawing pay.

(16) Trainmen shall have the privilege of choosing the line on which they wish to work every January, June and September, according to seniority of continuous service having regard to qualifications, with the Company. Passenger men to work week about as at present. No trainman on Wesley Park division selecting a

run on another Division is to leave Niagara Falls until another trainman is available to fill his place.

(17) Trainmen leaving St. Catharines to work at Niagara Falls, or vice versa must go to foot of working seniority list at barn from which he works.

(18) Lists of regular runs shall be posted every January, June and September, ten days prior to runs going into effect, and Trainmen must sign thereon according to seniority of continuous service, having regard to qualification with the company. Trainmen must sign with ink and no erasures will be permitted.

(19) Regular Trainmen shall not be required to report for duty before 7.30 o'clock a.m. for extra work, when they have worked until midnight on the day previous.

(20) When a regular Trainman elects to sign extra he shall retain his seniority only on the extra Board for that period.

(21) Extra work shall be performed by extra men if competent for service required. Where extra men fail to make (20) twenty days per month the extra list shall be reduced by dropping junior men.

(22) When a regular run becomes vacant through the temporary absence of a Trainman, said run shall be termed an extra run and shall be filled by men on extra Board.

(23) When a regular run becomes vacant through the permanent absence of a Trainman, said run shall be termed a regular run, and the next Trainman whose turn it is to sign shall be permitted to sign thereon.

(24) Motormen and Conductors who have elected to work as either Motormen or Conductors on the existing seniority list shall retain such classification unless otherwise approved by the Superintendent and the President of the Employees' Organization.

(25) Trainmen who sign for regular runs must retain such runs during period signed for unless otherwise approved by the Superintendent.

(26) When an outpost run becomes vacant, such run shall be posted for a period of (3) three days, and Trainmen shall have the privilege of signing for same according to seniority of continuous service.

(27) Trainmen on outpost duty at Port Colborne shall retain their runs until such time as they sign for another run irrespectively of seniority, having regard to qualifications with the Company.

(28) Trainmen on sick leave when ready to go to work shall be permitted to report for duty either in person or by telephone on or before two (2) o'clock p.m. of the day previous to their starting.

(29) All Conductors will upon application be furnished with sufficient change and tickets before starting on their runs.

(30) Notice of shortage in Conductors' reports shall be furnished to each Conductor who by such reports is found to be short in his returns to the Company and in each instance as soon as such daily report is checked and shortage noted.

(31) Every Passenger Trainman in the service of the Company shall wear a uniform suit of material and style to be selected by the Company after consultation with a committee of employees. Such uniforms not to cost over \$30.

(32) The Company agrees to pay one-half the cost of uniforms per year for each Passenger



Trainman who has been in the employ for a period of not less than one year. A standard uniform cap will be supplied when required by the Company at its expense. If a Trainman who has paid one-half the cost of a uniform leaves the employ of the Company,—

- (1) Within three months after he has received his uniform he shall retain the said uniform and pay to the Company an amount equal to one-half of the total cost of said uniform.
- (2) After the expiration of three months, he shall retain the uniform without payment of any additional cost.

(33) Deduction for payment of uniforms to be made from wages due employees on first payroll following receipt of such uniforms by employee, or at request of any employee, it may be extended over three equal instalments covering three semi-monthly pay periods. The Company is hereby authorized to make such deductions.

In case of an employee leaving the service, notwithstanding what the cause may be, the balance owing on any uniform shall become immediately due and be first charge on any wages due.

(34) The buttons on each uniform shall remain the property of the Company and shall be returned by employee concerned upon request.

(35) Trainmen shall be permitted to leave their coats and vests off during certain periods of the summer months, these periods to be fixed by the Superintendent. At such time or times, Trainmen must wear a uniform shirt, of style and material to be approved by the Company. When uniform shirts are worn, belts and invisible suspenders must also be worn. It is understood that the granting of this privilege is dependent upon retaining the neat and smart appearance of Trainmen while on duty and depends upon the co-operation of Trainmen to this end in order to maintain the practice.

(36) The vestibules of all cars operated by the Company shall be properly heated at all times.

(37) The accredited representatives of the employees wishing to be off duty on business shall make application to the proper officer for specified leave of absence which shall be granted as soon as relief can be provided.

(38) Any employee who may be suspended or dismissed from the services shall be entitled to a hearing within three (3) "Days" and, if upon investigation the charge is not sustained, shall be reinstated and paid all time lost through suspension or dismissal at his regular rate of pay. The said employee shall be notified 24 hours in advance of his hearing and also of the charge laid against him, and he shall have the right to produce witnesses, and to have assistance of any other employee he may desire.

(39) This agreement shall continue in force, and be binding upon the respective parties from the first day of December, 1925, until the first day of December, 1926, and from year to year thereafter, provided that after the first day of November, 1926, the agreement may be opened by either party giving the other thirty days' notice in writing, of their desire to open the agreement for revision.

So long as this agreement continues in force and, in consideration of the same, the employees agree that they will loyally and faithfully perform their work and will serve the interests of the Company in all proper ways, and that they will not in any manner interrupt or interfere with the operations of the Company, all to the end that the employees and the Company may jointly work in cordial co-operation for the better service to the public.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have executed this agreement this thirtieth day of April, 1926.

Approved:

VICE-PRESIDENT,  
For the Company.  
E. W. OLIVER,  
Manager,  
For the Employees.

## Report of Board in Dispute between Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and its Shop Employees

A unanimous report was received on November 7 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and its shop employees. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ontario, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. A. B. Ingram and Joseph Gibbons, both of Toronto, nominated by the company and employees respectively. A ten per cent wage reduction proposed by the company was the cause of the dispute, twenty-nine employees being directly affected. The Board's report was accompanied by an agreement consummated between the parties to the dispute. The text of the report and of the agreement follows:

### Report of Board

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.,  
October 25, 1932.

The Hon. W. A. GORDON,  
Minister of Labour,  
Confederation Building,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,

Subject—*Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and certain of its employees being shop employees.*

We have the honour to inform you that your Board of Conciliation held a preliminary meeting on Monday, October 24, 1932, at the request of the employer and employees and duly convened on Tuesday, October 25, 1932, to take evidence.

We are pleased to report that a memorandum of agreement was arrived at between the

parties to the dispute, and after being submitted to the Board was duly signed by the parties to the dispute and is forwarded herewith. This memorandum of agreement is to be read with and supplementary to an agreement dated the thirtieth day of April, 1926.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) LYNN B. SPENCER,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOS. GIBBONS,  
Member of the Board.

(Sgd.) A. B. INGRAM,  
Member of the Board.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT covering wages and working conditions between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway, hereinafter called the "Company" of the First Part and its employees, being the Barn and Shopmen, represented by the parties who sign this agreement, being their duly accredited representatives, hereinafter called the "Employees" of the Second Part.

WITNESSETH that the parties hereto mutually agree to and with each other other that the following terms and conditions be supplementary to Agreement dated April 30, 1926, as particularly referring to Barn and Shopmen.

(1) The company agrees that during the term of this supplementary agreement basic rates of pay and working conditions as specified in agreement dated April 30, 1926, shall remain in effect.

(2) The company agrees that during such period as there is insufficient work to provide nine hours' employment per day for each employee, as set out in the agreement dated April 30, 1926, a minimum of 44 hours employment per week will be given to each regular employee.

(3) The company agrees that "regular schedule hours" as referred to in Clause 2 of said agreement dated April 30, 1926, shall be 8 hours per day.

(4) The employees agree that the company may deduct ten per cent (10%) from each employee's pay cheque in each pay period.

(5) This supplementary agreement shall continue in force and be binding upon the respective parties from the 1st day of November, 1932, until the 31st day of October, 1933.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have executed this agreement this twenty-fifth day of October, 1932.

For the Company:  
(Sgd.) E. B. WALKER.

For the Employees:  
(Sgd.) L. NEEDHAM,  
(Sgd.) P. V. O'CONNELL,  
(Sgd.) WM. D. ARMSTRONG.

Witness:  
(Sgd.) J. R. EMPRINGHAM.

Dated at St. Catharines, Ontario, October 25, 1932.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT covering wages and working conditions between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway, hereinafter called the "Company" of the First Part and its employees in the various departments represented by the parties who sign this agreement, being their duly accredited representatives, hereinafter called the "Employees" of the Second Part.

WITNESSETH that the parties hereto mutually agree to and with each other as follows:—

(1) The party of the first part agrees to meet and treat with the properly accredited committees of the party of the second part on all grievances and disputes respecting wages and conditions of employment that may arise between the company and the employees, and, failing to reach an agreement, these shall be referred to a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act.

#### Barn and Shopmen

(2) The hours of barn and shopmen will be nine hours per day.

(3) Time and one-half will be paid after regular schedule hours.

(4) The wage scale for barnmen and shopmen will be as follows:—

	Cents per Hour
Carpenters.. . . .	45 to 55
Carpenter helpers.. . . .	30 to 45
Blacksmiths.. . . .	45 to 55
Blacksmith helpers.. . . .	40 to 45
Painters.. . . .	45 to 55
Truck and Pitmen.. . . .	40 to 50
Controller & Wiring Men..	38 to 55
Controller & Wiring Helpers.	30 to 38
Armature & Field Dept. . .	38 to 50
Armature & Wiring Helpers.	30 to 38
Air Brake Department. . .	35 to 50
Car Cleaners.. . . .	30 to 40
Shop Cleaners.. . . .	30 to 35
Machinists Department.. .	40 to 55

NOTE.—Rates other than those specified may be established for classes not included in the above.

(5) All classes of barn and shopmen shall be allowed one hour for dinner, regardless of the time they commenced dinner, and shall be allowed five minutes each day for the purpose of washing up before noon hour and before time of closing day's work.

(6) In order to have competent men in the shops to operate cars on the road for emergency purposes, certain shopmen will be selected to train in road work and during the course of such training they will be paid straight time at their regular hourly rate.

(7) This agreement shall continue in force and be binding upon the respective parties from the first day of March, 1926, until the first day of March, 1927, and from year to year thereafter, provided that, after the first day of February, 1927, the agreement may be opened by either party giving to the other thirty days' notice in writing of their desire to open the agreement for revision.

So long as this agreement continues in force and, in consideration of the same the employees



agree that they will loyally and faithfully perform their work and will serve the interests of the company in all proper ways, and that they will not in any manner interrupt or interfere with the operations of the company. All to the end that the employees and the company may jointly work in cordial co-operation for the better service to the public.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have executed this agreement this thirtieth day of April, 1926.

Approved.

(Sgd.) D. E. GALLOWAY,  
Vice-President.  
For the Company:  
(Sgd.) E. W. OLIVER,  
Manager.

For the Employees:  
(Sgd.) JOHN DICK,  
(Sgd.) P. V. O'CONNELL,  
(Sgd.) E. BARTON.

(Sgd.) W. E. MASSIE.

## CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1932, INCLUSIVE

THE June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 645) contained a report giving details of a number of the more important cases of conciliation work carried on by the Department of Labour during the months of April and May, 1932. The present article brings this information up to the end of October. Conciliation proceedings are carried on for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the three western provinces. The Winnipeg officer's territory is the province of Manitoba. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec. The territory of the officer residing in Halifax includes the three Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

*Three Rivers and Dolbeau, Que.*—The Department was advised under date of June 24, 1932, that a strike was to be called for June 27th in the plants of the St. Lawrence Paper Company at Three Rivers and Dolbeau, P.Q., against a 10 per cent wage reduction and to enforce union recognition, it being stated that the management had ignored the officials of the paper makers' organization. This information reached the Department through a representative of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, with the request that a conference be arranged between the president of the paper makers' organization and the president of the St. Lawrence Paper Company. The Quebec representative of the Department, with headquarters in Montreal, was assigned to this case and he immediately arranged for a conference between the interested parties, at which he was present. As a result of the friendly discussions that took place, during which the full facts as to the difficult situation confronting the paper industry became known, the president of the International Paper Makers stated that the employees would be advised to continue work pending further discussions with the St. Lawrence Paper Company, as well as with other paper companies at a later period. No further complaints have reached the Department in regard to this matter.

*Toronto, Ont.*—On June 1, 1932, approximately 300 employees in the shoe department of the Gutta Percha Rubber Company, Toronto, Ont., went on strike protesting against an efficiency system which had been put into operation some months previously, and demanding that the Company eliminate what is known as the "sliding scale" of base rates under the new system. Various conferences had taken place between the employees and employers without satisfactory results. On June 4th a committee representing the employees called upon the departmental representative at his Toronto office requesting that

he should interview the management of the Company and endeavour to bring about an adjustment of the dispute. The departmental officer on June 6th had a lengthy interview with the assistant manager and offered the services of the Department for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the difficulty. The assistant manager, while quite willing to discuss any phase of the trouble, expressed the view that the time was not ripe for the intervention of a third party, nor was he agreeable that the matter in dispute be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation for adjustment. He was agreeable, however, that the departmental representative should confer further with the employees. Following this interview another conference was held with a committee representing the strikers and the Company's position was made known to them. It was suggested that a committee be appointed to meet the Company with as little delay as possible. The committee agreed to place the suggestion before a general meeting of the strikers and expressed the opinion that it would be acted upon. About the middle of June the management announced that as no settlement had been reached the strikers would be replaced. Subsequently a settlement was reached between the parties providing that the strikers would be taken back and given full time work, the sliding scale of wages to be suspended for two weeks while the new system was rechecked and any unfair features corrected. Work was resumed on June 22nd.

*New Westminster, B.C.*—The plant of the United Mills, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., having been destroyed by fire, the Company decided to operate their mill at New Westminster. It is stated that about twelve shingle sawyers demanded that the Company sign an agreement, which the Company understood was to be with the Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, and further demanded the restoration of the wage scale which was in force on April 15, 1932, together with other concessions. The manager declined to meet these demands and the men refused to go to work when the plant opened on the morning of July 12. On July 14, on request, the western representative of the Department visited New Westminster and discussed this difficulty with His Worship the Mayor, and also with the president of the United Mills, Limited. On July 18, accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of British Columbia, the Western Representative of the Department again visited New Westminster and held conferences with a small committee of the employees.

Later on in the same day a further conference was held with a larger committee of the employees at which the president of the company was also present. At this time the committee made known the wage scale that would be acceptable to the employees. At the conclusion of a lengthy discussion the president of the company stated that he would consider the matter and give his answer at a further conference to be held on July 22. At the following conference it developed that since the meeting on July 19 the Company had made a proposal to its employees that the mill should re-open on July 21 for a period of two weeks, during which time negotiations towards the settlement of wages rates would be continued. For the first week the existing rates would be paid and for the second week the higher rates demanded by the committee would be paid. This proposal had been submitted to a full meeting of the employees, but was not accepted. During the discussion the president of the company renewed the above offer which the departmental officer urged the committee to accept, stating that he would undertake to again visit New Westminster prior to the conclusion of the second week period and reconvene the conference with the view of settling terms for further operations. The committee agreed to submit this offer to the employees for decision, which was done but proved unacceptable. Subsequently, as a result of further negotiations, a compromise settlement was reached. This arrangement was temporarily upset due to a dispute as to the employment of a certain number of Chinese workers to replace strikers who had secured work elsewhere. This matter having been disposed of, the strike terminated on August 5. Certain concessions were made by the company in regard to wages rates, but the employees' demand for a signed agreement was not conceded.

*Toronto, Ont.*—Lithographers employed by the Miller Lithographic Company, Toronto, Ont., ceased work on April 15, 1932, protesting against a reduction in wages, transferers having been reduced from \$54 per week to \$45.50, and one artist from \$54 per week to \$50. The employers stated that similar reductions had been accepted by employees in other establishments. The lithographers' union reported that the employers afforded no opportunity for negotiations. Seven or eight employees were stated to be involved. Under date of September 24 the president of the Lithographers' Union, Toronto, intimated to the Department that it would be appreciated if this dispute could be satis-



factorily disposed of, and, on the strength of this intimation, the representative of the Department in Toronto was instructed to offer his services with the object of bringing about an amicable settlement. Interviews were held with union officials and also with the managing director of the company. The company's position, however, was that the workmen had voluntarily left the Company's service and had been replaced by others, that the Company was not agreeable to re-opening the matter, and that there was no strike or dispute at this time so far as the Company was concerned.

*Winnipeg, Man.*—Employees in the plant of the F. J. Wellwood Company, an establishment manufacturing boxes and excelsior, went on strike on June 2, 1932, in protest against a wage reduction of 10 per cent, no rate, however, to be reduced below 12½ cents per hour. Subsequently the employees demanded recognition of the workers' shop committee, recognition of the Manitoba Minimum Wage Act, and that no discrimination would be made against any of the strikers. As a result of the mediation of His Worship the Mayor of Winnipeg and the conciliation officer of the Department stationed in Winnipeg, a settlement was effected restoring wages to the former level and the management acceding to the demands of the employees. Work was resumed on June 16. On June 21, however, the employees ceased work again, alleging discrimination in regard to the re-engaging of the strikers. The departmental officer got into touch with both sides to the dispute immediately and a further joint conference was arranged for the morning of June 22. Negotiations were continued on the 23rd, but, due to interference by outside sympathizers, no headway could be made. On June 28, at the request of the strikers' committee, the departmental officer again interested himself in the dispute and a basis of settlement acceptable to the employees was reached, but the arrangements were again upset by outside sympathizers, alleged to be communists. The dispute was finally settled by local authorities on July 22. No details of the settlement were made public.

*Vancouver, B.C.*—On or about June 1 of this year the Associated Dairies Limited, Vancouver, B.C., gave notice to their employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local Union No. 464, of their desire for a revision, not cancellation, of the existing contract. Section 22 of the agreement provides that in case the two parties fail to agree

upon any amendment, they shall mutually agree that application be made under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the majority decision of such board on the points in dispute to be accepted by both signatories as final and binding. Direct negotiations up to October having failed to settle the issue, the resident departmental officer interested himself in the matter and held separate and joint conferences with the interested parties, which resulted in a settlement being reached on October 31. A new agreement was signed.

*Calgary, Alta.*—In the spring of this year negotiations were under way for several weeks between the Calgary Builders' Exchange and the bricklayers' union. A wage scale of \$1.25 per hour was agreed upon; also a five-day week, except in cases of emergency. The bricklayers insisted upon time and one-half for any work done on Saturday mornings, and the contractors offered time and one-quarter. Early in June the western representative of the Department when in Calgary had several conferences with both parties to the dispute, but was unable to break the deadlock on this point.

*Westville, N.S.*—On July 29, 1932, the Department received an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from miners in the employ of the Intercolonial Coal Company, Limited, Westville, N.S., being members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, Local No. 50. The application set forth that the agreement which had heretofore existed between the Company and the employees had expired in the previous April and that it had been impossible to bring about a new agreement. It was alleged that the former agreement had been violated in numerous instances and, further, that practically the whole of the former agreement was in dispute. Following the board application certain correspondence developed which led the Department to believe that the difficulty at Westville was largely due to misunderstandings and misinterpretations of certain clauses of the former wage agreement. The Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department was therefore instructed to proceed to Westville to deal with the matter, and, if possible, to work out a settlement of the dispute without the necessity of board procedure. On September 1, therefore, this officer held separate conferences with the officials of the company and with the officers of the union. These

meetings were followed by a joint conference on September 2, which lasted throughout the day. As a result of these, and subsequent conferences at which the departmental representative in the Maritime Provinces was also in attendance, certain understandings were reached and some small concessions made by the Company which appeared to form a basis for a new agreement. This basis was later on approved by Local No. 50, and there is reason to believe that, through negotiations which were under way at the end of October, a new agreement will be reached without the necessity of having the matter dealt with by a board.

*London, Ont.*—An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department on July 16, 1932, from employees of the London Street Railway Company comprising motormen, conductors, one-man car operators, shopmen, shedmen, trackmen, linemen and other miscellaneous employees, and being members of Division No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. One hundred and ninety-one employees were said to be directly involved. The application set forth that the employing company put into effect on July 1, 1932, as an emergency measure a decrease of 3 cents per hour in the existing wage rates, and at the same time gave sixty days' notice in writing of a further reduction of 2 cents per hour to become effective on September 1, 1932. The employees contended that the wage decrease effective July 1 was a violation of the existing agreement. At the time the application was received the enabling legislation passed by the Ontario Legislature making the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act effective in that province had not been proclaimed. This legislation later became effective on August 15 and a new application bearing date of August 19 was thereupon submitted by the employees in substitution for that made in July. On August 24 the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department proceeded to London and discussed the question involved with the union officials, as well as with the management of the company. It developed, however, that due to its unfavourable financial situation the Company officials were not prepared to make any concessions other than to agree that should the earnings of the company improve they would be quite prepared to restore the former wages rate. This did not prove acceptable to the employees and the matter was dealt with through board procedure.

*Toronto, Ont.*—Employees of the Thompson Monumental Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., members of the Canadian National Union of Granite Cutters, ceased work on September 9, 1932, owing to a decrease in wages from 90 cents per hour to 75 cents. In August the employer had reached a verbal agreement with the union providing for a rate of 90 cents per hour until May 1, 1933. The union requested the assistance of the Department of Labour in this matter and the departmental officer stationed at Toronto was instructed to deal with the case. Conferences were held with the union officers and with officials of the employing company and a contracting firm with whom they had a sub-contract. Resulting negotiations brought about a settlement of the dispute on September 30, the former rate of 90 cents being restored. Operations were resumed on October 3.

*Saint John, N.B.*—Local No. 1 of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, Saint John, N.B., complained to the eastern representative of the Department when that officer was in Saint John the latter part of October that the contractor for the Canadian National Railways station at Saint John had refused to pay their trade penalty overtime for work done in excess of the regular hours. The departmental officer, in his capacity as mediator, held conferences with the union officials and the contractor, with the result that the contractor agreed to conform to the custom of the trade in that city.

*Drumheller, Alta.*—A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established in April, 1932, to deal with a dispute existing between various coal mine operators in the Drumheller district and certain of their employees being members of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18. The majority report of the board was accepted by the miners, while the minority report was accepted by the operators. Subsequent conferences between these two groups resulted in a deadlock and at the joint request of the disputing parties under date of July 19, the western representative of the Department, resident in Vancouver, proceeded to Drumheller with the object of finding a basis of agreement. The departmental officer held separate and joint conferences over a period of days but, though numerous propositions were put forward, no settlement could be reached at that time. On August 17 a further conference was held which resulted in a settlement of the dispute and a new agreement was signed.



*Nacmine, Alta.*—Miners in the employ of the Thomas Coal Company, Limited, Nacmine, Alta., ceased work on September 6, 1932, claiming that the failure of the management to have one and one-quarter inch screens installed in the mine by that date, to replace the three-inch screens previously in use, constituted a violation of the agreement signed by the mine operators in that district during August, 1932. On September 15 the western representative of this Department had an interview with the managing director of the Thomas Coal Company, at Calgary, who agreed to the installation of new screens prior to the opening of the mine. On September 18 the departmental officer, accompanied by

the secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, visited Nacmine and met the pit committee of Local Union No. 3365, United Mine Workers of America, and also the company officials. Together they made an inspection of the alterations made in the screens, which alterations met with the approval of the pit committee. The question of the re-employment of the miners who had ceased work was discussed with the management and it was agreed that every man who was employed on the day of the strike would be given work, and that the plant would be ready for operation the following morning, Monday.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Decisions

SIX new decisions were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, and an earlier case was closed, a satisfactory settlement having been reached by the parties concerned. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1932, page 760, and in previous issues; and the fourth report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October, 1927, to September 30, 1930, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1930.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

#### Case No. 380—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Order of Railway Telegraphers.

This case was presented to the Board in August, 1931, when decision was deferred so as to enable the parties to negotiate further. A satisfactory settlement was reached subsequently, and the case was therefore closed.

#### Case No. 397—Northern Alberta Railways and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

The position of relieving despatcher for the usual summer work having been bulletined as vacant, the permanent agent at another station applied for and obtained it, the temporary vacancy at the latter station being filled by the senior spare man. On the conclusion of the summer season he returned to his position as permanent agent, and after his return he submitted a claim for expenses while on relief duty, this claim being based on Article 26, paragraph 2, of the Telegraphers' schedule, which reads:—

"Relief despatchers and relief agents will receive seventy-five cents (75c.) per day expenses while away from headquarters. The headquarters of relief despatchers and relief agents are the headquarters of the division, unless they hold established positions on the division, in which case the points where they are established will be considered their headquarters."

The company pointed out that expenses had never been paid in such cases, the precedent established on the Canadian Pacific Railway in this respect being followed, and they alleged that the article above quoted had been adopted by the parties concerned on the understanding that the established usage would be adhered to.

The Board sustained the contention of the employees.

**Case No. 400—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A passenger train was delayed for one hour and fifty minutes owing to the derailment of one of the cars about four miles out from Saskatoon. The conductors and trainmen claimed that as the delay occurred within the switching area they should be allowed payment in addition to mileage or hours made on the trip, in accordance with Article 5, Rule 9 of the Conductors' Schedule, and Article 5, Rule 12 of the Trainmen's Schedule. The company, on the other hand, contended that while the delay occurred within the yard limits as recognized for freight train operation, the train in question was a passenger train, which had already proceeded about four miles after leaving the passenger terminal.

The Board denied the claim of the employees, finding that the train had left its terminal and was delayed by an accident incidental to the operation of that train and having no relation to the passenger terminal.

**Case No. 401—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

In this case (and also in the three following cases) the Board drew attention to the fact that the parties concerned had not submitted a joint statement of fact; such a statement is desired by the Board wherever possible, to serve as a basis for the discussion of the merits of any case. In this instance, however, no difference existed as to facts, and the failure to present a joint statement was the result of a misunderstanding as to procedure. It concerned the method of payment of certain train crews employed on the Alberta coal branch, the question at issue being whether or not an assignment involving more than one round trip in a period of duty could be made and paid as "continuous service." The contention of the railways was that the company had such a right, while the employees' representatives maintained that each round trip in service should stand by itself and be paid for on the basis of a "minimum day."

The Board decided that the right of the company to make assignments must be conceded; and that where an assignment includes two or more round trips (as in this case) within one period of duty, the basis of payment should be the actual miles run, or hours, on each trip, with a minimum of 100 road miles for the combined trips, *plus* time at

terminal and turn-around point before and after each trip.

**Case No. 402—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

Conductors and trainmen on a passenger train were occasionally required to set out and pick up cars at a station which lies within the limits of Rainy River yard. The employees contended that, in accordance with the decision of the Board in Case No. 33 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1919, page 1044; November, 1920, page 1460), the crew should be paid under terminal time rules for all time consumed within the yard limits. The company, on the other hand, stated that the runs of this train extended for a distance of 208 miles, and maintained that the picking up or setting out of a car at the station referred to was incidental to the trip in the same sense as though it occurred at any other intermediate station.

The Board pointed out that in the decision in Case No. 33 they had ruled that delayed time at an intermediate terminal should only be paid for where switching is performed at such a terminal, and in Supplement No. 1 to that decision the same view was reiterated. In the present case the Board considered that the service rendered by the passenger train crew did not constitute switching, and they therefore denied the claim of the employees.

**Case No. 403—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A freight conductor and crew arriving at their "away from home terminal" became available for the handling of a passenger train outside their assigned territory, the conductors' schedule providing that "the first crew called out in unassigned service will take the engine first turned out in unassigned service." Instead, a passenger conductor and crew were used. The first crew claimed that they were entitled to be paid for 100 miles, according to Article 3, clause F of the same schedule, which states: "All such conductors and trainmen so run around will be paid 100 miles each run around, retaining their original standing on the train board." The company pointed out that the claimants being away from their home terminal were not equipped with suitable clothes for manning a main line passenger train, while the crew actually used was suitably equipped.



The Board noted that both the crews involved were run off their own assigned territory, and under the circumstances they sustained the claim of the employees.

**Case No. 404—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

This case concerned the question of the right of the company to require a head brakeman to report for duty in advance of the time at which the rest of the crew are required to report. The employees cited the following example as given in the Trainmen's Schedule:

"If a crew is ordered for 8.00 K., they will come on duty at 7.30 K. and be paid from 7.30 K., first preparing themselves for work within the preparatory time and afterwards performing such duties as may be required of them during the 30 minutes preparatory time."

The employees contended that under the schedule rules the company had not the right

to require the head brakeman to report before the rest of the crew. The railways claimed that where the location of roundhouse and yard tracks rendered it desirable, the practice was to order the head-end brakeman fifteen minutes prior to the time the balance of the crew is called for, this is to get the engine off the shop track and have it on the train at the desired time. The balance of the crew, it was pointed out, do not participate in this move, and they would simply put in an equivalent amount of idle time, if all members of the crew were called for this earlier time.

The Board found that the general practice on many railways requires the head brakeman to come on duty in advance of the crew for the purpose of bringing the engine out. The contention of the employees, therefore, was denied.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1932

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for October, 1932, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Oct., 1932...	15	2,235	14,470
*Sept., 1932...	16	4,351	10,995
Oct., 1931....	17	3,044	35,450

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Although the number of strikes and lockouts recorded as in existence during October, shows a decrease in the number of workers involved,

the time loss incurred shows a substantial increase over that in September, during which month all strikes involving large numbers of workers terminated within a few days. As compared with October, 1931, the number of disputes recorded for October this year is somewhat lower, with fewer workers involved, the time loss incurred showing a marked decline from that recorded for the same month last year when strikes of sawmill workers in British Columbia involved approximately one thousand workers and caused a time loss of 25,000 working days.

Six disputes, involving approximately 1,439 workers, were carried over from September; information received during October indicating that the disputes involving womens' clothing factory workers (cutters) in Montreal, P.Q., and sawmill workers in South Westminster, B.C., reported as unterminated in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, had been settled prior to September 31, in favour of the employers concerned. Nine disputes commenced during October. Of the fifteen disputes in progress during the month twelve were recorded as terminated, seven resulting in favour of the employer concerned, one in favour of the workers involved, one resulting in a compromise, one being partially successful, and the result of two being recorded as indefinite. At the end of October, therefore, there were three disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts in progress, namely: lithographers, Toronto, Ont., coal miners, Three Hills, Alta., and womens' clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February 29, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, London, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; compositors, Regina, Sask., November 21, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 27, 1932, one employer; women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., August 1, 1932, one employer; motion picture

projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and motion picture projectionists, Saskatoon, Sask., August 27, 1932, one employer, the last two being added to this list this month

Information reached the Department recently as to a dispute involving some fifty workers employed in a lumber and shingle mill Vancouver, B.C., from August 15, 1932, to August 17, 1932. The causes of the dispute are reported to be the discharge of certain workers and a demand for a ten per cent increase in wages, the demands of the workers being granted. The mill, however, was closed down shortly afterward. A previous strike had occurred in this establishment from July 6, 1932, to July 11, 1932 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1932, page 859).

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1932\*

Industry, Occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time lost in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to October, 1932</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b> Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	700	6,300	Commenced Sept. 29, 1932; against change in working conditions for longwall miners; terminated Oct. 12, 1932; indefinite.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Women's clothing factory workers (dress cutters), Montreal, P.Q.			Commenced July 15, 1932; for recognition of union; and against dismissal of union members; terminated by Sept. 30, 1932; in favour of employer.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Lithographers, Toronto, Ont.	7	182	Commenced April 15, 1932; against reduction in wages; untermintated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Sawmill workers, South Westminster, B.C.			Commenced Sept. 13, 1932; for increase in wages; terminated Sept. 29, 1932; in favour of employer.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b> <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Carpenters, Niagara Falls, Ont.	14	250	Commenced July 19, 1932; alleged violation of agreement re wage rates; lapsed by Oct. 31, 1932; in favour of employer.
<i>Other—</i> Sewer construction labourers, Verdun, P.Q.	700	2,800	Commenced Sept. 30, 1932; for increase in wage rates; terminated Oct. 6, 1932; in favour of workers.
<b>SERVICE—</b> <i>Recreational—</i> Motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont.	4	100	Alleged lockout; commenced July 11, 1932; reduction in wages and changes in working conditions; employment conditions no longer affected by October 31, 1932; in favour of employer.
Motion picture projectionists, Saskatoon, Sask.	14	300	Alleged lockout; commenced Aug. 27, 1932; reduction in wages and changes in working conditions; employment conditions no longer affected by October 31, 1932; in favour of employer.

\* In this table the date of commencement is that on which work first ceased and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1932\*—*Continued*

Industry, Occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during October, 1932</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners, Wayne, Alta.....	133	673	Commenced Oct. 3, 1932; against agreement with another union; terminated Oct. 8, 1932; compromise.
Coal miners, Three Hills, Alta..	25	650	Commenced Oct. 1, 1932; against decrease in wages; un-terminated.
Coal miners, Carbon, Alta.....	100	1,000	Commenced Oct. 7, 1932; for increase in wages; terminated Oct. 20, 1932; partially successful.
Power plant employees of coal mine, New Waterford, N.S.	28	28	Commenced Oct. 15, 1932; against change in working conditions; terminated Oct. 16, 1932; in- definite.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Shirt factory workers, Mont- real, P.Q.....	180	1,080	Alleged lockout; commenced Oct. 4, 1932; for restoration of wage reduction in force two months; terminated Oct. 11, 1932; in favour of employer.
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.....	10	10	Commenced Oct. 14, 1932; against a decrease in piece rates; terminated Oct. 15, 1932; in favour of employer.
Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	50	700	Commenced Oct. 15, 1932; against dismissal of union workers and for recognition of union; un-terminated.
Textile factory workers, Woodstock, Ont.....	243	365	Commenced Oct. 17, 1932; against a change in working conditions and for an increase in wages; terminated Oct. 18, 1932; in favour of employer.
Men's clothing factory work- ers, Montreal, P.Q.....	15	30	Commenced Oct. 24, 1932; against employment of members of another union; terminated Oct. 26, 1932; in favour of employer.

\* See footnote on page 1165.

A minor strike has been reported as occurring on October 4, 1932, three truck drivers employed by a retail coal and wood dealer in Winnipeg ceasing work to enforce their demand for an eight-hour day. It is reported that certain sympathizers picketed the establishment, but at noon on October 5 the drivers involved applied for reinstatement, and returned to work with no change in hours or conditions.

A number of disputes are reported from time to time involving men on unemployment relief work, receiving subsistence for which some work is performed or may be required. As no relation of employer and employee is involved, these are not included in the record.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.**—Early in October the miners involved in this dispute, which commenced on September 29, 1932, in protest against a change in working conditions

for longwall miners, requested the Provincial Government to assist in bringing about a settlement. The strikers having demanded that additional miners should be employed for a certain place, the employer proposed to put two men on at night, but this was not accepted. On October 8 the Deputy Minister of Mines for Nova Scotia arrived in the locality and as the result of conferences with the management and representatives of the miners on October 12 work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CUTTERS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—At the end of September this strike for recognition of the Montreal Dress Cutters' Union, a new and independent organization, and against the dismissal of two union members for alleged unsatisfactory work, was recorded as un-terminated, but during October union officials stated that most of the workers involved had returned to work at the end of August, the employer refusing to reinstate three. The legal proceedings regarding

picketing mentioned in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE were dropped early in September, and by the end of the month the dispute was regarded as lapsed.

**LITHOGRAPHERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—In connection with this dispute, which commenced on April 15, 1932, arising out of a reduction in wages which the employer stated was accepted in other establishments, while the union stated that the employer refused to enter into negotiations, at the end of September the union requested the Department of Labour to assist in bringing about negotiations for a settlement. During October the resident representative of the Department took up the matter with both parties to the dispute, but a settlement was not reached.

**SAWMILL WORKERS, SOUTH WESTMINSTER, B.C.**—This dispute, which commenced on September 13, 1932, the workers asking for an increase in wages, was, as stated in a footnote to the table in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, terminated by the end of the month, the strikers returning to work on September 29 at the same rates of wages as prior to the dispute.

**CARPENTERS, NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.**—This dispute, commencing July 19, 1932, when employees of one contractor ceased work demanding the union rate of wages, is recorded as lapsed by the end of October, employment conditions being no longer affected, the strikers having been replaced some time ago.

**SEWER CONSTRUCTION LABOURERS, VERDUN, P.Q.**—As stated in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE this dispute commenced on September 30, 1932, when workmen engaged on the construction of a sewer as relief work by the city of Verdun ceased work, demanding an increase from 30 cents per hour to 40 cents, the civic rate, and certain changes in methods and apportionment of work. Work was resumed on October 6 on a basis of 40 cents per hour.

**MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employment conditions being no longer affected by the end of October, this dispute, an alleged lockout, which commenced on July 11, 1932, as a result of a reduction in wages and changes in working conditions, has been transferred to the list of such disputes carried elsewhere in this article, the union involved not having declared the dispute terminated.

**MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, SASKATOON, SASK.**—This dispute, an alleged lockout commencing August 27, 1932, the workers having protested against a reduction in wages and changes in working conditions, is now recorded as terminated, employment conditions being no longer affected, and transferred to the list mentioned in the last preceding paragraph.

**COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALTA.**—A number of the employees in one mine ceased work on October 3, 1932, in protest against an agreement signed by the management with the United Mine Workers of America providing for the check-off of union dues for that union. The management, it is reported, had been petitioned in writing by a majority of the miners to do so. An agreement between the management and the Mine Workers' Union of Canada had expired on March 31, 1932, but work had been carried on with conditions unchanged. For several days the mine was picketed, a police force being present, and one picket was arrested for assault. It is reported that finally there were practically no miners working, and it was arranged that the miners would vote as to which union they wished to negotiate the agreement. The vote resulted in favour of a local independent union, being reported to be eighty-two votes to fifty-five, and work was resumed on October 8, an agreement to be negotiated between the management and the new union.

**COAL MINERS, THREE HILLS, ALTA.**—Employees ceased work on October 1, 1932, in protest against a wage reduction in rates per ton from \$1.25 to 70 cents, apparently on the introduction of new mining machinery. The miners after five days at the lower rate offered to work for \$1 per ton, but this was refused. The management replaced about half of the strikers and during negotiations toward the end of the month refused to dismiss these and reinstate all the strikers. A settlement accordingly was not reached.

**COAL MINERS, CARBON, ALTA.**—Miners in various collieries ceased work on October 7 and October 14, 1932, demanding higher wages, but resumed work from time to time by October 20, having reached agreements with the employers on more favourable terms.

**POWER PLANT WORKERS, (COAL MINE), NEW WATERFORD, N.S.**—Twenty-eight workers employed in a power plant at Carney's Lake, New Waterford, ceased work on October 15, 1932, protesting against a reduction in staff owing to the closing down of some of the boilers. The strikers, however, returned to work at 11 p.m. October 16, 1932, pending negotiations as to a final settlement between the management and representatives of the union, the United Mine Workers of America.

**SHIRT FACTORY WORKERS (GIRLS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in a shirt manufacturing establishment in Montreal demanded the restoration of a five per cent reduction in wages which had been put into effect two months earlier, and work ceased on October 4, 1932, the management refusing the demand.



On October 11, 1932, work was resumed on the employer's terms.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Ten operators and finishers employed by one women's dress manufacturing company in Montreal ceased work on October 14, 1932, protesting against a reduction of 2½ cents per garment. On the following day six of the strikers returned to work at the reduced rates, the employer refusing to reinstate the others, and replacing them.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in one establishment in Montreal, manufacturing women's dresses, ceased work on October 15, 1932, in protest against the dismissal of union members and demanding recognition of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers. The employer offered to reinstate some of the workers but not others, and at the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**—Weavers in one establishment manufacturing plushes, etc., ceased work on October 17, 1932, protesting against a proposal that one weaver should operate two looms instead of one. The

management claimed that this was the general practice in the industry, and was necessary to reduce costs and continue in operation. The strikers were joined by the remainder of the employees, demanding an increase of ten per cent, wages having been reduced earlier in the year. On the following day at noon the employees resumed work on the employer's terms, after negotiations in which the situation was explained and it was agreed to give a fair trial to the system of two looms to one weaver.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work and picketed the establishment on October 24, 1932, to prevent certain employees from working, the latter having left the Canadian Union of Clothing Workers and returned to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Six of the pickets were arrested and charged with conspiracy and wounding as a result of a clash between the two factions in which one worker was wounded. On October 26, 1932, a similar clash was averted by a policeman. The strikers failing to secure their demands, the dispute terminated.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1932, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1931. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in September was 24 and 29 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 53 disputes in progress during the month, involving 153,100 workpeople with a time loss of 3,325,000 working days for the month. Of the 24 disputes beginning in the month, 6 were over proposed reductions in wages, 8 on other wage questions, 7 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 3 on other questions. During the

month, settlements were reached in 38 disputes, of which 6 were in favour of workpeople, 9 in favour of employers and 22 ended in compromises. In 4 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

*Dispute in the Lancashire Cotton Manufacturing Industry.*—As reported in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the employers in the spinning section of the industry proposed to reduce wages approximately 8½ per cent, which is the same rate of reduction as agreed to in September in the weaving section of the industry following the dispute in that section (LABOUR GAZETTE, September and October). The workers in the spinning section offered to accept only a reduction of 4·1 per cent. A joint conference of the parties was called by the Ministry of Labour, and on October 23, reductions of from 5 to 8 per cent were agreed on. Dissatisfaction with this decision led to a strike of 150,000 out of the 200,000 workers in this section of the industry, which lasted from October 31 to November 6, when it was called off.

### France

Figures for the first quarter of 1932 show that there were 22 disputes involving 1,981 workers in January, 35 disputes involving

13,047 workers in February and 43 disputes involving 9,219 workers in March.

### Germany

A decree of the Government in September provided for a bonus to employers for every new employee added to staffs, and also authorized them to reduce wages as much as 12½ per cent as the number of employees was increased. Strikes occurred in a large number of factories in September and October against these wage reductions.

### Switzerland

For the year 1931, the number of disputes was 25, involving 4,746 workers, with a time loss of 73,975 working days for the year.

### Australia

The number of disputes reported for the year 1931 was 134 involving directly 33,674 workers with a time loss of 245,991 working days. The estimated loss in wages for the year was £227,731.

For the first quarter of 1932, 41 disputes were recorded, directly affecting 7,860 workers with a time loss of 41,248 working days and with an estimated loss in wages of £40,408.

### New Zealand

For the first half of the year 1932, the number of disputes was 10, involving 6,733 workers with a time loss of 57,950 working

days and with an approximate loss in wages of £57,684.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in August was 52 and 37 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 27,639 and the time loss 704,944 working days for the month.

*Bituminous Coal Mining Disputes.*—These disputes which began April 1, were reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, May, August and September. During July an agreement had been reached in Illinois between certain employers and the United Mine Workers' Union reducing the basic wage from \$6.10 to \$5 per day. A similar agreement was reported on October 7 to have been concluded with the Progressive Miners' Union, but the dispute continued in certain sections of this State and further disorders were reported during October.

On September 10, an agreement was reached between the United Mine Workers union and the employers' association of Indiana providing for a wage reduction of 25 per cent, although certain concessions were granted to the miners. Also during September an agreement was reached in certain coal fields of Ohio providing for a wage rate of \$3.28 per day. In Arkansas and Oklahoma a settlement was made between the union and about three-quarters of the operators in Arkansas and Oklahoma which provided for a base scale of \$3.75 per day.

## Labour Statistics of Principal Railways of United States

The Bureau of Railway Economics (Washington, D.C.) has recently issued its annual bulletin giving statistics of Class 1 Railways in the United States, based upon official summaries of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the calendar years ended December 31, 1920 to 1931. Railways designated as "Class 1" include carriers with annual operating revenues exceeding \$1,000,000. Switching and terminal company statistics are not included. Class 1 railways operate approximately 92 per cent of the total railway mileage of the United States and earn about 97 per cent of the total revenues.

According to the bulletin the number of employees on railway payrolls during the calendar year 1931 averaged 1,258,719 as compared with 1,487,839 in the year previous. The compensation paid to these employees in 1931 aggregated \$2,094,994,379 as compared with \$2,550,788,519 in 1930. The average compensation per employee per hour (on a basis of

eight hours per day) was \$0.689 while in 1930 it was \$0.678. On an annual basis, the average compensation per employee, per year, was \$1,664.39 as compared with \$1,714.42 in 1930. During 1931 the number of hours paid for (hourly and daily employees) totalled 3,039,110,118, while the average number of hours per employee throughout the year was 2,414.4. For 1930 the corresponding figures were 3,759,772,082 and 2,527.

The total property investment in Class 1 railroads at the end of 1931 amounted to \$26,242,856,220 while at the end of 1930 it stood at \$26,354,686,261. For 1931, the total operating revenue (freight, passenger, mail, express, etc.) amounted to \$4,188,343,244. In the previous year this total was \$5,281,196,870. During 1931, the total operating expenses (maintenance of way and structures, maintenance of equipment, traffic, transportation, general, etc.) were \$3,223,574,616 while in 1930 the total expenses were \$3,930,928,687.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1932

THE annual report of the Department of Labour, recently issued, describes the various activities of the Department during the fiscal period from April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932. The following Acts and ordinances were administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour: (1) Labour Department Act; (2) Conciliation and Labour Act; (3) Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; (4) Government Annuities Act; (5) Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; (6) Technical Education Act; (7) Vocational Education Act, 1931; (8) Combines Investigation Act; (9) Old Age Pensions Act; (10) White Phosphorus Matches Act; (11) Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, based on a Resolution of the House of Commons, 1900; (12) The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930; (13) Unemployment Relief Act, 1930; and (14) The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931.

### Industrial and Economic Conditions

The report of the Deputy Minister of Labour refers to the continued industrial depression, and to the legislation adopted by Parliament in 1930 and 1931 to cope with the situation: "The universal economic and financial depression which dominated the two preceding fiscal periods persisted throughout the fiscal year 1931-32, and unemployment continued to be a problem of major importance in the leading countries of the world. In Canada an element further affecting the general unfavourable situation was the acute stress obtaining in large sections of the Prairie Provinces where continuous drought caused the third consecutive crop failure. . . . The adoption of official relief measures, in mitigating the more severe aspects of prevailing unemployment and distress, exercised a strengthening influence on the national life, with the result that industrial activity, while generally more curtailed than in any year since 1926, was much less impaired than in practically any other country.

"A feature of the depression was the downward movement in prices, which became pronounced in the spring and summer of 1930 and continued throughout the fiscal year 1931-32, prices of foods and raw materials, however, falling more rapidly than those of manufactured articles, mainly because of an effort being made to maintain standards of living and standards of wages. In wholesale prices the decline was not so precipitous as during the preceding year, the index number calculated

by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics being 8 per cent lower in March, 1932, than in March, 1931, as compared with a decline of 18 per cent during the fiscal year 1930-31. At the close of the fiscal year 1931-32 the index was 58 per cent below the peak of May, 1920.

"Retail prices and cost of living also declined during the year, the index number as computed by the Department of Labour being in March, 1932, 10 per cent below the same month in the preceding year. Food prices receded 20 per cent during this period, clothing prices 13 per cent, while in fuel, rent and sundries the decline was slight.

"Wage rates generally had maintained their ground during the sharply receding price tendency of 1930. In 1931, however, a downward trend was recorded in the wage rates of the various classes of labour concerning which the department compiles index numbers, the only exceptions being in the wage rates of the printing trades, which showed a slight advance, and of coal mining, which remained stationary, although the latter industry suffered greatly from short time, i.e., collieries were to a large extent operated less than six days per week. The most severe reduction occurred in the rates of wages in the logging and sawmilling group, the index number dropping from 183.9 for 1930 to 163.0 for 1931, while small wage decreases took place in the building trades, metal trades, steam and electric railways, common factory labour, and miscellaneous factory trades."

The report contains a chapter giving an account of the operations during the fiscal year under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, and under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931. (The report of the Dominion Director of Unemployment Relief on the proceedings under the latter Act was reproduced in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1932, page 313; and reports on the administration of the 1930 Act appeared in the issue for October, 1931, page 1108, and in previous issues.)

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Applications under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act received during the fiscal year numbered twenty. Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established to deal with six cases, three of the disputes involved being in the electric railway industry, two in steam railway and one in coal mining. In addition a Royal Commission was appointed under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act and in accordance

with section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to investigate and report upon a coal mining dispute in the Estevan-Bienfait district in southeastern Saskatchewan. In each of these cases the inquiry was successful in averting the threatened cessation of work or ending the strike which had been already declared.

The proportion of boards to applications was unusually small, six of the disputes having proven adjustable with the aid of departmental officers, while with respect to four cases the applications were either withdrawn or allowed to remain in abeyance, or the dispute was such that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. Three applications were under consideration at the close of the fiscal year.

With exception of Prince Edward Island, which is not to any extent concerned with industrial disturbances, its primary industry being agriculture, all of the provinces have now enacted statutes extending the scope of the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to disputes therein defined which come exclusively within provincial jurisdiction. In the case of Quebec and Ontario the enabling legislation was passed during the closing months of the past fiscal year. The Ontario statute, however, will not come into force until proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor. Reports of proceedings under the Act, with the text of the reports of the Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, appear regularly in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Conciliation Service

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the three western provinces. The Winnipeg officer's territory is the province of Manitoba. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec. The territory of the officer residing in Halifax includes the three Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

The section of the present report devoted to the conciliation work of the department shows an extensive list of the more important industrial disputes in connection with which the mediative services of its conciliation officers were, on request of one or both of the parties concerned, extended to the disputants, usually with the utmost success. Several of these disputes were of a perplexing

and troublesome nature and the settlements effected entailed the most arduous efforts and perseverance on the part of the departmental officers. In addition the department was able by correspondence to exercise a conciliatory influence in the case of several difficulties coming to its knowledge. Particulars of the conciliation work of the Department during the period covered by the report appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 493.

### Fair Wages Policy

An Act entitled the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930, was adopted by the Federal Parliament during the session of 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652; April, 1930, page 383) to give statutory effect to the Fair Wages Policy of the Government in so far as concerns the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any works for the Government of Canada, whether carried out under contract or by workmen employed by the Government who are exempt from the operation of the Civil Service Act. In providing for the observance of current rates of wages, which have been applicable since the Fair Wages Resolution was adopted by the House of Commons in March, 1900, the important proviso is added in the statute that in all cases the wages to be paid shall be such as are fair and reasonable, and, further, that the working hours shall not exceed eight hours per day except in special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or in cases of emergency.

In accordance with the provisions of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, and the Fair Wages Policy of the Government, fair wages conditions were prepared or sanctioned by the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1931-32 in connection with 272 contracts for Dominion public works executed by various departments of the Government, and in the case of two contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissioners of Halifax and Saint John, respectively, for works aided by Dominion public funds. Wage rates and hours of labour for inclusion in contracts awarded by the Post Office Department for supplies totalling \$201,806.34 were also submitted to the Department of Labour for approval or otherwise. In addition the Labour Department was frequently consulted by other departments of the Government regarding wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

Complaints reached the department during the year of alleged non-observance by contractors of the labour conditions for the protection of workmen in the case of thirty-seven



contracts and investigations were conducted in connection with these complaints by the staff of Fair Wage Officers. In twenty-two cases the complaint was found to have been justified and the contractors were required to make proper settlement with the workmen concerned. (Particulars of contracts to which the Fair Wages regulations apply, appear each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*).

### Employment Service

The fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, was the fourteenth in which the Employment Service Branch, set up under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, co-operated with the provincial Governments to maintain the Employment Service of Canada. The primary function of the Employment Service Branch is administrative—that of administering the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (chapter 57, R.S.C. 1927). This Act empowers the Minister of Labour (a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them; (b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters; (c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices, and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment. The Department of Labour does not itself operate any public employment offices, but, through the device of paying subventions to the provinces, as provided in the Act, encouragement is given to the governments of the several provinces to operate such offices on a uniform basis. In the view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are commonly considered as a single organization known as "The Employment Service of Canada."

Statistics covering the work of the 71 employment offices operated by the Employment Service of Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, show 767,419 applications for employment, 433,334 vacancies and 419,407 placements recorded, as compared with 721,609 applications, 464,136 vacancies and 447,239 placements in 1930-31. Over 58 per cent of the placements were for periods not exceeding seven days, this high proportion being largely due to the brief terms of employment afforded persons on the various relief schemes undertaken by governmental authorities. The ratio of vacancies to applications was lower than in the preceding year, as was also the

ratio of placements to applications. For each 100 applicants registered during 1931-32 there were 56.5 vacancies and 54.7 placements, while in 1930-31 there were 64.3 vacancies and 62 placements for each 100 applicants.

The percentage of unemployment amongst organized workers during 1931-32 as reported by trade unions to the Employment Service was 18.1, while for 1930-31 the corresponding figure was 12.3 per cent.

Monthly, quarterly and annual reports of the work of the Employment Service appear regularly in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

### Old Age Pensions

The 6th annual report on the Administration of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927 (amended 1931), is contained in the present report. (Quarterly reports appear in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from time to time, the report for the 3rd quarter of 1932 being in the present issue.) The legislation of 1927 entrusted the administration and payment of pensions to the provinces, the Dominion Government to reimburse each province adopting the scheme 50 per cent of the provincial disbursements in pensions. An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act was enacted during the 1931 session of Parliament increasing to 75 per cent the share of pension payments borne by the Dominion Government. The Bill was introduced in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, who intimated that the measure was but temporary in character and that it was the ultimate intention of the Government to establish a federal old age pension system on a contributory basis. Pending the taking of the decennial census of 1931, however, and obtaining such information therefrom as would enable the necessary computations to be made, it was considered desirable and of advantage to the Dominion to augment the national contribution. The amending Act contains provision also for the examination and audit of expenditures for Old Age Pensions in the provinces and the accounts relating thereto.

The Old Age Pensions Regulations were revised (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1932, page 517) and new agreements negotiated between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the five provinces already participating in the Old Age Pensions system, namely British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the amending Act, the Dominion contribution on the basis of 75 per cent of the total disbursements for old age pensions becoming payable as from November 1, 1931.

The total sum paid out in pensions in the five provinces above named and the North-west Territories during the fiscal year 1931-32 amounted to \$14,526,908.36, the Dominion Government's share being \$8,639,387.29. The total number of pensioners on March 31, 1932, was 67,006.

### **Combines Investigation Act**

The report summarizes the proceedings under this Act during the fiscal year, this section constituting the ninth such report to be issued. The Combines Investigation Act was enacted in 1923. This legislation provides for the investigation of business and industrial combinations which have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment of the public. As recounted in the eighth annual report, the Supreme Court of Canada on April 30, 1929, pronounced the Act to be within the legislative powers and jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament; on appeal this decision was supported by judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered on January 29, 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1931, page 378). Details of the proceedings under the Act appear in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time. The present report contains full particulars of the cases concerning the Electrical Estimators' Association (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932, page 156), the Motion Picture Industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 400), and the Amalgamated Builders' Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932, page 158). No commissioners were appointed during the fiscal year 1930-31, the two principal investigations being made by the registrar, one into a combination of manufacturers of fruit and vegetable baskets, the other into an alleged combine of manufacturers of radio vacuum tubes. Reports in these two cases were referred to the Attorney-General of Ontario shortly after the close of the fiscal year.

### **White Phosphorus Matches Act**

The White Phosphorus Matches Act, which prohibits the manufacture, sale and importation of matches made of white phosphorus, is also administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour. No report is made on this subject, there having been no claims of violation of this statute during the past fiscal year.

### **Canadian Government Annuities**

The report notes that, despite the business depression, the sale of Government annuities showed no decline, 1,726 contracts, the second highest number recorded since the enactment of the Government Annuities Act in 1908, having been issued during the fiscal year 1931-

32, while the aggregate amount of annuities provided under these contracts, \$885,876.26, was unequalled in the past. Purchase money received during the fiscal year totalled \$4,194,383.81, a sum surpassed in but one previous year.

An amendment to the Government Annuities Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 764) reducing the maximum amount payable as an annuity from \$5,000 to \$1,200 a year, was enacted during the 1931 parliamentary session and received Royal Assent on August 3. The plan of Government annuities as conceived by the founder, Sir Richard Cartwright, was to provide security for persons of moderate means for their old age and was not intended to offer opportunity for investment to those in well-to-do circumstances, which was the result when later the amount was raised from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and this amendment was the purpose of restoring the Act to the basis originally intended. The maximum annuity which one person may purchase was placed at \$1,200 a year, or \$100 a month, as being in keeping with present living conditions.

### **Vocational Education**

An Act, cited as the Vocational Education Act, 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931, page 642), authorizing an annual appropriation of \$750,000 over a period of fifteen years from which payments may be made to the Governments of the various provinces for the purpose of promoting and assisting vocational education, was adopted by the Dominion Parliament in August, 1931. Administration of the Act was vested in the Minister of Labour, under whose authority the Technical Education Act of 1919 also is administered. Payments under the Vocational Education Act are conditional upon agreements being entered into between the Minister of Labour and the respective provincial Governments as to the terms, conditions and purposes on and for which payments are to be made and applied, the total payments to any provincial Government not to exceed a proportion of the yearly appropriation corresponding to the proportion which the population of the province bears to the population of Canada, as determined by the latest federal decennial census.

In connection with its administration the Act empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations with respect to various matters including the definition which is to be applied to the expression "vocational education," the particular types and grades of vocational education to which assistance may be granted, and the extent to which assistance may be made available towards the continuance of existing vocational education work, or



for lands, buildings, equipment and furnishings. These regulations had not yet been promulgated or agreements completed with the various provinces when the fiscal year terminated. The annual grants in aid of technical education work in the various provinces provided by the Technical Education Act of 1919 over a period of ten years aggregated ten million dollars. The report contains full particulars of the administration of the Act during the fiscal year.

### Statistics

Statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and published by the Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900 as required by statute (Labour Department Act, chapter 111, Revised Statutes, 1927, section 4). In accordance with the Statistics Act (1918) chapter 190, Revised Statutes, 1927, and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, statistics are collected and published in co-operation with the Dominion Statistician, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The statistics prepared by the Department include Strikes and Lockouts; Wages and Hours of Labour; Prices and Cost of Living; and Fatal Industrial Accidents. This information is published regularly in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Summaries for the period 1930-31 are given in the present report.

### The Labour Gazette

The LABOUR GAZETTE, the official monthly journal of the department, was issued regularly each month and completed its thirty-first year of publication at the end of 1931. The average monthly circulation was 10,413 copies of the English edition, and 1,711 of the French.

### Labour Intelligence Branch

The regular work of the Labour Intelligence Branch includes the preparation of reports on (1) Labour Organization, (2) Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions, and (3) Co-operative Associations. In addition the branch has been called upon to prepare numerous statements on labour matters, and to handle correspondence pertaining to trade unions and other related work.

### Other Publications

The Department also continued the publication of the series entitled "Labour Legislation in Canada," containing the text of the labour laws enacted by the Dominion Parliament and the several provincial legislatures.

A revised and enlarged edition of a former publication of the department entitled "Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada" was issued during the year as No. 11 in the series of bulletins on Industrial Relations.

### International Labour Organization

The Department of Labour is entrusted with important duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Office, but also with other departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces, and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies also were prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires which were circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office. A bulletin entitled "Canada and the International Labour Conference," has been issued by the Department of Labour for the purpose of furnishing information in reference to the International Labour Organization and the subjects which have received attention at the hands of this body.

In order to secure closer touch with the work of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organization, the appointment was made by the Government of Canada in 1924 of an advisory officer resident in Geneva. It was felt that this appointment would ensure greater permanency and continuity of representation at the meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and that such an officer, acting as a substitute for and under the direction of the Minister of Labour, would improve the present plan of Canada's representation. Dr. W. A. Riddell, former Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario, who had also held an important position on the staff of the International Labour Office, was entrusted with the duties of Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer to the League of Nations in Geneva.

Since the International Labour Organization forms part of the machinery of the League of Nations, its expenditures are met from the funds of the League. Canada's contribution to the League of Nations in 1931 amounted to \$205,083.94, of which amount \$59,325.88 was apportioned by the League to the work of the International Labour Conference and to its permanent bureau in Geneva, the International Labour Office.

An account of the fifteenth session of the International Labour Conference, which was held during the fiscal year, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 793.

### Library of the Department

The Library of the Department was organized in 1900 when the department was created, and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other Governments carrying on work along similar lines the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world. In addition to the official publications thus received, there is a valuable collection of publications of labour organizations and periodicals and newspapers published in

the interest of organized labour. A complete collection of volumes dealing with labour problems and legislation is supplemented by books for reference and volumes on general economic subjects, history and law. Subject to requirements of the departmental officers, the services of the library are at the disposal of the general public, and frequent use is made of its material by students from the Canadian universities and by others interested in labour problems. Books are sent by mail, wherever possible, to any persons wishing to borrow them, and special information and bibliographies are compiled when required.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

### Financial Summary of Administration During Third Quarter of 1932 and Since Inception of the System

THE accompanying table gives particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156; as amended by statutes of 1931, chapter 42) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the third quarter of 1932, and since these Acts became severally effective. Similar information bringing the statistics down to June 30, 1932, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1932. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the issue for April, 1927, page 375. The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. The provinces now participating in Old Age Pensions are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The Northwest Territories are also within the scheme. The New Brunswick legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session in 1930, to become effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; while in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Acts providing for the participation of these provinces in any federal scheme were passed at the session of 1931, both these Acts to take effect on proclamation.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In

cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year; and in cases where a pensioner has during part of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension resided in a province where the Act is not in force, the pension payable is reduced by the same proportion as the duration of the pensioner's residence in these provinces bears to twenty years. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed the Department of Labour of Canada paid quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty per cent to seventy-five per cent of the total expenditure. Accordingly new agreements between the Dominion and Provincial Governments under the provisions of the amending Act were completed recently, as stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 517. That issue also contained the text of the Old Age Pensions regulations, as recently revised. Arrears resulting from the increase of the Dominion contribution were paid to the provinces back to November 1, 1931; and the payments by the Dominion for the current year are on the basis of 75 per cent of the total expenditure on old age pensions.



FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1932

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Totals
—	Act effective Aug 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in C. effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at September 30, 1932.....	4,880	6,714	7,776	41,513	7,869	6	68,758
Average monthly pension.....	\$18 90	\$19 08	\$19 63	\$18 37	\$18 63	\$20 00	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during second quarter of fiscal year 1932-33, (Period July 1—September 30, 1932)	\$273,371 70	\$390,628 04	\$448,120 82	\$2,259,413 08	\$451,385 93	\$407 11	\$3,823,326 68
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$205,113 89	\$293,102 92	\$336,090 61	\$1,687,251 01	\$338,539 45	\$407 11	\$2,860,504 99
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during two quarters of fiscal year 1932-33, (Period April 1—September 30, 1932)	\$530,541 05	\$770,425 78	\$878,501 96	\$4,497,283 09	\$901,620 03	\$719 43	\$7,579,091 34
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$398,018 80	\$578,631 69	\$658,876 47	\$3,365,653 52	\$676,145 58	\$719 43	\$5,678,045 49
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to September 30, 1932.....	\$2,384,525 24	\$5,462,653 63	\$5,438,275 44	\$22,790,859 03	\$5,128,137 84	\$4,382 98	\$41,208,834 16
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$1,426,103 63	\$3,080,857 90	\$3,109,349 91	\$13,278,260 26	\$2,970,955 54	\$4,382 98	\$23,869,910 22

## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### Alleged Combines of Manufacturers of Fruit Baskets and of Radio Tubes to be Prosecuted

A DECISION by the Attorney General for Ontario to proceed with prosecutions of alleged combines of manufacturers of fruit and vegetable baskets and of manufacturers of radio vacuum tubes was announced on October 14. This announcement followed a review by the Ontario Attorney General's department of the reports of the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act and accompanying evidence which were submitted to the Ontario department by the Minister of Labour in June, 1932. The investigations in the two cases were conducted by the Registrar. The evidence in both cases was obtained without public hearings, and neither report was made public.

#### Radio Tube Combine

Application for investigation of the alleged combine of Canadian radio vacuum tube manufacturers was received in the fiscal year 1930-31. The greater part of the investigation was carried on in 1931 with the assistance

of Professor K. W. Taylor of McMaster University. It was alleged that the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, the Canadian Marconi Company, the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, and the Radio Valve Company of Canada had combined to fix common selling prices and common resale prices for radio vacuum tubes at unreasonably high levels and had otherwise lessened competition in the sale of radio tubes in Canada to the detriment of the public.

Mr. Eric Armour, K.C., Crown Attorney of the County of York, was instructed in October by the Attorney General for Ontario to proceed with combine charges against the members of this alleged combine.

#### Fruit Basket Combine

An investigation into an alleged combine of manufacturers of baskets and other containers for fresh fruits and vegetables was commenced by the Registrar in November, 1931, following complaints which were sub-

mitted to the Dominion Government. It was charged that uniform and enhanced prices had been put into effect by the basket manufacturers in Ontario, comprising some twelve firms located in the Niagara peninsula and elsewhere throughout Western Ontario. The report of the Registrar, submitted in March, 1932, stated that in his opinion the Canadian Basket Pool and related organizations of the Ontario basket manufacturers constituted a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act.

After an examination of the case by the Department of the Attorney General for Ontario, Mr. G. W. Ballard, K.C., Crown Attorney of the County of Wentworth, was instructed to take steps for the prosecution of

members of the basket manufacturers' organizations.

### **Electrical Contractors Combine Appeals Dismissed**

Appeal by the members of the Electrical Estimators Association, a combine of Toronto electrical contractors, against their conviction by Mr. Justice Raney in January, 1932, following an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act, was dismissed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario in October. The application for leave to appeal was filed in February. The convictions and sentences, now confirmed by the action of the Appellate Court, involved fifteen firms and fines totalling \$26,200.

### **Canned Fruit and Vegetable Industry in Canada in 1931**

A report on the fruit and vegetable preparations industry of Canada in 1931, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its Census of Industry series, notes that the development of this industry has effected great changes in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are to be had at all times of the year, not always with all the flavour of the freshly gathered product, but with much of their original freshness and flavour. The producers in the country are provided with an enormously extended market for their products and the consumer in both city and country with cheap and wholesome food in great variety. This industry has made rapid strides in the past few years. Since 1921, the number of plants in operation increased from 270 to 278, the capital invested from \$23,558,689 to \$48,152,325, the number of employees from 3,577 to 6,329, salaries and wages from \$3,150,564 to \$4,509,377, materials used from \$12,003,946 to \$18,668,100 and value of products from \$20,967,476 to \$32,572,580. During the period 1923-31, the volume of fruit and vegetable preparations increased 95 per cent. This growth is indeed remarkable as it represents a corresponding increase in the domestic demand for these products, the foreign trade being relatively small as compared with the domestic production. Imports in 1931 were valued at \$4,315,979 and exports at \$2,651,722. According to these figures, the industry supplied over 95 per cent of the domestic requirements.

The fruit and vegetable preparations industry is divided into two main sections (1) Fruits and Vegetables, Canned, Evaporated and Preserved, and (2) Vinegar, Cider, Pickles, Catsup, Sauces, etc. The most important

branch of this industry is the canning of fruits and vegetables, which is carried on most extensively in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, where climatic conditions for the growing of fruits and vegetables are favourable. The principal fruits canned in Ontario are apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, currants, gooseberries, blueberries, raspberries, and strawberries. In addition British Columbia has the apricot and loganberry. The vegetables canned include tomatoes, peas, corn, beans, beets, carrots, pumpkins, squash, spinach and asparagus. The canning season begins in June and continues throughout the summer and autumn until October, being at its height in July, August and September. In September of 1931 there were as many as 16,561 wage-earners employed in the canneries. This number declined sharply to 5,530 the following month.

The Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan gave notice during October that Order No. 6, which reduced the existing minimum wage rates for a period of five months commencing June 1, 1932, would remain effective until April 1, 1933. Order No. 6 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 541) provided for a 10 per cent reduction in the rate for experienced female workers coming under the various orders of the Board, and for a 5 per cent reduction in the rates for adult learners. The reductions, however, do not apply to any employee, subject to a periodical or other layoff, whether by the hour, day, week or month, or who works less than the maximum number of hours per week permitted by the regulations of the Board.



## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN 1932

### New Brunswick

THE following is a brief summary of the legislation of labour interest enacted during the session which began on February 25, and ended on April 1, 1932.

#### Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act was revised and consolidated with a number of changes, many of which embody recommendations of the Commission appointed in January, 1931, to inquire into the operation of the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1931, page 267; April, 1932, page 378). "Average earnings" are to be computed on the weekly or monthly remuneration of the workman during the twelve months immediately preceding the accident, but when, in the opinion of the Board, this basis cannot conveniently be used, they are to be computed in such a manner as is best calculated to give the rate per week or month at which the workman was remunerated, but not exceeding \$1,500 per annum. The clause of the old Act was retained which authorizes the Board in dealing with average earnings of a workman under 21 years to take into consideration the fact that his wages would probably increase under normal conditions.

A new clause provides that, without restricting the generality of the term, permanent total disability shall include the loss of both eyes, both hands, both feet, or one hand and one foot. Persons engaged in office or other clerical work are omitted from the list of those excluded from the benefits of the Act. A subsection is added which provides that where the accident arose out of the employment, unless the contrary is shown, it shall be presumed that it occurred in the course of employment and vice versa.

Under the old Act when a workman was engaged on work which was performed partly within and partly without the province, the work was considered to be performed within the province and compensation was payable, provided the employer had included the workman on his payroll and notified the Board that he would be so engaged. This proviso is now deleted and the employer is charged with the duty of including such workman on his payroll and notifying the Board. Should he fail to do so he is individually liable for the payment of compensation unless the workman or his dependents can claim it under the law of the former's place of employment without the province.

Application for compensation must be made within six months from the happening of the accident, or, in case of death, within six months from the time of the death. Formerly application had to be made within one year after the occurrence of the injury.

Certain sections dealing with the powers of the Board have been redrawn. An appeal lies, as formerly, to the Supreme Court from a final decision of the Board on questions of law or jurisdiction, but except for this provision the Board is given exclusive jurisdiction in all matters and questions arising under Part I of the Act, its action or decision is not open to question or review in any court, and no proceedings by or before it may be restrained by injunction, prohibition or other process or proceeding in any court or be removable by *certiorari* or otherwise into any court. It is further provided that the decisions of the Board shall be upon the real merits and justice of the case and it shall not be bound to follow strict legal precedent.

Compensation is now payable for disability continuing for seven days, instead of for more than seven days as formerly. Where impairment of earning capacity does not exceed ten per cent the Board may commute the weekly payments for a lump sum unless, in the opinion of the Board, it would not be to the advantage of the workman to do so. Where deemed just, the impairment of earning capacity may be estimated from the nature of the injury, having always in view the workmen's fitness to continue in the employment in which he was injured or to adapt himself to some other suitable employment.

Compensation is payable to an invalid child without regard to the age of the child and for so long as, in the opinion of the Board, the workman, had he lived, would have continued to contribute to its support. In case of death compensation payable, exclusive of the expenses of burial, may not exceed, in the aggregate, 55 per cent of \$125 per month. Formerly such compensation was limited to 55 per cent of average earnings which might not exceed \$1,500 per annum.

If a workman deserts his wife and a child or children under 16 years of age, leaving them without adequate means of support, the Board may pay a portion of the compensation payable to the workman to his wife or the guardian of his children. Where the workman leaves no widow or the widow subsequently dies, a satisfactory foster mother maintaining the household and caring for the

children may receive the same compensation as the widow.

The term "medical aid" is extended to include artificial members and apparatus. A workman claiming compensation or to whom compensation is payable must, if required by his employer, submit to an examination by a qualified medical practitioner chosen and paid by the employer, and also, if required by the Board submit himself for examination by a medical referee chosen by the Board. If he fails to do so, or obstructs the examination, compensation is suspended until the examination has taken place. The Board may diminish or suspend compensation payments when a workman persists in dangerous or unsanitary practices imperilling or retarding his cure, or refuses to submit to necessary medical or surgical treatment.

The Board is authorized to take such measures as it may deem expedient to rehabilitate injured workmen in industry and for that purpose to make the necessary expenditures not exceeding in all the sum of \$15,000 per annum.

The workman, or someone on his behalf, must notify the employer as soon as practicable after the happening of an accident and must send a similar notice to the Board. Failure to give such notice does not bar the right to compensation if, in the opinion of the Board, the employer was not prejudiced thereby.

The Board is empowered to exclude industries from the operation of Part I of the Act.

Statements showing the amounts earned by all employees and the estimated amount of their wages during the current year are required from every employer on a date fixed by the Board. The employer must keep wage records in proper form within the province and produce them when required by the Board. If he under-estimates his payroll he is liable to pay the difference between his assessment and the amount which he would have paid on the basis of his payroll. A penalty not exceeding \$500 is provided for failure to furnish statements or for furnishing untrue statements. For default or delay the employer is also liable to pay interest on his assessment. A system of merit rating may be adopted by the Board. Where a deficiency in the amount realized by an assessment in any class is caused by the failure of some of the employers in that class to pay their share or by any disaster or other circumstance which, in the opinion of the Board, would unfairly burden the employers in that class, the deficiency may be made up by supplementary assessments upon employers in all the classes. The Board may also add to the assessment of

any or all classes a sum for the purpose of raising a disaster fund.

The section dealing with associations was amended and now provides that employers in any of the classes may form themselves into an association for accident prevention and may make rules for that purpose. The Board, if of the opinion that an association so formed sufficiently represents the employers in the industries included in that class, may approve such rules which when approved also by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall be binding upon all employers in the industries in the class. The Board may make a grant towards the expenses of any such association and may also pay all or part of the salary of an inspector or expert appointed by such an association for the purposes of accident prevention. The moneys thus expended are to be charged to the class represented by the association. "Class" is defined to include a group or such part or parts of a class as the Board may approve.

#### Factories Act

The Factories Act was amended to provide that the salaries of factory inspectors and the expenses of administering the Act shall be paid out of the accident fund of the Workmen's Compensation Board. Fines and penalties recovered under the Act are to be paid to the Board and form part of the accident fund. The administration of the Factories Act has been in the hands of the Board since 1920.

#### Compulsory School Attendance

An Act Respecting Compulsory Attendance at School was amended to make Part II of the Act operative in School District Number One, Parish of Madawaska, if a resolution to that effect is adopted by a majority of the qualified voters present at an annual meeting or a special meeting of the Board of School Trustees for the said District. Part II requires children between the ages of six and sixteen years to attend school for at least one hundred and twenty days in each school year, unless the physical or mental condition of the child renders such attendance impracticable. A child over 12 years of age who has passed Grade 7 or a child over 13 years of age who has attended school for sixty days during fourteen consecutive weeks in the preceding year may be exempted if necessity requires him to work. Part II further provides that no child under 16 years of age shall be employed by any person to labour in any business during school hours unless he has been properly instructed in certain school subjects for at least six months of the 12 months immediately preceding and has a satisfactory school certificate.



It is provided, however, that a child between 14 and 16 years of age may be excused from school attendance if he has a certificate of attendance for "a reasonable period" and is "reasonably proficient". No child under 13 years of age may be employed in any mechanical, manufacturing or mercantile establishment.

### Unemployment Relief

Three statutes deal with unemployment relief. An Act to Validate Assessments or Loans for Direct Unemployment Relief, validates assessments made by municipalities in order to take advantage of the Dominion Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931. The other two laws authorize the raising of loans to finance public works and deal, respectively, with the City and County of Saint John, and the Province at large.

### Prince Edward Island

During the Session of the Legislature which opened on March 2 and closed on April 2, 1932, two statutes of labour interest were passed.

The Electrical Inspection Act provides for the inspection of electrical works and installations, which must conform to the requirements of the latest authorized edition of the Canadian Electrical Code. Inspectors appointed under the Act by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council must have full access to premises at

### Motor Vehicles

Sections dealing with the financial responsibility of owners and drivers were added to the Motor Vehicle Act. The driver's licence or owner's permit of any person convicted of certain offences, or who fails to satisfy a final judgment for damages for the death of any person or damage to property exceeding \$100, is to be suspended by the Minister in charge of the Act pending proof of financial responsibility given by such person to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. If the Registrar finds that such driver was, at the time of the offence for which he was convicted, employed by the owner of the motor vehicle as a chauffeur, or operator, then, if the owner gives proof of financial responsibility, the chauffeur or operator shall be relieved of giving such proof in his own behalf.

all reasonable times, for the purpose of carrying out their duties. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations concerning electrical installations with a view to the prevention of fire and injury to persons and property, and also respecting the qualifications and licensing of mechanics and contractors engaged in electrical work, and other matters.

An amendment to the Road Act enables the commutation of road and horse taxes by statute labour.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN SASKATCHEWAN IN 1931

THE second annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan reviews the administration of the Act during the calendar year 1931. The Workmen's Compensation Act of Saskatchewan became effective July 2, 1930, the provisions of the Act being outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1929, page 379. The province made an initial grant to the Board of \$25,000, which was credited proportionately to the general body of employers in 1930, as shown in the 1930 report. No further grant has been made by the province, and since 1930 the fund of The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act has been entirely self-sustaining. "This fact is mentioned to correct an impression that exists in the minds of some of the employers and employees that the money paid out by the Board is furnished by the Government. The funds of the Board are wholly furnished by the employers of the province, as was intended when the Act was framed and adopted by the Legislature."

It is explained that the report for 1931 is a provisional summary, with adjustments to be made in practically all statistics. Accordingly what is presented for 1931 is subject to revision, while a final statement is given for the operations during 1930. The province of Saskatchewan, the Dominion of Canada, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway are treated as self-insurers, each carrying their own compensation costs and their own share of administration expenses apportioned according to the disbursements made on their behalf. These four employers are referred to in the report as "depositors," as they each keep on deposit with the Board sufficient funds to meet the obligations incurred on their behalf as they accrue.

On the 1931 account, total receipts were estimated at \$616,391.71, with total disbursements of \$513,246.63, leaving an estimated surplus for 1931 of \$103,145.08. The surplus for 1930 was \$176,818.97, leaving an estimated surplus for 1930 and 1931 of \$279,964.05.

The wage expenditure for six months' period from July 2, 1930 (when the Act came into effect), until December 31, 1930, was \$24,077,244. For the whole of 1931 the wage expenditure is estimated at \$40,487,546. These figures are exclusive of the payrolls of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, which, as previously explained, are treated as self-insurers.

**Accidents.**—The total number of accidents reported for 1930 was 3,335, including 17 fatalities, while in 1931 there were 4,722 accidents with 18 fatalities. At the end of 1931 a considerable number of accidents were not yet reported and were therefore not included in the total for the year. At the end of 1931, the number of widows' pensions being paid was 13, while the number of children's pensions was 17. Other pensions totalled 35. Final statistics for 1930 indicated that the total number of days lost in that half year through accidents numbered 44,852, while the average days lost for temporary total disability was 24.88. The average age of workmen injured in 1930 was 35.42 years, while the average weekly wage was \$24.08.

Of the 3,832 accidents paid for in 1931, there were 1,719 which entailed medical aid only; 2,018 were classed as temporary disability; 80 as permanent partial disability; 2 as permanent total disability, while 13 were fatal cases. The number of accidents involving benefit payment during the six months' operation of the Act in 1930 totalled 2,639, of which 1,102 involved medical aid; 1,468 were temporary disability cases; 52 permanent disability; and 17 fatalities.

An analysis of the statistics for 1930 showed that in 537 cases the disability terminated in one to two weeks after the accident. The causes of the 2,639 accidents in 1930 were given as follows: prime movers, 109; working machines, 146; hoisting apparatus, 13; dangerous substances, 114; stepping on or striking against objects, 432; falling objects, 211; handling objects, 624; tools, 96; runaways and animals, 62; moving trains, vehicles, etc., 127; falls of persons, 299; all other causes, 406.

During 1931, 4,967 employers made returns to the Board, as compared with 4,214 in 1930. On account of employers being in default in payment of assessments due in 1930, 287 executions were issued for collection by sheriffs' levy. Out of the twenty main classes into which employers are divided, two show a debit balance, indicating that these classes have paid less into the fund than they have cost the fund. Benefits paid out in 1931 amounted to \$409,410.45, while the cost of administration was \$50,928.39 or 12.4 per cent in proportion to benefits awarded.

**Accident Prevention.**—During 1931, accident prevention associations were formed at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. It is intended to complete the work of organizing local safety associations in 1932, and when the larger centres have been organized, to encourage the formation of a central Safety Association representative of the whole province, in charge of a permanent official of the association, and, it is pointed out, the Board is empowered to make a grant to such an association and anticipates that it will in due course do so.

In a further effort to prevent accidents, inspectors of the provincial Department of Labour, acting on behalf of the Board, investigated many cases where defect of system or carelessness on the part of employer or employee were indicated in reports to the Board. The Board also had an accident prevention exhibit at the Regina Exhibition. An employer and an employee were convicted and sentenced during the year for fraudulent practices against the Board.

**Payrolls.**—The following table gives an estimate of the wage expenditure for 1931 in Schedule 1, by classes:—

Class	Wage Expenditures
	\$
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	3,446,000
Canadian National Railway.....	3,800,000
Province of Saskatchewan.....	no wage estimate required
Dominion of Canada.....	2,508,500
Cities of Regina, Saskatoon, and Moose Jaw.....	2,304,760
Municipalities with the exception of Regina, Saskatoon, and Moose Jaw.....	410,380
Lumbering.....	1,705,244
Planing mills, etc.....	1,201,600
Mining.....	386,913
Gravel pits, brick and glass works.....	3,175,107
Garages, machine shops, etc.....	602,368
Gasoline, chemicals, etc.....	423,960
Breweries, bottling works, etc.....	5,955,190
Milling and grain elevators.....	749,880
Abattoirs and packing houses.....	1,830,400
Creameries and bakeries.....	2,126,807
Printing, power laundry, dyeing, etc.....	5,240,463
Road making and wholesale establishments.....	3,298,384
Construction—steel, concrete, brick.....	1,321,590
Electric power lines and railroad construction.....	
	40,487,546

An agreement was recently negotiated between the Transport and General Workers' Union of Great Britain and a large Wolverhampton firm manufacturing paint, varnish and ink. It provides for a 40-hour working week at the same wages the workers have been receiving for 47 hours. No employee is to be laid off for at least the next six months, and after that, if it is necessary to reduce forces, all displaced workers will be pensioned or otherwise compensated.



## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Question of Effect of Age on Accident Liability

The directors of the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1931, page 865; October, 1931, page 1102), recently called the attention of the provincial Workmen's Compensation Board to figures published at Paris by the "Association des Industriels de France," which show the frequency of industrial accidents on railways among employees in the various age groups. The figures show that, in the largest railway service in France, employees between the ages of 40 to 49 years have an accident frequency of 16 per cent only, while the greatest number of accidents are suffered by workmen in the class comprised between the ages of 20 years to 29 years, who have the high frequency of 25.9 per cent. It is also shown by the figures that the lowest rate on accidents is obtained by employees over 50 years of age, the percentage being 13.4. The highest rate is shown to be that of the apprentice class, which has a percentage of 40.

These figures were interesting to the directors as it had been reported that some firms claimed that men over forty years of age could not be employed because of technical and other reasons.

The directors advanced the following reasons for the employment or retention of older workers in preference to new men:—mental and physical abilities are more important than age; middle-aged and older workers are more efficient and experienced; middle-aged and older workers are steadier and reduce labour turnover; middle-aged and older workers are less liable to injure themselves; lack of speed of middle-aged and older workers is offset by other qualities; middle-aged and older workers are more faithful and reliable. The directors further called attention to the fact that middle-aged and older workers are more apt to take their work seriously, to think of the job in hand and to study and solve the various problems that may arise during the course of their work.

### Safety Rules for Mechanical Refrigeration in Manitoba

Regulations have been issued under the Steam Boiler Act of Manitoba for the construction, installation, inspection, operation and maintenance of mechanical refrigerating systems. The administration of this Act is in charge of the Provincial Bureau of Labour. The Regulations are divided into three parts according to the size of the refrigeration system in each

class. Those applying to the larger plants relate to the following subjects: Automatic bye-pass valves; safety valves on liquid receivers; discharge of refrigerants; ammonia discharged into water tank; liquid receivers—application of inter-provincial regulations; hydrostatic test pressures; stop valves on liquid receivers; pressure gauges required; level gauges; piping and fittings; liquid traps required on suction lines; charging connection; machinery room to be ventilated; machinery room to have direct exit; respirators or gas masks to be provided; storage of refrigerant; inspection and report; hydrostatic test; owners to notify Bureau of Labour; inspection certificates.

Part 2 (applying to systems of the second class) contains regulations on the subjects of industrial and commercial systems; apartment dwelling system; limitations of commercial systems; machinery room; commercial locations; air conditioning system; design and construction; safety devices; construction location, size and discharge; pressure relief valves; pressure relief; stop valve; gauges; discharge of refrigerant; relief valves; rupture members; fusible plugs; supports; refrigerant lines; water; stop valves; copper tubing; tests; refrigerants; notification of tests; posting of tests; part making; operating precautions—user's liability; withdrawal of refrigerants; tests; instructions; marking; refrigerant odorant; refrigerator fastening; 50-lb. systems; owner to notify Bureau of Labour; inspection certificates.

Part 3 applies to smaller systems, the regulations being under the following heads:—Unit systems; pressure relief device; design and construction; marking; materials, installation and testing; copper tubing; tests.

### Silicosis and Asbestosis

The British Home Office has issued a memorandum on the industrial diseases of silicosis and asbestosis. The object of the memorandum is to set out briefly what these diseases are, how and where they are produced, the means which can be taken to prevent them, the provision made for compensation for workers suffering therefrom, under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the arrangements for the medical examination and certification of workmen. The Home Office has issued four codes of regulations for the protection of those engaged in processes involving the inhalation of silica dust, and another code of regulations for the protection of those engaged in the asbestos industry. Under certain conditions, workmen

suffering from silicosis or asbestosis may claim compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. Five schemes have been made

in accordance with which such compensation may be payable, and particulars of these are given in the memorandum.

### Hospital Treatment for Employees of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company

References have been made in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the policy of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada in promoting various plans for the benefit of its employees. A review of the existing program of industrial relations was given in the issue for February, 1930, page 154. The company recently adopted, after a favourable vote by its employees, an additional plan whereby hospitalization is to be extended to the families and dependants of those employed in its plants. The first vote on the hospitalization plan for dependants was taken in November, 1929, when the affirmative majority was 83 and considerably below the required two-thirds. A second vote was taken recently and the majority in favour of the proposal was 423, although it still lacked 135 votes of the two-thirds required to put the plan into effect. However, it was decided that the vote in favour of the plan was sufficiently indicative of the wish of the majority, and accordingly the Workmen's Compensation Board authorized the plan being put into effect.

The agreement giving effect to the plan provides hospitalization for all dependants of the company, the required funds to be obtained out of the individual employee contributions amounting to 35 cents for each half calendar month. The employees' contribution is not to be reduced unless the surplus equals the amount of hospitalization charges for services during the preceding three months, and then any such reduction must still leave the contributions sufficient to maintain the surplus. A medical committee of employees has the custody and control of the fund thus created in trust for the employees, and it is the duty of this committee to pay the hospitals out of the fund all accounts received for services to the employees.

Hospital treatment includes the usual public ward hospital service, provided, however, that if the attending physician considers a private ward necessary it will be supplied; otherwise a patient may pay directly to the hospital the difference between public and private ward accommodation if accommodated in a private ward. Hospital treatment will continue so

long as, in the opinion of the doctor in charge of the case, it is necessary, but will not exceed ninety days, unless approved by the medical committee on the recommendation of the doctor in charge.

Hospitalization is not provided in cases of venereal disease, or where the use of drugs or intoxicants has caused the sickness, or in cases of chronic ailment present at the time an employee first entered into employment with the company, or which is disclosed or discovered within thirty days of his entering into such employment (The latter clause to apply only to cases where the employee has entered into the employment of the company after the date when the agreement comes into operation).

It was announced that the first deduction of 35 cents would be made on the November 23 pay day, but dependants will be covered from November 1. The employees themselves already have an hospitalization agreement which came into effect in August, 1927. It is understood that with the inclusion of the 70 cents per month entailed by the new hospitalization agreement covering dependants, the gross deduction (for both the employees and the dependants' agreements) will amount to \$2.50 per month.

The Canadian Engineering Standards Association calls attention in its quarterly bulletin to the action of the Imperial Economic Conference, held at Ottawa last summer, in regard to industrial standardization among the members of the British Commonwealth. A special sub-committee on industrial standardization was appointed, the Canadian representatives being Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the National Research Council of Canada, and Mr. B. Stuart McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association. The sub-committee, in their report to the conference, laid stress on the value of industrial standardization in the promotion of trade, pointing out that uniformity in standards throughout the Empire should be encouraged by all the governments concerned, and a number of definite recommendations were made with a view to the securing of this result.



## NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

### British Columbia Provincial Association of Fire Fighters

The ninth annual convention of the British Columbia Provincial Association of Fire Fighters was held recently at Vancouver, with eleven delegates present. President Macdonald, who presided, reviewed the work of the Association during the past year, and pointed out the difficulties which were confronting not only the members of affiliated locals but firemen in general throughout Canada and the United States.

The committee on officers' reports approved of the executive report and recommended that the incoming officers carry on the endeavours of the Association to secure the eight-hour day. An amendment to the constitution, providing for the auditing of the books of the secretary-treasurer before adjournment of the annual convention and the findings reported to that meeting, was adopted.

Resolutions were adopted: (1) recommending that aerial wires be kept seven feet clear of roof peaks; (2) instructing the executive to press for the establishment of an Industrial Disputes Act covering civic and municipal employees; (3) recommending to the International Association of Fire Fighters that a suitable button be issued by the International to be purchased by the locals for presentation to pensioned or retired members.

Chief officers elected were: President, N. Macdonald, 1136 McLean Drive, Vancouver; Secretary-treasurer, Charles A. Watson, 1624-8th Avenue East, Vancouver.

Vancouver was chosen as the convention city for 1933.

### Organization of Catering Industry at Halifax

Union organization of the employees in the catering industry of Halifax became effective recently when the cooks and waiters of that city held their inaugural meeting. The new union was established largely through the efforts of the Organizing Committee of the Halifax Trades and Labour Council. It was announced that this most recent addition to the ranks of organized labour will immediately become affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and also with the Halifax Trades and Labour Council. The temporary officers are: J. J. McLellan, President; W. Smith, vice-president; R. Crocker, Financial secretary; R. Darragh recording secretary; H. Stuts, master-at-arms.

### I.F.T.U. recommends 40-Hour Week

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions (with which body the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated), held at Berlin during September, it was unanimously agreed that energetic measures should be taken by the International Labour Office to secure the introduction of a statutory forty-hour week. To achieve this object, it was thought that the convening of a special conference of the three groups (governments, employers and workers) would result in practical and immediate action.

With reference to the agenda of the 1934 session of the International Labour Conference, the Committee decided that a final choice should be made from the following four important questions: (1) holidays with pay; (2) limitation of maximum loads; (3) forced labour (penal sanctions); (4) enlargement of the schedule of industrial diseases.

## Regulation of Collective Agreements in Brazil

The Head of the Provisional Government of Brazil issued on August 23, a Decree relating to collective agreements. The Decree defines a collective labour agreement as an agreement relating to conditions of employment, concluded between one or more employers and their workers, or between unions or other associations of employers and unions or other associations of workers. In the statement of objects and reasons, the Minister of Labour observes that in spite of his personal preference for a system based on trade unionism, the Decree has followed the lines rendered necessary by the present position in Brazil and

in particular by the absence of adequate trade union organization. Agreements are voluntary; but when an agreement is concluded in one or more states or municipalities covering three-quarters of the employers and workers in any industry, the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce may, on application by either of the contracting parties and after consultation with the conciliation committee concerned, declare the provisions of the agreement binding on all other employers and workers in that industry, whose circumstances are approximately the same, in the states and municipalities concerned.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Reduction of Hours of Work

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office at a meeting held at Madrid during October decided to include the question of the reduction of hours of work on the agenda of the 1933 session of the International Labour Conference. This decision is a sequel to the discussions and decisions of the Governing Body at the special meeting held a few weeks ago (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1932, page 1085), when Mr. de Michelis (Italian Government representative) proposed that a special session of the Conference should be called with a view to the adoption of international measures for the immediate reduction of hours of work, as a means of alleviating unemployment. At that meeting the Governing Body adopted by a majority a modified proposal, to the effect that the technical problems which arise in connection with any reduction of hours of work should be considered by a Tripartite Preparatory Conference representing governments, employers and workers, to be held in Geneva in January next. The conclusions of that Conference were to be submitted to the Governing Body in the course of the same month, and the Governing Body was to consider the desirability of communicating them to the coming World Economic Conference and possibly to the governments, in order that they might perhaps provide guidance for the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements, pending decisions which might be taken on the subject by the 1933 Session of the International Labour Conference.

The question whether that Session of the Conference should be called upon to consider the matter as a definite item of its formal agenda could not be settled until the Madrid meeting. As announced above, it has been decided affirmatively. The Governing Body also decided that the Preparatory Conference shall meet on January 10 and that, in addition to all the States Members of the Organization, those States which do not belong to the Organization shall be invited to take part, in view of the world-wide nature of the problems to be studied.

### International Conference of Migration Statisticians

An International Conference of Migration Statisticians met at the International Labour Office from October 3 to 7, 1932. Twenty-five countries were represented as follows: Albania, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ger-

many, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

The Conference noted that none of the methods of compiling statistics of migration in different countries is entirely satisfactory or makes it possible to observe the phenomenon of migration completely in all its aspects, and gave its attention particularly to port statistics, statistics of declarations of residence, statistics of frontier control, and statistics of coupons detached from certain documents. Certain observations were made by the Conference regarding these particular classes of statistics with a view to arriving at more adequate information.

A number of resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Conference looking to the improvement of migration statistical services from an international point of view.

### Legislative Jurisdiction in Canada with regard to Draft Convention Limiting Hours of Work in Coal Mines

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 794, to a Draft Convention which had been adopted at the Fifteenth Session (May 28-June 18, 1931) of the International Labour Conference, limiting hours of work in coal mines with a view to uniformity and the establishment of stability in this industry. The text of the Draft Convention was printed on pages 798-801 of the same issue.

The text of the Draft Convention was submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown for examination, with a view to determining whether and to what extent the subject matter lay within the competence of the Dominion Parliament or of the Provincial Legislatures. A report on the subject was submitted to the Privy Council on October 13 by the Minister of Justice and following is the text of a Minute of the meeting of the Privy Council which was approved by His Excellency the Governor General on October 26, 1932 (P. C. 2325):—

P.C. 2325 (October 26, 1932)

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 13th October, 1932, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that he has had under consideration, upon reference from the Department of Labour, the authentic text of the draft convention limiting hours of work in coal mines, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Fifteenth Session (28th May—18th June, 1931), with a view to determining whether and to



what extent the subject matter of this draft convention lies within the competence of Parliament or of the provincial legislatures, in order that the said draft convention may be brought by the Dominion Government, in discharge of its obligation under Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding article of the other Treaties of Peace, before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for legislative or other action.

The Minister observes that the draft convention embodies various provisions with regard to the regulation of hours of work of workers employed in coal mines, that is to say, in any mine from which hard coal or lignite, or principally hard coal or lignite together with other minerals, is extracted. It contemplates that such provisions shall be given compulsory effect against the management of every mine to which such provisions are to be respectively made applicable. Ratification of the convention would consequently involve an obligation on the part of each Government concerned to give effect to the provisions of the convention by legislative action in so far as existing laws may not afford adequate authority for that purpose.

The provisions of the convention which require legislative action to make them effective clearly involve legislation which, in its subject matter, would be directly concerned with classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Provincial Legislatures by sec. 92 of the British North America Act, 1867; in particular "Local Works and Undertakings" (sec. 92 (10)); "Property and Civil Rights in the Province" (sec. 92 (13)) and perhaps also "Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province" (sec. 92 (16)). While legislation upon the subject matter of the provisions of the convention might perhaps be enacted by the Parliament of Canada in an ancillary or incidental way in relation to any coal mine which has been declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada: (sec. 91 and sec. 92 (10) (c), British North America Act, 1867); Union Colliery Company of British Columbia v. Bryden (1899) A. C. 580, 585, the Minister of Justice is of opinion that legislative jurisdiction touching that subject matter is, as regards those parts of Canada included within the several Provinces, primarily vested in the Provincial Legislatures and that it is within the competence of the several Provincial Governments by appropriate legislative action to give effect to the proposals of the convention generally and comprehensively, except for those parts of Canada which are not included within the limits of any province. As to the latter, exclusive legislative jurisdiction in relation to the subject matter of the convention is vested in the Parliament of Canada. The Minister observes that the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the matter of *Legislative Jurisdiction over Hours of Labour* (1925) S.C.R. 505, affords strong support for the opinion above expressed.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and advise that a copy hereof, together with an authenticated copy of the Draft Convention, be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governors of the respective provinces for the consideration of their respective Governments with a view to the enactment of legislation or such other action upon the subject-matter of the Draft Conven-

tion, within the provincial sphere of jurisdiction, as each Government may be advised to take.

### Ratification of Conventions

*Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, announces in its issue of October 17 the ratification by Spain of six Conventions adopted at various sessions of the International Labour Conference. These six ratifications, together with others previously registered (including eight registered a few weeks ago), bring the total number standing in the name of Spain to thirty—the largest number recorded for any of the States Members of the Organization. Spain has now ratified all but three of the Conventions so far adopted—that relating to the inspection of emigrants on board ship (1926), the revised Convention for the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (1932), and the Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to non-industrial employment (1932). In connection with the second of these three, it may be noted that the original Convention of 1929 for the protection of dock workers was among the eight Conventions ratified by Spain last August.

The Convention which has so far obtained the largest number of ratifications (28) is that adopted in 1925 concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents—a problem which, by its very nature, is peculiarly susceptible of settlement by international compact.

Of the thirty-three Conventions, all but four are in force and binding upon those States which have ratified them. Two of the four not yet in operation are those adopted at this year's Session of the Conference. Another is the Convention of 1930 for the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices; this has obtained the two ratifications required, but will not come into force until next August, twelve months after the second ratification (that of Spain) was registered.

There remains the Convention of 1931 for the limitation of hours of work in coal mines. This also has been ratified by Spain, but, under a special provision included in the Convention, it will not come into force until six months after its ratification by two out of seven specified States: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Poland. Negotiations with a view to simultaneous ratification by those countries have been initiated by the British Government.

### Admission of Iraq to the League of Nations

On October 3, 1932, the Kingdom of Iraq was admitted to the League of Nations by the unanimous vote of the fifty-two delegations attending the Thirteenth Session of the Assembly of the League. At the same time, in accordance with the Peace Treaties, Iraq became a Member of the International Labour Organization. Following the admission of Mexico a year ago and of Turkey three months ago, this event marks a further stage in the progress of the League and the Labour Organization towards complete universality, and brings the number of Members of the Organization up to 58. It is also of particular significance in that Iraq is the first mandated territory to be declared to be able to stand alone and to take its full place in the community of nations.

Direct contact between the International Labour Office and Iraq had already been established before Iraq's admission to the League. In 1931 a Committee was appointed by the Iraq Cabinet to prepare draft labour legislation, and a small delegation, headed by the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited the Office in order to obtain informa-

tion which would assist the Committee in its task. Thus the way has been prepared for fruitful co-operation between the Office and the newest Member of the Organization.

### Publications of the Office

*Pneumoconiosis*.—The International Labour Office has just added to its "Studies and Reports" Series a bibliography, under the head of "Pneumoconiosis", of all the works published up to December 1931 on the general physiology and pathology, clinical pathology, and radiology of pneumoconiosis. This bibliography includes works dealing not only with the harmful effects of silica, but also with those due to dusts in general. It does not, however, as a rule mention the numerous works on medicine, medical pathology or industrial medicine which contain chapters on pneumoconiosis.

The publication is intended only as a preliminary step leading towards the drawing up of a full bibliography, which might subsequently also cover the questions raised in the field of health and legal compensation by diseases due to dusts.

### Share-the-Work Movement in the United States

The Directors of the American Petroleum Institute, which is represented by virtually the entire oil industry in the United States, has recommended its member companies, as an emergency measure, to reduce working hours to a maximum of forty a week or an equivalent. Mr. Walter Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee of the "Share-the-Work" movement of the Federal Reserve Banking and Industrial Committees, estimated that the introduction of the forty-hour week would increase the number of employees by 31 per cent.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has endorsed the efforts which are being made by the co-ordination group of the "Share-the-Work" movement set up by the Federal Reserve Banking and Industrial Committees to examine methods of spreading the existing volume of employment. The President of the Chamber of Commerce was also authorized to circularize the affiliated organizations, asking each one to inform its members of the methods of spreading work most applicable in each field of business and that each

organization should inform the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at least once a month for six months of the number of weekly hours per employee in each enterprise, and the extent to which the spreading of employment had been effected. The committee did not recommend any specific method or methods of spreading work, but suggested that the Board of the Chamber of Commerce should authorize the collection and dissemination of information on plans which have been successfully followed. In view of the extent of unemployment, the Board was also advised to urge employers to support the "Share-the-Work" movement by a wider distribution of work in offices, shops, banks and all other places of business, and that hours of work should be restricted to not more than forty in the week for each person employed during the present emergency.

The report of the United States Chamber of Commerce on this subject was adopted following an interview between the President of the Chamber of Commerce and President Hoover.



## SEVENTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1931

A PRELIMINARY account of the results obtained by the Seventh Census of Canada, showing the numbers of the wage earners of Canada at work and not at work on June 1, 1931, has been published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics in bulletin form. A re-

port giving the figures in so far as they related to cities and towns with a population of 5,000 or over, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1932, page 784. The following is the text of the Bulletin (omitting Table II of Part II):

### Wage Earners of Canada at Work and Not at Work on June 1, 1931, Together with Causes given by Wage Earners reporting as "Not at Work"

The group of "wage earners" is one of three into which the "gainfully occupied" population is divided at the census. The other two are described as "employers" and as workers "on own account," respectively, the workers "on own account" including such classes as farmers, country blacksmiths, small storekeepers, doctors, lawyers and others who give their own time and labour to their occupation, and do not employ others therein. The "wage earners" are much the largest of the three groups, and, as defined by the census, include each and every person "who works for salary or wages, whether he be the general manager of a bank, railway or manufacturing establishment or a day labourer."

At the census of June 1, 1931, a comprehensive investigation was made of the problem of "unemployment" among the wage earners of Canada. In the first place, every wage earner in the country was asked whether or not he was at work on the date of the census, Monday June 1, 1931, and those who answered in the negative were further asked the reason for not being at work on the above date, the reasons to be stated under such headings as "no job," "temporary lay off," "strike or lock-out," "illness," "accident," etc. This investigation was made in order to get a clear and sharply defined conspectus of the employment situation at a particular point of time.

In the second place, every wage earner in the country was asked to state how many weeks he had been out of work during the twelve months preceding the date of the census—that is, how many weeks he had been out of work between June 1, 1930 and June 1, 1931, together with the number of weeks out of work for each of the specified causes, "no job," "temporary lay off," "illness," "accident," "strike or lockout," "other causes." A comprehensive analysis of the information secured under this second heading classified by occupation, birthplace, citizenship, etc., is in progress.

The present bulletin deals with the first of the two enquiries—the analysis of the wage

earning population as "at work" or "not at work" on a specified date—the official date of the census, June 1, 1931—and the causes stated for not being at work on that date.

The bulletin falls into two parts. Part I is concerned with Dominion and provincial totals of wage earners at work and not at work on June 1, 1931, and with the reasons assigned by the latter for not being at work on that day. Part II is a record of those at work and not at work on June 1, 1931, in every urban community of 1,000 population and over in the Dominion. In Part II, chief attention is devoted to wage earners of 20 years of age and over who are out of the apprenticeship stage and in most cases have others dependent upon them. In this part the tables give the number at work and not at work and do not enter into any analysis of the causes, since this analysis has been made in Part I in sufficient detail for certain broad conclusions as to the reasons for not being at work to be drawn. Totals are given by provinces for cities of 30,000 and over, urban communities of between 5,000 and 30,000, and smaller urban communities of between 1,000 and 5,000 population.

#### PART I—WAGE EARNERS "AT WORK" AND "NOT AT WORK" IN THE DOMINION AND THE PROVINCES ON MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1931.

The grand total number of persons in the Dominion coming within the census definition of "wage earners" was 2,564,879 at the date of the census. Of this total, 2,093,211 or 81·39 per cent, were actually at work on the date of the census, while 471,668 or 18·61 per cent were not at work on the date of the census. In other words, out of every 10,000 wage earners in the Dominion, 8,139 were at work and 1,861 were not at work on June 1, 1931. Of those not at work, 392,809 stated that they were not at work owing to having "no job". In the consideration of this figure it has to be remembered that even in times of great industrial activity there are always many

thousands of workers "between jobs", while many thousands more are casual labourers, who may have "no job" to-day but may be employed to-morrow. This figure of 392,809, being 15·32 per cent of all the wage earners of the Dominion, or 1,532 out of every 10,000, may be regarded as giving the number of "the unemployed", in the ordinary meaning of the term, as at the date of the census. Approximately five out of every six who were not at work on June 1, 1931, gave the reason as "no job".

The other reasons advanced by wage earners for not having been at work on June 1, 1931, were of less importance. The considerable total of 42,443 reported that they were not at work owing to "temporary lay off". This number, however, was only 1·66 per cent of the wage earners of the Dominion or one out of every sixty wage earners in the country. Further, these wage earners had a job to go back to, so that their position was quite different from that of those reporting "no job". "Strike or lockout" was given in only 379 cases as the reason for not being at work on June 1, so that only about one out of every 7,000 wage earners in the country was not at work as the result of an industrial dispute—an excellent record in the circumstances.

Personal reasons were assigned by those not at work on June 1, 1931, in 30,177 cases, including 25,718 cases of illness and 4,459 cases of accident. The 25,718 constitute about one per cent of the grand total number of wage earners in the country, and this might be taken to indicate that the average toll taken by illness among our wage-earning population is about one per cent of normal full time or about three days in the working year. "Accident" cases were responsible for about one-sixth of one per cent of the wage earners not being at work on the date of the census—one person out of every six hundred. Thus "accident" would appear to be a minor cause of loss of time, averaging half a day per wage earner per annum.

Various reasons not lending themselves conveniently to tabulation were assigned by 2,277 persons for not being at work on June 1, 1931, while in 3,583 cases the reason for not being at work could not be obtained. As these two groups taken together were less than one-quarter of one per cent of the total number of wage earners, the lack of definite information in their cases does not materially affect the delineation of the general employment situation on the date of the census.

#### Sex Distribution of Wage Earners at Work and Not at Work on June 1, 1931

Heretofore the total wage earning population of the Dominion has been considered, without distinction of sex. When that dis-

tinction is made, as in Table I on next page, it is at once observed that the females "not at work" on June 1, 1931, are a much smaller percentage of the total female wage earners than the males "not at work" are of the total male wage earners. Out of 2,017,606 male wage earners in Canada on the date of the census, 1,594,612 or 79·03 per cent of the total were at work and 422,994 or 20·97 per cent were not at work. On the other hand, out of a total of 547,273 female wage earners in Canada at the date of the census, 498,599 or 91·11 per cent were at work and only 48,674 or 8·89 per cent were not at work. Thus the percentage "not at work" among male wage earners was considerably more than twice as large as among female wage earners.

If the wage earners with "no job" at the date of the census are compared—the really "unemployed"—the same conclusion is reached. Out of 2,017,606 male wage earners resident in Canada at the date of the census, 356,549 or 17·68 per cent, or rather more than one-sixth, had "no job"—were unemployed at the date of the census. Out of 547,273 female wage earners, however, only 36,260 or 6·63 per cent of the total had "no job". In other words, one out of every six male wage earners and one out of every fifteen female wage earners was unemployed at the date of the census.

Reasons other than "no job" were given for not being at work on June 1, 1931, by 3·29 per cent of all male wage earners and by 2·26 per cent of all female wage earners. Among these reasons "temporary lay off" accounted for 1·83 per cent of all male wage earners and 1·00 per cent of all female wage earners not being at work on the date of the census. Again, "strike or lockout" accounted for the absence from work of 353 males and of only 26 females.

Among the personal reasons for not being at work, "illness" bulked equally large among male and among female wage earners, 1·00 per cent of each sex being not at work on June 1, 1931, for this reason. On the other hand, the greater hazards to which males are subjected in the course of their employment and outside of it are shown by the fact that 0·21 per cent of all male wage earners and only 0·04 per cent of all female wage earners were not at work on June 1, 1931, as a result of accidents.

Preliminary general results of the investigation of wage earners at work and not at work on June 1, 1931, and the reasons given by those not at work are given for the Dominion as a whole by numbers and percentages, in the following table.



TABLE I—TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN CANADA AT WORK AND NOT AT WORK ON JUNE 1, 1931, WITH CAUSES FOR WAGE-EARNERS NOT BEING AT WORK ON THAT DATE

(Preliminary figures)

	Total wage-earners			P.C. of wage-earners		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	No.	No.	No.			
Total number of wage-earners.....	2,564,879	2,017,606	547,273	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total number of wage-earners at work.....	2,093,211	1,594,612	498,599	81.61	79.03	91.11
Causes given by wage-earners for not being at work on Monday, June 1, 1931:—						
(a) Industrial—						
No job—unemployed.....	392,809	356,549	36,260	15.32	17.68	6.63
Temporary lay off.....	42,443	36,971	5,472	1.66	1.83	1.00
Strike or lockout.....	379	353	26	0.01	0.02	0.00
(b) Personal—						
Illness.....	25,718	20,265	5,453	1.00	1.00	1.00
Accident.....	4,459	4,240	219	0.17	0.21	0.04
(c) Other—						
Other.....	2,277	1,667	610	0.09	0.08	0.11
Not stated.....	3,533	2,949	634	0.14	0.15	0.11
Total number of wage-earners not at work.....	471,668	422,994	48,674	18.39	20.97	8.89

### Comparison by Provinces of Causes for Not Being at Work

While in the Dominion as a whole, 18.39 per cent of all wage earners of both sexes were not at work on June 1, 1931, the corresponding figure for the provinces varies all the way from 6.79 per cent in Prince Edward Island to 24.69 per cent in British Columbia. Such wide differences make a closer analysis necessary.

**"No Job."**—First, those of both sexes who have "no jobs"—the really unemployed—are shown in Table II to vary in actual numbers all the way from 620 in Prince Edward Island to 100,442 in Quebec and 130,442 in Ontario. When we refer to the percentage figures of Table III, we find that the variation is from 5.04 per cent of all wage earners in Prince Edward Island to 21.55 per cent in British Columbia. The Prairie Provinces show higher percentages of "no jobs" than the Dominion percentage of 15.32, Manitoba showing 18.84 per cent of all wage earners as having no jobs at the date of the census, Saskatchewan 18.10 per cent and Alberta 17.04 per cent. On the other hand, Quebec with 14.49 per cent and Ontario with 13.52 per cent of jobless at the date of the census were below the average of the Dominion, New Brunswick with 16.79 per cent of jobless, was distinctly worse off than Nova Scotia, which had only 12.03 per cent of jobless on June 1. These figures indicate the relative position of the provinces with regard to employment and unemployment.

**"Temporary Lay Off."**—"Temporary lay off" accounted for 1.66 per cent of all wage

earners (1.83 per cent for males and 1.00 per cent for females) being away from their work on Monday, June 1, 1931, the total of 42,443 including 36,971 males and 5,472 females. The highest percentage of "temporary lay off" were found in Nova Scotia with 5.08 per cent of all wage earners and 6.12 per cent of all male wage earners "laid off." Alberta and British Columbia reported 3.33 per cent and 1.70 per cent respectively of all wage earners "laid off." In all three provinces a large proportion of those temporarily "laid off" were employed in the coal mines. In the chief industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the percentages of "temporary lay off" were 1.78 and 0.88 respectively.

**"Strike or Lockout."**—The only province where the number of wage earners reporting themselves as not at work owing to "strike or lockout" was an appreciable fraction of the total working force was British Columbia, where nine per ten thousand of all male wage earners were not at work on June 1, 1931, for this reason. The actual number in this province not at work owing to differences with employers was 169.

**"Illness."**—"Illness," as a personal reason for absence from work, may be expected to account for a fairly even amount of absence from work throughout the various provinces. However, while the Dominion average is exactly one per cent of the total number of wage earners for both sexes as well as for males and females respectively, Nova Scotia shows 1.64 per cent of all males giving illness as the reason for not being at work on June 1, 1931. Quebec came next with 1.22 per

TABLE II.—WAGE-EARNERS OF CANADA AT WORK AND NOT AT WORK ON MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1931, BY SEX AND PROVINCE, WITH NUMBERS NOT AT WORK FOR VARIOUS CAUSES

(Preliminary figures)

Province		Total number of wage-earners	Number at work June 1st, 1931	Number not at work June 1st, 1931	Causes given by those not at work						
					No job	Temporary lay-off	Strike or lockout	Illness	Accident	Other causes	Causes not stated
CANADA.....	Total	2,564,879	2,093,211	471,668	392,809	42,443	379	25,718	4,459	2,277	3,583
	Male	2,017,606	1,594,612	422,994	356,549	36,971	353	20,265	4,240	1,667	2,949
	Female	547,273	498,599	48,674	36,260	5,472	26	5,453	219	610	634
Prince Edward Island.....	Total	12,291	11,456	835	620	47	—	127	11	30	—
	Male	9,117	8,407	710	540	41	—	93	10	26	—
	Female	3,174	3,049	125	80	6	—	34	1	4	—
Nova Scotia.....	Total	117,444	94,408	23,036	14,123	5,972	2	1,826	378	328	467
	Male	84,854	73,281	21,573	13,212	5,802	2	1,560	372	283	342
	Female	22,590	21,127	1,463	911	170	—	266	6	45	65
New Brunswick.....	Total	83,761	67,007	16,754	14,061	910	5	958	199	163	457
	Male	65,892	50,507	15,385	13,206	750	5	745	188	120	371
	Female	17,869	16,500	1,369	855	160	—	214	11	43	86
Quebec.....	Total	693,351	576,394	116,957	100,442	6,108	81	8,128	1,108	500	590
	Male	532,401	429,054	103,347	90,126	4,836	73	6,489	1,043	315	465
	Female	160,950	147,340	13,610	10,316	1,272	8	1,639	65	185	125
Ontario.....	Total	963,636	803,601	160,035	130,268	17,146	80	9,302	1,344	850	1,045
	Male	751,019	608,834	142,185	117,749	14,579	65	7,083	1,261	633	815
	Female	212,617	194,767	17,850	12,519	2,567	15	2,219	83	217	230
Manitoba.....	Total	170,792	134,263	36,529	32,176	2,264	16	1,378	244	114	337
	Male	132,901	100,783	32,118	28,566	1,895	13	1,067	227	77	273
	Female	37,891	33,480	4,411	3,610	369	3	311	17	37	64
Saskatchewan.....	Total	145,445	116,568	28,877	26,326	1,267	5	903	137	69	170
	Male	116,058	90,055	26,003	23,877	1,136	5	677	133	43	132
	Female	29,387	26,513	2,874	2,449	131	—	226	4	26	38
Alberta.....	Total	142,090	111,391	30,699	24,212	4,735	21	964	234	124	409
	Male	116,089	87,891	28,198	22,119	4,570	21	760	225	94	409
	Female	26,001	23,500	2,501	2,093	165	—	204	9	30	.....
British Columbia.....	Total	234,321	176,477	57,844	50,490	3,992	169	2,122	804	99	168
	Male	197,659	144,283	53,376	47,065	3,360	169	1,793	781	76	142
	Female	36,662	32,194	4,468	3,425	632	.....	339	23	23	26
Yukon.....	Total	1,295	1,193	102	91	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
	Male	1,214	1,115	99	89	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
	Female	81	78	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories.....	Total	453	453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Male	402	402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Female	51	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

cent of all males reporting absence from work as due to illness. Ontario was slightly below the Dominion average with 0.94 per cent of its male wage earners not at work on June 1, 1931, because of illness. In the Prairie Provinces the proportions were lower still, Manitoba showing 0.80 per cent, Saskatchewan 0.58 per cent, Alberta 0.65 per cent of male wage earners not at work because of illness. British Columbia was higher with 0.91 per cent of male wage earners not at work on account of illness. Doubtless the age distribution of the wage earners would go far to account for these differences. It may be noted that among female wage earners the differences between the provinces are smaller, the highest proportion of females not at work on account of illness being 1.18 per cent in Nova Scotia and the lowest 0.78 per cent in Saskatchewan, as compared with the Dominion average of 1.00 per cent. This would appear to be accounted for by a more uniform age distribution of female wage earners throughout the Dominion.

"Accident".—Among male wage earners, the highest percentages of "not at works" on ac-

count of accidents were found in British Columbia with 0.34 per cent and in Nova Scotia with 0.32 per cent not at work on June 1, 1931, owing to accidents, as compared with the Dominion average of 0.21 per cent, or 21 per 10,000 wage earners. The lowest percentages were found in the agricultural provinces, Prince Edward Island with 0.11 per cent and Saskatchewan with 0.12 per cent. Ontario and Quebec indicated 0.17 per cent and 0.19 per cent respectively not at work as the result of accidents. Lumbering and mining may account for the relatively high figures of British Columbia and lumbering and fishing for those of Nova Scotia.

*Statistical Tables.*—The actual figures of wage earners at work and not at work on June 1, 1931, are given by province and by sex in Table II with the causes of absence from work. Table III gives percentages of wage earners at work or not at work for various reasons on the date of the census, and Table IV gives percentage figures showing how largely each of the causes for not being at work bulked with the 471,000 wage earners not at work on that day.



TABLE III.—PERCENTAGES OF CANADIAN WAGE-EARNERS AT WORK AND NOT AT WORK ON MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1931, BY SEX AND PROVINCE, WITH PERCENTAGES NOT AT WORK FOR VARIOUS CAUSES

Sex and province	Total wage-earners	Percentage at work June 1st, 1931	Percentage not at work June 1st, 1931	Percentages not at work for causes given below						
				Industrial			Personal		Other	
				No job	Temporary lay-off	Strike or lockout	Illness	Accident	Other causes	Causes not stated
CANADA.....	100.00	81.61	18.39	15.32	1.66	0.01	1.00	0.17	0.09	0.14
Male	100.00	79.03	20.97	17.68	1.83	0.02	1.00	0.21	0.08	0.15
Female	100.00	91.11	8.89	6.63	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.04	0.11	0.11
Prince Edward Island.....	100.00	93.21	6.79	5.04	0.38	.....	1.04	0.09	0.24	.....
Male	100.00	92.21	7.79	5.92	0.45	.....	1.02	0.11	0.29	.....
Female	100.00	96.06	3.94	2.52	0.19	.....	1.07	0.03	0.13	.....
Nova Scotia.....	100.00	80.39	19.61	12.03	5.08	0.00	1.55	0.32	0.28	0.35
Male	100.00	77.26	22.74	13.93	6.12	0.00	1.64	0.39	0.30	0.36
Female	100.00	93.52	6.48	4.03	0.75	.....	1.18	0.03	0.20	0.29
New Brunswick.....	100.00	80.00	20.00	16.79	1.09	0.01	1.14	0.24	0.19	0.54
Male	100.00	76.65	23.35	20.04	1.14	0.01	1.13	0.29	0.18	0.56
Female	100.00	92.34	7.66	4.78	0.90	.....	1.20	0.05	0.24	0.48
Quebec.....	100.00	83.13	16.87	14.49	0.88	0.01	1.17	0.16	0.07	0.09
Male	100.00	80.56	19.41	16.93	0.90	0.01	1.22	0.19	0.06	0.06
Female	100.00	91.54	8.46	6.41	0.79	0.00	1.02	0.04	0.12	0.08
Ontario.....	100.00	83.39	16.61	13.52	1.78	0.01	0.96	0.14	0.09	0.11
Male	100.00	81.07	18.93	15.68	1.94	0.01	0.94	0.17	0.08	0.11
Female	100.00	91.60	8.40	5.89	1.21	0.01	1.04	0.04	0.10	0.11
Manitoba.....	100.00	78.61	21.39	18.84	1.32	0.01	0.81	0.14	0.07	0.20
Male	100.00	75.83	24.17	21.49	1.42	0.02	0.80	0.17	0.06	0.20
Female	100.00	88.36	11.64	9.53	0.97	0.01	0.82	0.04	0.10	0.17
Saskatchewan.....	100.00	80.15	19.85	18.10	0.87	0.00	0.62	0.09	0.05	0.12
Male	100.00	77.59	22.41	20.57	0.98	0.00	0.58	0.12	0.05	0.11
Female	100.00	90.22	9.78	8.33	0.44	.....	0.78	0.01	0.09	0.13
Alberta.....	100.00	78.39	21.61	17.04	3.33	0.01	0.68	0.17	0.09	0.29
Male	100.00	75.71	24.29	19.05	3.94	0.03	0.65	0.19	0.08	0.35
Female	100.00	90.38	9.62	8.05	0.63	.....	0.78	0.03	0.13	.....
British Columbia.....	100.00	75.31	24.69	21.55	1.70	0.07	0.92	0.34	0.04	0.07
Male	100.00	73.00	27.00	23.81	1.70	0.09	0.91	0.40	0.04	0.07
Female	100.00	87.81	12.19	9.34	1.73	.....	0.93	0.06	0.06	0.07
Yukon.....	100.00	92.12	7.88	7.03	0.15	.....	0.69	.....	.....	.....
Male	100.00	91.85	8.15	7.33	0.16	.....	0.66	.....	.....	.....
Female	100.00	96.30	3.70	2.47	.....	.....	1.23	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories.....	100.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male	100.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	100.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## PART II.—URBAN WAGE EARNERS AT WORK AND NOT AT WORK ON JUNE 1, 1931

The wage earners of Canada are resident in proportionately greater numbers in the urban communities, while employers and workers "on own account" are proportionately more numerous in rural areas. Indeed many wage earners who reside outside of the urban communities find their daily work within them. The census, however, deals with people at their residence and allocates to Montreal, Toronto or any other urban community only those wage earners who are actually resident within the limits of the municipality. \*

The following tables are concerned, therefore, only with wage earners resident within the 533 urban municipalities of 1,000 population or over. Further, in these urban tables only the wage earners of 20 years and over are included as being past the apprentice stage and as having in the majority of cases other persons dependent upon them for support. Even when the wage earners of under 20 years are left out of account, we find that these 533 urban municipalities of 1,000 population and over, with an aggregate population of 5,160,901 or 49.73 per

cent of the total population of Canada, had as residents within their bounds 1,544,014 wage earners of 20 years and over, or 60.2 per cent of all the wage earners of *all ages* in the Dominion of Canada. Further these same 533 urban municipalities had as nearly as can be estimated some 220,000 wage earners of under 20 years of age included in their population, so that their grand total population of wage earners may be estimated at 1,764,000 out of a grand total of 2,564,879 for the Dominion as a whole, or 68.8 per cent of the grand total.

The 533 urban communities of 1,000 population contained on June 1, 1931, an aggregate of 1,544,014 wage earners of 20 years and over, including 1,218,034 males and 325,980 females. Of these the total number not at work on June 1, was 290,177, 263,042 males and 27,135 females. Statistics of the reasons why these wage earners were not at work on June 1 have not yet been compiled, but if the proportions shown in Table IV for all Canada are used (84.29 per cent for males and 74.5 per cent for females) then about 221,700 male and 20,125 female wage earners of 20 years and over in the 533 municipalities on the date of the census had "no job."

TABLE IV—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CAUSES ASSIGNED BY WAGE-EARNERS FOR NOT BEING AT WORK ON JUNE 1, 1931

(Preliminary figures)

Province and sex	Total wage-earners not at work	Proportion of wage-earners not at work for stated causes						
		Industrial			Personal		Other	
		No job	Temporary lay-off	Strike	Illness	Accident	Other causes	Not stated
CANADA.....	100.00	83.28	9.00	0.08	5.45	0.95	0.48	0.76
Male	100.00	84.29	8.74	0.08	4.79	1.01	0.39	0.70
Female	100.00	74.50	11.24	0.05	11.20	0.45	1.25	1.31
Prince Edward Island.....	100.00	74.25	5.63	.....	15.21	1.32	3.59	.....
Male	100.00	76.06	5.77	.....	13.10	1.41	3.66	.....
Female	100.00	64.00	4.80	.....	27.20	0.80	3.20	.....
Nova Scotia.....	100.00	61.31	25.92	0.01	7.93	1.64	1.42	1.77
Male	100.00	61.24	26.89	0.01	7.23	1.72	1.31	1.59
Female	100.00	62.27	11.62	.....	18.18	0.41	3.08	4.44
New Brunswick.....	100.00	83.93	5.43	0.03	5.72	1.19	0.97	2.13
Male	100.00	85.84	4.87	0.03	4.84	1.23	0.78	2.41
Female	100.00	62.45	11.69	.....	15.64	0.80	3.14	6.28
Quebec.....	100.00	85.88	5.22	0.07	6.95	0.95	0.43	0.50
Male	100.00	87.21	4.68	0.07	6.28	1.01	0.30	0.45
Female	100.00	75.80	9.34	0.06	12.04	0.48	1.36	0.92
Ontario.....	100.00	81.40	10.71	0.05	5.81	0.84	0.54	0.65
Male	100.00	82.81	10.25	0.05	4.98	0.89	0.45	0.57
Female	100.00	70.13	14.38	0.08	12.44	0.46	1.22	1.29
Manitoba.....	100.00	88.08	6.20	0.04	3.77	0.67	0.32	0.92
Male	100.00	88.94	5.90	0.04	3.32	0.71	0.24	0.85
Female	100.00	81.84	8.37	0.07	7.05	0.39	0.83	1.45
Saskatchewan.....	100.00	91.17	4.39	0.02	3.13	0.47	0.23	0.59
Male	100.00	91.82	4.37	0.02	2.60	0.51	0.17	0.51
Female	100.00	85.21	4.56	.....	7.86	0.14	0.90	1.33
Alberta.....	100.00	73.87	15.42	0.07	3.14	0.76	0.41	1.33
Male	100.00	78.44	16.21	0.07	2.70	0.80	0.33	1.45
Female	100.00	83.61	6.60	.....	8.15	0.36	1.20	.....
British Columbia.....	100.00	87.29	6.90	0.29	3.67	1.39	0.17	0.29
Male	100.00	88.18	6.29	0.32	3.34	1.46	0.14	0.27
Female	100.00	76.66	14.15	.....	7.59	0.51	0.51	0.58
Yukon.....	100.00	89.22	1.68	.....	8.82	.....	.....	.....
Male	100.00	89.90	2.02	.....	8.08	.....	.....	.....
Female	100.00	66.67	.....	.....	33.33	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Generally speaking, the percentage of wage earners not at work was highest in the largest places, and this was true for both sexes. Thus, taking the three distinct classes of municipalities in Table I, the percentage of all wage earners not at work on June 1 was 17.71 in communities of 1,000 to 5,000, 17.92 in communities of 5,000 to 30,000 and 19.34 in communities of 30,000 and over. The corresponding figures for male wage earners were 19.97 per cent, 20.55 per cent and 22.37 per cent respectively, and for female wage earners 6.34 per cent, 6.52 per cent and 9.17 per cent respectively.

Finally, in the 533 urban communities as a whole, containing practically one-half the population of the Dominion, the percentage of wage earners of 20 years and over of both sexes not at work was on June 1, 1931, 18.79 per cent as compared with 18.39 per cent for all wage earners of both sexes in the Dominion. The percentage of adult male urban workers

not at work was 21.60 per cent as compared with 20.97 for the Dominion. The percentage of females not at work was 8.32 per cent as compared with 8.89 per cent for the Dominion. On the whole, then, it appears that urban male wage earners were rather less fully employed in urban communities than outside of them, and that female wage earners were rather more fully employed in urban communities than outside of them.

In this Part, Table I (page 1194) is a summary by province and sex of the aggregate number of wage earners and of wage earners "not at work" in cities of 30,000 and over, in cities and towns of between 5,000 and 30,000 population, and in towns and villages of 1,000 to 5,000 population. Table II gives the figures of total wage earners and of wage earners not at work in each of the 533 urban municipalities of over 1,000 population. (Table II is omitted in the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.)



TABLE I—WAGE-EARNERS, 20 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, NOT AT WORK JUNE 1ST, 1931 FOR URBAN LOCALITIES HAVING 1,000 POPULATION AND OVER

## SUMMARY BY PROVINCES

Cities, towns or villages by population categories	Units per category	Population June 1st, 1931			Wage-earners June 1st, 1931								
					Reported			Not at work					
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CANADA—													
Having 30,000 and over....	20	3,024,855	1,497,164	1,527,691	977,518	753,365	224,153	189,077	168,527	20,550			
“ 5,000-30,000.....	118	1,305,304	649,832	655,472	363,498	295,352	68,146	65,150	60,701	4,449			
“ 1,000-5,000.....	395	830,742	417,478	413,264	202,998	169,317	33,681	35,950	33,814	2,136			
Prince Edward Island—													
Having 30,000 and over....	1	12,361	5,815	6,546	2,980	2,168	812	410	354	56			
“ 5,000-30,000.....	2	4,822	2,324	2,498	1,099	848	251	108	101	7			
Nova Scotia—													
Having 30,000 and over....	1	59,275	28,606	30,669	17,780	13,435	4,345	2,902	2,632	270			
“ 5,000-30,000.....	12	117,169	58,815	58,354	30,473	25,490	4,983	6,553	6,295	258			
“ 1,000-5,000.....	22	46,771	23,164	23,607	11,079	9,019	2,060	2,084	1,993	91			
New Brunswick—													
Having 30,000 and over....	1	47,514	22,674	24,840	13,822	10,496	3,326	2,570	2,324	246			
“ 5,000-30,000.....	4	42,454	20,253	22,201	11,475	8,694	2,781	977	860	117			
“ 1,000-5,000.....	15	36,813	17,817	18,996	9,389	7,408	1,981	1,383	1,268	115			
Quebec—													
Having 30,000 and over....	4	1,045,366	514,698	530,668	317,466	247,328	70,138	54,260	47,785	6,475			
“ 5,000-30,000.....	29	345,927	166,573	179,354	87,992	68,016	19,976	12,546	11,382	1,164			
“ 1,000-5,000.....	136	292,107	146,922	145,185	66,098	56,013	10,085	10,510	9,944	566			
Ontario—													
Having 30,000 and over....	7	1,108,782	537,895	570,887	372,349	278,664	93,685	62,692	54,986	7,706			
“ 5,000-30,000.....	53	606,497	303,380	303,117	176,488	145,427	31,061	32,247	30,166	2,081			
“ 1,000-5,000.....	135	300,386	148,287	152,099	75,694	62,283	13,411	11,579	10,729	850			
Manitoba—													
Having 30,000 and over....	1	218,785	109,742	109,043	76,552	58,483	18,069	18,331	16,217	2,114			
“ 5,000-30,000.....	4	45,731	22,916	22,815	12,388	10,048	2,340	2,336	2,144	192			
“ 1,000-5,000.....	15	29,975	15,617	14,358	7,742	6,527	1,215	1,959	1,856	103			
Saskatchewan—													
Having 30,000 and over....	2	96,500	48,657	47,843	30,717	23,961	6,756	7,191	6,555	636			
“ 5,000-30,000.....	6	52,515	27,558	24,957	15,785	13,165	2,620	3,867	3,586	281			
“ 1,000-5,000.....	25	38,106	19,469	18,637	9,077	7,494	1,583	1,845	1,722	123			
Alberta—													
Having 30,000 and over....	2	162,958	83,275	79,683	53,224	42,932	10,292	13,221	12,077	1,144			
“ 5,000-30,000.....	2	23,789	12,265	11,524	6,834	5,773	1,061	1,731	1,616	115			
“ 1,000-5,000.....	28	41,135	21,227	19,908	10,105	8,451	1,654	2,319	2,195	124			
British Columbia—													
Having 30,000 and over....	2	285,675	151,617	134,058	95,608	78,066	17,542	27,910	25,951	1,959			
“ 5,000-30,000.....	7	58,861	32,257	26,604	19,083	16,571	2,512	4,483	4,298	185			
“ 1,000-5,000.....	18	40,627	22,651	17,976	12,715	11,274	1,441	4,163	4,006	157			

## Ottawa Emergency Relief Measures

In connection with the Ottawa Emergency Relief Campaign to raise \$50,000 for work in the city during the coming winter, a “news-reel” was shown in the local theatres in which the Prime Minister expressed his satisfaction with the plan, and Mayor J. J. Allen gave details of the arrangements. Mayor Allen said:

“The municipal authorities, in co-operation with the principal relief agencies and public-spirited citizens of Ottawa, have developed a well-balanced plan for the administration of public relief in this city. Under this plan, all family relief will be handled by and through the Ottawa Welfare Bureau only. All single and transient men will be cared for by the

Union Mission, and war veterans by the Canadian Legion. All single unemployed women will be looked after by the women’s organizations. The health and medical needs of war veterans, single, and transient men will be taken care of by the Red Cross Society, with the Ottawa General Hospital assisting in medicines, etc., and the Civic Hospital will be responsible for the more serious cases.

“Family medical needs will be dealt with through the Ottawa Welfare Bureau. The Local Council of Women assumes responsibility for the collecting, repairing, making and purchasing of clothing, also the distribution of the

same, but only on the request of the Welfare Bureau or the Union Mission.

"A Citizens' Relief Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Fred Bronson, is appealing to the public from November 14-19, inclusive, for \$50,000 to provide for the usual maintenance requirements covering the next twelve months of the Welfare Bureau, the Union Mission, and also for the requirements of the Red Cross Society in conducting the observation hospital for veterans and single men. A sum of \$25,000 will be used for direct

relief purposes and set up as a trust fund with the city, for the payment of accounts incurred by these agencies. Actually, this special fund of \$25,000 subscribed by the citizens really provides for \$75,000 of relief for our fellow-citizens in distress, as the federal and provincial governments refund to the municipalities two-thirds of all direct relief.

"Every citizen who has money or steady employment should be willing, or even at some sacrifice, to assist his less fortunate neighbours in this emergency."

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1932

THE business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the third quarter of 1932 declined considerably in volume from that transacted during the corresponding quarter of last year, as there was a loss of about 11 per cent, both in opportunities for employment and also in placements in regular and casual work. Of the declines recorded in construction and maintenance, services, manufacturing, trade and logging, that in the first named group was by far the largest, accounting for over 60 per cent of the total decrease. Reduced placements in this division were caused by fewer men having been sent out for work on relief projects sponsored by the Government, the highway camps and other relief undertakings, which continued in operation, having received their full quota of men earlier in the season, and only occasional replacements of workers necessary. Farming showed a fairly substantial increase, as a result of harvesting operations in the west, and transportation also showed slight improvement. Changes in the other groups were minor only. Provincially, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan registered gains in vacancies and placements. Quebec showed an increase only under the first comparison and a decrease under the second. The remaining provinces recorded declines in both instances. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces from July to September, 1932.

From the chart on page 1211 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of September, it will be noted that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications was downward during the first half of July, of August, and the latter half of September, but followed an upward trend during

the remaining weeks of these months, the level of vacancies at the close of the quarter being 2 points and that of placements only a fractional point above the levels attained at the close of the corresponding quarter in 1931. During the period July to September, 1931, there was an average of 44.1 vacancies and 42.3 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 58.0 vacancies and 55.4 placements for each 100 applications during the period under review.

The average number of positions offered daily during the present quarter was 1,123, of applicants registered 1,935, and of placements effected 1,072, in contrast with a daily average of 1,254 vacancies, 2,846 applications, and 1,205 placements in regular and casual employment during the corresponding quarter of 1931.

During the three months July to September, 1932, the offices reported that they had made 86,896 references of persons to positions, and effected a total of 82,490 placements, of which 45,376 were in regular employment and 37,114 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 34,489 were of men and 10,887 of women, while casual work was found for 29,186 men and 7,928 women. Comparison with the corresponding period of 1931 showed that 92,741 placements were then made, of which 44,102 were in regular employment and 48,639 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 111,557 men and 37,387 women, a total of 148,944, in contrast with a registration of 219,117 persons during the same period in 1931. Employers notified the Service during the quarter July to September, 1932, of 86,425 vacancies, of which 65,088 were for men and 21,337 for women, as compared with 96,557 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.



## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	41	3	38	31	4	76	257	241	10	1,403	808	569
Animal products edible.....	9		9	1		1	12	12		44	21	20
Fur and its products.....							1			3		3
Leather and its products.....							3	1		48	23	22
Lumber and its products.....	5	3	2	10		9	32	32		138	101	36
Musical instruments.....										19	1	18
Pulp and paper products.....	2		2	6	1	5	35	32		104	51	53
Rubber products.....							11	6	3	12	12	
Textile products.....							61	58		125	62	58
Plant products edible.....				40	3	37	13	13		288	194	92
Plant products, n.e.s.....				3		3		5		40	23	15
Wood distillates.....												
Chemical and allied products.....	1		1	1		1	16	15		62	27	32
Clay, glass and stone.....							5	5		47	26	21
Electric current.....										8	6	2
Electric apparatus.....							5	4		128	66	61
Iron and steel products.....	22		22	17		17	45	49		244	136	105
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2		2							34	27	6
Mineral products.....				3		3	9		7	35	14	19
Miscellaneous.....							9	9		24	18	6
<b>Logging</b> .....				30	29		410	410		559	485	13
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....												
<b>Farming</b> .....	18	15	3	34	26	8	149	142	2	3,654	2,543	1,099
<b>Mining</b> .....	2		2				7	7		22	21	2
Coal.....												
Metallic ores.....							2	2		21	21	1
Non-metallic ores.....	2		2				5	5		1		1
<b>Communication</b> .....	2	1	1							35	2	33
<b>Transportation</b> .....	10	1	9	107	41	66	4	3	1	198	41	157
Forwarding and storage.....	6		6	7		7	2	1	1	120	22	98
Railway.....										5	3	2
Shipping and stevedoring.....	4	1	3	100	41	59	2	2		71	15	56
Air.....										2	1	1
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	372	156	217	1,555	132	1,423	531	528	9	14,088	2,468	11,579
Railway.....	3	3								153	151	2
Highway.....	289	136	152	1,469	86	1,383	155	151	2	10,333	1,899	8,395
Building and other.....	80	17	65	86	46	40	376	377	7	3,602	418	3,182
<b>Services</b> .....	1,000	207	730	1,164	157	1,006	3,554	2,252	533	10,148	3,939	4,975
Governmental.....	19		19	3	1	2	1	1		275	178	97
Hotel and restaurant.....	18	12	5	50	19	31	258	221	1	749	509	171
Professional.....	62	10	48	11	4	8	84	6	76	288	143	124
Recreational.....	32	2	29				13	11		550	160	367
Personal.....	143	3	138	223	9	211	228	154	69	2,013	125	1,881
Household.....	726	180	491	876	123	754	2,970	1,859	387	6,216	2,794	2,335
Farm.....				1	1	1				57	30	
<b>Trade</b> .....	60	17	43	22	6	15	259	159	35	947	250	677
Retail.....	40	14	26	20	6	14	128	80	35	850	229	601
Wholesale.....	20	3	17	2		1	131	79		97	21	76
<b>Finance</b> .....	47		46	2	1	1	31	19	11	58	16	41
<b>All Industries</b> .....	1,552	400	1,089	2,995	396	2,595	5,202	3,761	601	31,112	10,573	19,145
Men.....	733	196	536	2,037	252	1,785	1,829	1,598	170	23,288	6,804	16,312
Women.....	819	204	553	958	144	810	3,373	2,163	431	7,824	3,769	2,833

## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1932

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
158	66	86	137	41	93	119	65	53	97	63	32	2,293	1,291	957
3		3	14	1	13	1	1		3	3		84	38	43
2	1	1	3		2	2		2				12		10
7	1	6	4		3	1	1					58	26	26
1		1	20	20		29	24	5	32	29	3	273	210	61
6	2	4										20	1	19
1		1							3	3		156	89	64
24	5	19	1		1	4	2	2	4	2	1	24	18	4
22	9	13	13	2	10	11	4	7	20	15	5	219	129	81
1		1	26		26							407	240	164
						21	7	14	1	1		70	28	45
6	3								1			22	8	14
44	42		4	4		2	1	1			1	87	45	35
1		1				5	4		7			102	78	22
4		4	1	1					2		2	21	10	10
32	3	28	41	11	30	34	16	17	15	8	7	140	71	67
			1	1		1			1			450	223	226
			7	1	6	6	3	3	1		1	39	28	10
4		4	2		2	2	2	1	7	2	4	67	20	42
									1		1	42	29	14
26	39		3	3		87	73	5	126	120	4	1,241	1,159	22
4,111	4,129	95	9,082	8,095	61	7,594	7,182	125	441	413	22	25,083	22,545	1,415
3	2		41	41		63	61		62	62		200	194	4
2	1		40	40		57	57					91	88	1
1	1		1	1		4	2		61	61		12	9	3
						2	2		1	1				
			4	2	2							41	5	36
3	1	2	45	2	43	44	7	37	253	6	246	664	102	561
1			44	2	42	42	5	37	28		27	250	31	218
			1		1				1	1		7	4	3
2		2				2	2		223	4	219	402	65	337
									1	1		5	2	3
4,396	1,357	3,042	979	76	902	2,027	1,038	932	5,883	2,675	3,198	29,831	8,430	21,302
6	4		35	21	14	238	189	2	46	26		481	394	18
3,040	101	2,943	871	25	846	1,484	684	793	4,915	2,220	2,685	22,556	5,302	17,199
1,350	1,252	99	73	30	42	305	165	137	922	429	513	6,794	2,734	4,085
3,033	1,374	1,606	2,677	1,447	994	1,858	1,086	619	1,764	662	1,099	25,198	11,124	11,562
33	1	32	63	3	60	25		25	33	5	28	452	189	263
181	163	26	84	64	14	116	101	6	83	66	18	1,539	1,155	272
36	14	21	207	182	31	34	10	23	54	24	29	776	393	360
52	17	35	59	1	58	37	6	31	22	7	15	765	204	535
110	9	98	286	9	273	207	22	185	388	20	367	3,598	351	3,222
2,337	919	1,394	1,332	699	557	849	443	349	1,182	538	642	16,488	7,555	6,909
284	251		646	489	1	590	504		2	2		1,580	1,277	1
110	18	92	166	7	158	55	9	45	88	19	68	1,707	485	1,133
65	14	51	145	6	138	43	8	34	71	11	59	1,362	368	958
45	4	41	21	1	20	12	1	11	17	8	9	345	117	175
11	2	8	3	1	2	7	1	6	8	1	7	167	41	122
11,851	6,988	4,931	13,137	9,715	2,255	11,854	9,522	1,822	8,722	4,021	4,676	86,425	45,376	37,114
8,790	5,576	3,336	10,848	8,343	1,587	10,253	8,433	1,461	7,310	3,287	3,999	65,088	34,489	29,186
3,061	1,412	1,595	2,289	1,372	668	1,601	1,089	361	1,412	734	677	21,337	10,887	7,928



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN SEPTEMBER, 1932

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon report from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on October 1, was 8,020, the employees on their payrolls numbering 796,165 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for

August was 1,732, having an aggregate membership of 162,186 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 71 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of October, 1932, as Reported by Employers

There was an improvement in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,020 firms, whose staffs aggregated 796,165 persons, as compared with 790,967 in the preceding month. As employment has frequently shown a falling-off on October 1 in the eleven years of the record, the increase this year is unusually interesting. Activity, however, continued at a low level as compared with previous years for which statistics are available. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 86.7 on October 1, 1932, compared with 86.0 on September 1, 1932, and 103.9 on October 1, 1931. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows: 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8, and 1921, 91.3.

The most pronounced gains since September 1 were in manufacturing, notably in vegetable food and textile factories; in the latter, the increase was the second largest on record for October 1. Improvement was also indicated in logging, mining, transportation, highway construction and trade. In some of these industries the increases were seasonal in character. On the other hand, communications, building construction and services reported reduced activity.

#### Employment by Provinces

Firms in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia showed decreases, but in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces the trend

was upward, the largest advances taking place in the prairie area.

*Maritime Provinces.*—A decline was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 577 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 60,674 persons on September 1 to 58,639 at the beginning of October. This shrinkage involved more workers than that recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was higher than on October 1, 1932. Mining, manufacturing, transportation and services reported the bulk of the decrease, while there were gains in building and highway construction.

*Quebec.*—There was a further increase in Quebec; this took place chiefly in manufacturing (notably of textile products), in logging, shipping and highway construction. On the other hand, building construction showed decided curtailment, and services were also slacker. Statistics were compiled from 1,940 firms with 232,128 workers, compared with 231,018 at the beginning of September. Losses had been noted on October 1, 1931, but the index then was higher.

*Ontario.*—Improvement was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,562 employers of 322,251 persons, or 2,954 more than in the preceding month. Curtailment in staffs had been reported on October 1 of a year ago, but employment was then in greater volume. Manufacturing as a whole (particularly of textile and canned products), mining and retail trade showed heightened activity, while employment decreased in construction, logging and services.

**Prairie Provinces.**—There was a further increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October. This took place mainly in coal mining, construction and transportation, but manufacturing (notably of iron and steel and vegetable food products), and trade also showed improvement. Services, on the other hand, were seasonally slacker, and communications also released employees. The trend of employment on October 1 in previous years has frequently been downward; a loss was recorded on that date in 1931, but the index then was higher. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,154 firms with an aggregate working force of 116,037

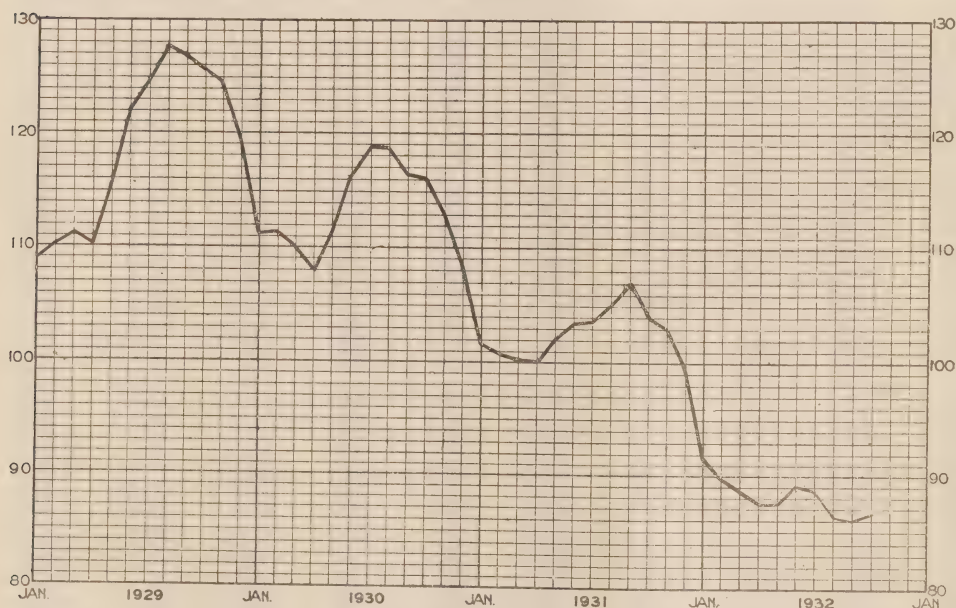
### Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, but upward in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, while in Winnipeg practically no general change took place.

**Montreal.**—There was a large increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,099 co-operating firms employed 129,773 persons, or 2,359 more than on September 1. Manufacturing showed the greatest gain, but there was also improvement in transportation and construction; within the manufacturing group, textile, vegetable food and tobacco and bever-

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



employees, compared with 112,504 on September 1.

**British Columbia.**—Employment in British Columbia showed moderate curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, transportation and services, while logging, building and trade reported greater activity. Data were tabulated from 787 employers, whose payrolls declined from 67,474 persons on September 1 to 67,110 at the beginning of October. Losses on a rather larger scale were registered on October 1, 1931, but the index then was many points higher.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

age factories reported considerable improvement, while iron and steel and some other groups released employees. General curtailment had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, but employment was then in greater volume.

**Quebec.**—Activity in Quebec decreased at the beginning of October, 738 workers having been laid off since September 1 by the 149 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 12,521 on their paylists on the date under review. There were seasonal losses in services and construction, and manufacturers were also slacker. The index was lower than at



the beginning of October, 1931, when an increase had been reported.

*Toronto.*—Expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,206 firms employing 111,564 persons, compared with 109,471 in their last report. Manufacturing (particularly of textile, electrical apparatus and vegetable food products) was much busier, and trade also absorbed more workers. Smaller additions to staffs had been reported on October 1 of a year ago, but employment was then generally more active.

*Ottawa.*—Construction was not so active, while other groups showed comparatively little change. The forces of the 155 employers furnishing data aggregated 11,988 workers, or 498 fewer than on September 1. The index of employment was lower than on the same date in 1931, when gains had been indicated.

*Hamilton.*—An increase was registered in manufacturing, largely in textile factories. The non-manufacturing industries, however, showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 234 firms with 24,308 employ-

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921.....	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922.....	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923.....	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924.....	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925.....	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926.....	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Oct. 1, 1932.....	100.0	7.4	29.1	40.5	14.6	8.4

ees, compared with 24,212 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was higher; the employment trend then was also upward.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—There was a decrease in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly occurring in the automobile trades. One hundred and thirty-five establishments recorded 7,492 employees, as against 9,203 on September 1. An increase had been reported on October 1, 1931, when employment was in greater volume.

*Winnipeg.*—Little general change was shown in Winnipeg on October 1, when the 389 co-operating firms employed 35,206 workers, or practically the same number as at the beginning of September. Manufacturing and trade were slightly more active; transportation released some employees, while the fluctuations in other industries were small. Declines had been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

**NOTE.**—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922.....	93.5	.....	100.4	.....	.....	.....	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923.....	100.0	.....	99.6	112.4	95.9	.....	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924.....	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	.....	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925.....	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926.....	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927.....	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	133.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.0	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98	77.1	71.8	85.1	89
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Relative Weight of employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1932.....	16.3	1.6	14.0	1.5	3.1	0.9	4.4	3.4



*Vancouver.*—There was a small loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 339 employers with 27,368 persons on their payrolls, compared with 27,466 on September 1. Manufacturing reported a slight decline, and there was also a falling-off in transportation; construction, however, showed improvement, and trade was rather brisker. A large reduction had been recorded on October 1, 1931, but the index then stood at 99.7, as compared with 88.5 at the beginning of October of this year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Employment in Manufacturing

There was a further increase in manufacturing plants, 4,933 of which reported 417,674 operatives, compared with 413,055 in the preceding month. Large gains were recorded in textile and vegetable food factories, and improvement was also shown in fur, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, important

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921.....	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922.....	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923.....	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924.....	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925.....	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926.....	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927.....	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.6	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.6	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1.....	99.7	97.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	129.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	84.2	29.1	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	26.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries at Oct. 1, 1932.....	100.0	52.4	1.0	5.6	3.0	12.8	12.2	2.6	10.4

declines were indicated in the iron and steel group, chiefly owing to curtailment of operations in automobile works. Lumber, pulp and paper, electrical current and animal food factories also reported reductions, in some cases of a seasonal nature. A pronounced decrease in employment had been noted on Octo-

ber 1, 1931, but the index was then many points higher. The advance on the date under review slightly exceeded the average gain on October 1 in the last decade.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—There were losses in dairies and fish-preserving establishments. Statistics were received from 232 manufactur-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	Oct. 1, 1932	Sept. 1, 1932	Oct. 1, 1931	Oct. 1, 1930	Oct. 1, 1929	Oct. 1, 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	52.4	84.1	83.1	91.8	107.8	120.2	115.7
Animal products—edible.....	2.5	109.7	112.7	102.8	111.7	117.1	119.6
Fur and products.....	.2	88.6	79.6	91.2	107.5	103.1	99.5
Leather and products.....	2.3	90.6	91.4	92.0	86.7	97.7	96.4
Boots and shoes.....	1.6	97.4	99.4	100.7	88.4	100.7	.....
Lumber and products.....	3.8	58.1	59.4	72.9	92.4	116.6	117.6
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.9	46.6	50.4	60.6	83.4	114.7	116.3
Furniture.....	.8	72.9	67.3	98.2	110.1	125.4	120.0
Other lumber products.....	1.1	82.2	81.0	90.6	106.2	115.8	118.7
Musical instruments.....	.2	48.5	50.1	66.4	73.3	101.8	112.6
Plant products—edible.....	4.3	121.0	109.2	116.5	143.1	134.8	121.5
Pulp and paper products.....	6.6	87.3	88.5	96.9	108.6	114.2	109.0
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	73.4	76.1	86.6	104.4	111.9	112.6
Paper products.....	1.0	99.7	98.3	99.5	109.8	116.8	120.8
Printing and publishing.....	2.8	101.7	101.7	109.7	113.9	116.3	110.8
Rubber products.....	1.3	81.0	80.7	94.4	107.9	137.2	135.2
Textile products.....	10.5	98.6	93.9	96.2	99.3	106.9	105.2
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.8	105.0	102.6	95.3	92.8	102.2	109.4
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.8	109.7	75.2	75.1	84.3	96.5	101.9
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.8	109.8	103.9	99.1	86.3	98.5	106.7
Silk and silk goods.....	.9	378.5	368.9	330.9	293.0	217.0	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.2	110.0	104.7	105.7	104.9	115.4	105.2
Garments and personal furnishings.....	3.4	92.1	87.4	95.4	106.9	107.6	106.5
Other textile products.....	1.1	80.9	70.9	80.8	89.4	105.1	110.5
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.9	115.2	112.6	111.6	128.0	128.2	121.5
Tobacco.....	1.1	109.8	106.3	102.7	114.9	115.5	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.8	122.7	121.1	124.4	148.8	148.2	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.0	95.9	84.6	97.7	131.7	177.3	150.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	107.5	106.9	113.9	116.7	120.6	110.0
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.9	70.2	69.9	108.0	127.1	136.7	123.3
Electric current.....	1.8	113.9	117.6	132.4	133.6	138.9	127.0
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	105.2	101.3	134.5	158.7	158.2	127.4
Iron and steel products.....	10.0	61.1	62.1	71.6	98.2	120.9	116.4
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.0	59.8	60.8	77.8	102.6	132.6	125.0
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.0	68.9	71.4	93.1	115.5	132.5	127.6
Agricultural implements.....	.2	21.4	22.4	23.9	40.8	103.0	98.4
Land vehicles.....	4.7	62.4	64.8	62.8	95.3	112.8	115.0
Automobiles and parts.....	.8	46.0	57.3	59.6	89.4	126.8	158.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.3	61.8	66.4	66.9	106.3	146.2	101.9
Heating appliances.....	.4	81.7	78.5	105.2	122.4	138.0	123.1
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.4	54.8	53.9	99.6	144.3	175.3	144.6
Foundry and machine shops products.....	.4	64.9	61.5	78.2	99.8	123.0	119.5
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	67.4	65.4	87.8	98.8	113.7	114.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.6	81.7	80.6	101.8	132.5	132.9	122.3
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	121.4	122.2	124.6	138.2	149.1	135.4
Miscellaneous.....	.5	96.1	96.4	103.2	115.1	116.6	109.6
<i>Logging</i> .....	1.0	28.4	26.0	42.2	70.8	117.1	98.5
<i>Mining</i> .....	5.6	98.2	96.5	108.2	118.9	126.6	117.1
Coal.....	3.0	89.2	87.6	98.1	107.1	110.0	103.1
Metallic ores.....	2.0	131.9	130.0	138.3	143.0	149.7	134.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	.6	74.0	72.6	95.5	123.3	151.6	141.8
<i>Communications</i> .....	3.0	91.2	92.9	104.2	119.5	128.1	115.1
Telegraphs.....	.6	91.8	96.0	107.5	129.7	135.7	126.4
Telephones.....	2.4	91.0	92.2	103.4	117.0	126.0	112.1
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12.8	87.2	86.5	95.2	110.1	114.3	111.8
Street railways and cartage.....	3.1	120.7	118.4	120.4	128.8	132.9	118.3
Steam railways.....	7.7	77.7	77.3	90.3	104.4	109.6	111.5
Shipping and stevedoring.....	2.0	90.7	90.2	87.6	114.2	113.8	104.5
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	12.2	84.3	84.4	164.5	163.0	162.4	147.3
Building.....	2.5	49.1	52.8	112.2	156.9	169.7	138.2
Highway.....	6.0	137.3	133.4	314.8	277.7	240.7	212.7
Railway.....	3.7	73.4	73.3	87.7	115.9	119.7	130.5
<i>Services</i> .....	2.6	109.8	119.4	125.5	136.7	141.0	127.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.3	104.5	120.1	125.9	141.5	149.4	125.8
Professional.....	.3	128.6	128.9	125.8	124.8	118.4	119.5
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	113.0	116.0	125.0	132.6	133.9	130.1
<i>Trade</i> .....	10.4	114.5	113.1	120.8	127.9	128.2	122.4
Retail.....	7.6	119.0	117.3	126.1	130.8	130.6	122.4
Wholesale.....	2.8	103.8	103.1	108.8	121.4	122.9	115.1
<i>All industries</i> .....	100.0	86.7	86.0	103.9	116.2	125.6	118.8

\*The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



ers, employing 19,844 persons, as compared with 20,411 in the preceding month. This contraction, which was most pronounced in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, was on a much smaller scale than that registered on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was several points lower than on October 1, 1932.

*Fur and Fur Products.*—A seasonable gain occurred in this group, in which 47 firms increased their staffs by 134 persons to 1,779 at the beginning of October. A decline had been noted on October 1, 1931, but employment in this industry was then rather more active.

*Leather and Products.*—Footwear factories reported small reductions in staffs, most of the curtailment taking place in Quebec. The 246 employers making returns reported 18,422 workers, or 135 fewer than on September 1. Improvement had been noted at the beginning of October of a year ago, and the index number was then slightly higher than on the date under review.

*Lumber and Products.*—Further seasonal reductions in personnel were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was at a much lower level than on October 1, 1931. The decreases took place almost entirely in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture factories were decidedly busier. A combined working force of 30,195 persons was reported by the 762 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 30,906 at the beginning of September. The tendency was downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Quebec, but upward in Ontario and British Columbia.

*Musical Instruments.*—A slight loss was registered in musical instrument plants, in which employment was not so brisk as during last autumn. Thirty-six establishments reported 1,408 employees, as compared with 1,438 in the preceding month.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Practically all branches of the vegetable food division showed improvement; the largest gains, however, occurred in canning, sugar and syrup and chocolate and confectionery factories. The staffs of the 396 reporting firms aggregated 34,506 persons, or 3,365 more than in their last report. Employment was brisker in all provinces, but firms in Ontario showed the most pronounced advances. The general increase compared favourably with the decline registered on the corresponding date in 1931, when the index was a few points lower.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was a decrease in the staffs reported by 557 employers in this group, who had 52,492 workers on their

payrolls, as compared with 53,249 at the beginning of September; this took place very largely in pulp and paper mills. Considerable gains were recorded in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while there were losses in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. General improvement had been indicated at the beginning of October a year ago, and the index number was then higher.

*Rubber Products.*—Employment in rubber goods showed a slight increase on October 1, 1932; data were compiled from 44 firms with 10,324 employees, as against 10,275 in their last report. A falling-off had been recorded on the same date in 1931, but employment was then more active.

*Textile Products.*—All branches of the textile group reported heightened activity, but the greatest gains occurred in garment and personal furnishing, hosiery and knitting, cotton, woollen, silk and miscellaneous textile factories; 860 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 79,627 workers at the beginning of September, to 83,557 on the date under review. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of this expansion. Smaller gains had been noted at the beginning of October last year, and the index then was lower than on October 1, 1932. The advance indicated on the date under review was, in fact, the second largest in this record.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was an increase in employment in these industries at the beginning of October, according to the 152 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 14,854 workers, or 313 more than on September 1. Employment was in greater volume than in the autumn of 1931, when curtailment had been shown.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Small additions to staffs were indicated in building material plants, in which activity was much less than on October 1, 1931. The forces of the 183 co-operating employers were increased by 55 persons to 7,647 at the beginning of October.

*Electric Current.*—There was a decrease in electric current plants on October 1, when 91 establishments reported 14,022 workers, compared with 14,471 on September 1. A smaller decline had been indicated on the corresponding date of last year, when the index number stood at 132.4, compared with 113.9 on October 1, 1932.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Additions to staffs were made in electrical apparatus works, 92 of which had 11,725 employees, or 373 more than in their last report. This gain was larger than that noted on October 1, 1931, but the

index number was then many points higher. Most of the increase occurred in Ontario.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The heating appliance, small hardware, tool, foundry and machine shop divisions of the iron and steel group registered increased employment, while there were reductions in the automobile, machinery, shipbuilding and iron pipe branches. Statements were received from 761 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 79,799 persons, as compared with 81,057 in the preceding month. Employment declined in all except the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Much more extensive curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of October last year, but employment was then in considerably greater volume.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—A combined working force of 12,648 persons was reported by the 132 co-operating employers, who had 12,495 employees at the beginning of September. There was general but slight improvement in most of the industries coming under this heading; the index was much lower than in the autumn of 1931.

### Logging

Statements were tabulated from 209 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 741 workers to 7,742 on the date under review. This advance was on a smaller scale than in the early autumn of 1931, when the index was much higher; in fact, employment on October 1, 1932, was in smaller volume than in the autumn of any other year since 1921. Camps in Quebec absorbed most of the extra men reported at the beginning of October in the present year.

### Mining

*Coal-Mining.*—There was an increase in coal mines, in which employment was not so brisk as on October 1, 1931, when the improvement was more marked. Returns were received from 87 operators employing 23,918 persons, as compared with 23,481 in their last report. The gains were indicated in the Prairie coal fields, while the tendency in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia was downward.

*Metallic Ores.*—Employment in this group showed an increase on October 1; 68 employers reported 15,621 workers, or 195 more than at the beginning of September. Ontario registered most of the advance. Losses had been noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was a few points higher.

*Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—Slightly greater activity was reported in this

group, in which statistics were received from 76 firms employing 4,832 persons, or 78 more than on September 1. The index was decidedly lower than on October 1, 1931, although losses had then been indicated.

### Communications

There was a falling-off in employment in communications, in which the companies and branches furnishing data reported 23,853 employees, as compared with 24,315 on September 1. The index was lower than in the autumn of 1931.

### Transportation

*Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.*—An advance was indicated in local transportation, 494 persons being added to the forces of the 172 co-operating firms, who reported 24,843 on their payrolls. Employment in this industry was in practically the same volume as on October 1 last year.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics were tabulated from 96 employers in the steam railway operation group, whose payrolls rose from 61,037 on September 1 to 61,306 at the beginning of October. A loss had been indicated on the same date of last year, but the index was then higher. There were slight reductions on the date under review in all except the Prairie Provinces, where the improvement was considerable.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Slight gains were registered in the water transportation group, in which 90 companies employed 15,783 workers; this was an increase of 91 as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. An important contraction had been noted on October 1 last year, when the index was slightly lower than on the date under review.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—There was another decline in employment in building, 1,666 persons being let out from the forces of the 667 co-operating contractors. They had 19,713 employees; this number was smaller than that reported at the beginning of October of a year ago, although a larger decrease had then been indicated. In the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, improvement was shown, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

*Highways.*—Employment in this group increased in all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia, the gains being partly due to the unemployment relief works being carried on in some localities, though generally on a greatly reduced scale as compared with last year. Statements were tabulated from 346 em-



ployers, whose staffs, standing at 47,935, were larger by 1,225 workers than on September 1. The number of persons employed in the group was very much smaller than on October 1, 1931.

**Railways.**—A slight increase in employment was reported on railway construction. The forces of the 37 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns rose from 29,257 at the beginning of September to 29,303 on the date under review. Shrinkage was registered on October 1, 1931, but the level of employment then was higher.

### Services

The closing of summer hotels, together with losses in laundries and dry cleaning establishments, accounted for a decrease of 1,836 persons in the staffs of the 297 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 21,128 on October 1. The seasonal de-

clines also indicated on the same date last year involved a rather smaller number of workers, and employment was then more active.

### Trade

Retail and wholesale trading establishments increased their personnel; 863 firms reported 82,514 employees, compared with 81,547 in the preceding month. The index stood at 114.5, compared with 120.8 on October 1, 1931.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of September, 1932

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work outside their own trades, or who are idle due to illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Further though slight gains in the volume of work afforded local trade union members was shown at the close of September from the previous month, the percentage of idleness standing at 20.4 in contrast with 21.4 per cent in August. The September percentage was based on the returns furnished to the Department of Labour by a total of 1,732 local unions embracing a membership of 162,186 persons. Some falling off in activity, however, was manifest from September last year, when 18.1 per cent of the members reported were without work. With the exception of Nova Scotia and Manitoba, all provinces reflected a more favourable employment tendency than in August, the manufacturing, transportation, and lumbering and logging industries showing some advancement, while activity in fishing and mining subsided slightly. Building and construction indicated an almost unchanged situation from the previous month, unemployment remaining at a quite high level. The most noteworthy improvement from

August was reflected by Alberta unions, the coal mines in the province being largely responsible for the change. In the Nova Scotia mines, however, employment was at a somewhat lower level, the drop in activity of about 3 per cent reported in the province as a whole, being chiefly attributable to this source. In Manitoba fractional recessions only were indicated. The employment increases in the other provinces were slight, the situation for New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia unions being but nominally upward. In making a comparison with the returns for September last year Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions alone reported advances in the volume of work afforded during the month reviewed, which were, however, slight. Of the contractions in the remaining provinces the most substantial was registered in Ontario, where a change of over 4 per cent was noted, the declines in the various provinces ranging from this figure to 0.9 per cent in Quebec.

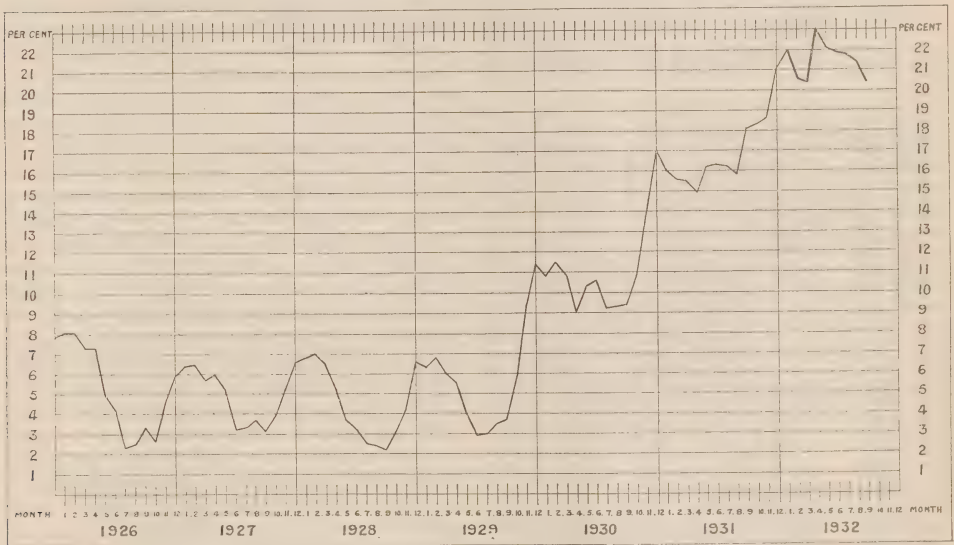
Records are kept separately each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The employment movement in Vancouver, Regina, Toronto, Montreal, Saint John and Halifax unions was toward greater activity during September than in the preceding month, though the improvement was not outstanding in any one city, Vancouver with a 2.9 per cent gain showing the greatest expansion while in Halifax and Saint John increases of less than 1 per cent were registered. In Winnipeg and Edmonton the situation remained much the same in both months compared,

with a slight tendency in a favourable direction. Saint John unions showed much slacker conditions during September than in the corresponding month last year, particularly in building and construction, and in Toronto and Halifax noteworthy recessions occurred. Declines of more moderate proportions were reflected by Edmonton unions. On the other hand, unemployment for Vancouver, Regina, Montreal and Winnipeg unions eased up slightly during September.

The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1926, to date. The curve during September followed a course

gains in employment were shown, but these tradesmen formed but a small share of the total membership in the manufacturing group, and hence did not materially affect the situation. Increases on a smaller scale, though noteworthy, were reflected by glass, brewery, textile and fur workers, lesser gains being recorded among bakers and confectioners, general labourers, leather workers and printing tradesmen. On the contrary, slacker conditions prevailed for cigarmakers and hat and cap makers, and activity for pulp and paper makers eased off to some extent. Among iron and steel workers, the balance of employment was unfavourable, though the change

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



slightly downward from that of the previous month indicative of a better employment volume though activity as shown by the curve was somewhat retarded from September a year ago.

From unions in the manufacturing industries 456 reports were received in September, covering a membership of 43,337 persons, 9,217 or 21.3 per cent of whom were without work at the close of the month, contrasted with percentages of 22.5 in August and 20.0 in September, 1931. The garment trades during September continued in the better trend manifest in the previous month, and were responsible, to a large extent, for the more favourable situation obtaining in the manufacturing industries as a whole, from August. Among wood workers and metal polishers pronounced

was nominal. Compared with the situation in September last year, garment workers, as in the previous comparison, indicated improvement involving the greatest number of members, and among pulp and paper makers the gains, though of much lesser degree, were noteworthy. Among metal polishers, wood, glass and fur workers the percentage increases were large. A somewhat higher level of activity was afforded leather workers. Of the contractions which slightly more than offset these gains, the most pronounced were reported by iron and steel workers, printing tradesmen and general labourers. Cigar makers and hat and cap makers reported very heavy percentage reductions from September last year which, however, involved few workers. A substantial drop in activity was reported by textile work-



ers, and among butchers and meat cutters, and bakers and confectioners also less work was available.

The employment situation for coal miners varied but slightly during September from the previous month, the 45 unions from which returns were tabulated with 15,126 members, showing 12.3 per cent of the members idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 11.8 per cent in August. The improvement in conditions reported by Alberta miners in August continued throughout September, and

with increasing impetus. On the other hand, Nova Scotia miners were less actively engaged, fire in one of the mines being a contributing cause, and in British Columbia mine closings affected the situation adversely to a marked degree. In addition to the unemployment recorded a large number of miners continued to work but a few days a week. A large drop in the volume of employment available to Alberta and British Columbia miners was shown from September last year, when 6.2 per cent of inactivity was reported in the mining group as a whole, and in Nova Scotia declines of lesser magnitude occurred.

Building and construction remained quite slack in September, showing little change in conditions from the previous month. This was manifest by the reports received from 229 unions of building tradesmen, with a combined membership of 20,269 persons, 12,459, or 61.5 per cent of whom were reported idle on the last day of the month in contrast with 61.2 per cent in August. Granite and stonecutters, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers reported employment gains of 4.4 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively from August, and among plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, hod carriers and building labourers, and bridge and structural iron workers increases on a smaller scale were noted. Losses in employment sufficient to slightly more than counteract this improvement was recorded by painters, decorators and paperhangers, carpenters and joiners, and electrical workers. Compared with the situation in September last year in the building trades when 47.5 per cent of unemployment was recorded, tile layers, lathers and roofers indicated a more favourable employment volume during the month reviewed, while in the other trades quieter conditions prevailed, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steamfitters all showing large increases in slackness.

Employment in the transportation industries during September continued upward from August, though the change was slight, the 757 unions making returns, with 61,028 members, showing 11.3 per cent of inactivity, compared with 12.3 per cent in August. Railway employees, whose returns constituted about 80 per cent of the total group membership reported, were slightly better engaged than in August, and navigation workers registered important increases in activity. Employment for teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees, however, subsided slightly. More favourable conditions prevailed for transportation workers also than in September, 1931, when 12.0 per cent of the mem-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Sept., 1919.....	1.5	1.1	2.3	1.4	-.7	1.3	-.9	4.0	1.8
Sept., 1920.....	-.3	-.1	7.6	1.9	-.5	-.1	-.6	5.1	3.3
Sept., 1921.....	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Sept., 1922.....	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	-.7	-.5	1.4	4.8	2.8
Sept., 1923.....	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	-.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.0
Sept., 1924.....	9.3	2.9	7.6	5.1	7.2	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.9
Sept., 1925.....	6.3	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	-.8	2.6	5.2	5.7
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	-.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	-.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Sept., 1928.....	-.9	-.5	3.5	1.2	1.2	-.6	4.2	3.3	2.2
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.0	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.2	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	15.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	15.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.9	32.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.0	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.0	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	8.6	14.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.0
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Months	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper products	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove makers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manu-facturing industries	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
September, 1919	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	3.1	1.7	1.1	7.1	1.1	0	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	0	0	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
October, 1919	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
November, 1919	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
December, 1919	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
January, 1920	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
February, 1920	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
March, 1920	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
April, 1920	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
May, 1920	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
June, 1920	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
July, 1920	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
August, 1920	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
September, 1920	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
October, 1920	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
November, 1920	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
December, 1920	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
January, 1921	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
February, 1921	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
March, 1921	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
April, 1921	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
May, 1921	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
June, 1921	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
July, 1921	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
August, 1921	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
September, 1921	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
October, 1921	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
November, 1921	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
December, 1921	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
January, 1922	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
February, 1922	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
March, 1922	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
April, 1922	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
May, 1922	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
June, 1922	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
July, 1922	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
August, 1922	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
September, 1922	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
October, 1922	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
November, 1922	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
December, 1922	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
January, 1923	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
February, 1923	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
March, 1923	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
April, 1923	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
May, 1923	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
June, 1923	1.0	2.2	1.7	7.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	23.8	0.39	0	15.1	4.6	4.0	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	4	2.5	2.3	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1.6	3.3
July, 1923	1.0	2.2	1.7																												



bership involved was idle, steam railway employees and navigation workers, as in the previous comparison, accounting for the change. Inactivity for teamsters and chauffeurs was in somewhat greater volume than in September a year ago, while the situation for street and electric railway employees remained practically the same.

Retail clerks with 6 associations including 1,101 members in September, showed that 21 or 1.9 per cent were without work on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of .7 in August and 3.6 in September last year.

There was a moderate decline in activity indicated by civic employees during September from the preceding month, 7.1 per cent of the members being reported idle in comparison with 5.3 per cent in August. The September percentage was based on the returns furnished to the Department by 71 unions of these workers, with a total membership of 7,292 persons. Substantial employment losses were reflected from September last year when .3 per cent of idleness was recorded.

Continued improvement and on a somewhat larger scale was registered in the miscellaneous group of trades during September, the 122 unions from which returns were received, with 4,299 members, showing 20.0 per cent of idleness compared with 23.1 per cent in August. The situation varied very slightly from September last year when the unemployment percentage stood at 20.2. Increases in activity from August were registered by stationary engineers and firemen, theatre and stage employees, and barbers, while the trend for unclassified workers and hotel and restaurant employees was less favourable. The most

noteworthy unemployment increase from September last year was reported by hotel and restaurant employees, though among stationary engineers and firemen and theatre and stage employees the percentages of idleness recorded were slightly above those shown in September, 1931. Barbers and unclassified workers, however, registered somewhat heightened activity from September a year ago.

More depressed conditions prevailed for fishermen during September than in either the previous month or September last year, as shown by the reports tabulated from 2 associations of these workers with a membership numbering 705 persons. Of these 75, or 10.6 per cent, were without employment on the last day of the month in comparison with percentages of 5.7 in August and 6.0 in September, 1931.

Lumber workers and loggers continued quite slack in September, although the situation showed some improvement from August. This was indicated by the returns received from 4 unions with 1,299 members, 549, or 42.3 per cent of whom were unemployed at the close of the month contrasted with 45.4 per cent of idleness in August. Operations were largely restricted from September last year when 24.6 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1931 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for September of each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1930, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for September, 1932

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, as shown by the average number of placements effected daily during September, 1932, showed a gain of 18 per cent over that of the previous month, but a decline of 25 per cent from September a year ago. In the former comparison, increased placements over August were recorded in all industrial divisions except construction and maintenance, the largest increase being shown in farming, due to continued harvesting operations in the West, while in comparison with September, 1931, although a noteworthy gain again took place in this same group, a very heavy decline was shown in construction and maintenance, followed by others of lesser degree in services, manufacturing and mining. Minor changes only occurred in the remaining sections, log-

ging and transportation showing slight gains, which slightly more than offset the small decline in trade.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1930, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications rose several points during the first half of the month, but recorded a very sharp decline during the latter half of the period under review, although at the close of the month it was slightly above the levels recorded at the end of September a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 65.8

during the first half and 54.0 during the second half of September, 1932, in contrast with the ratios of 50.3 and 52.0 during the corresponding periods of 1931. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 60.6 and 51.2 as compared with 47.4 and 50.7 during the corresponding month of 1931.

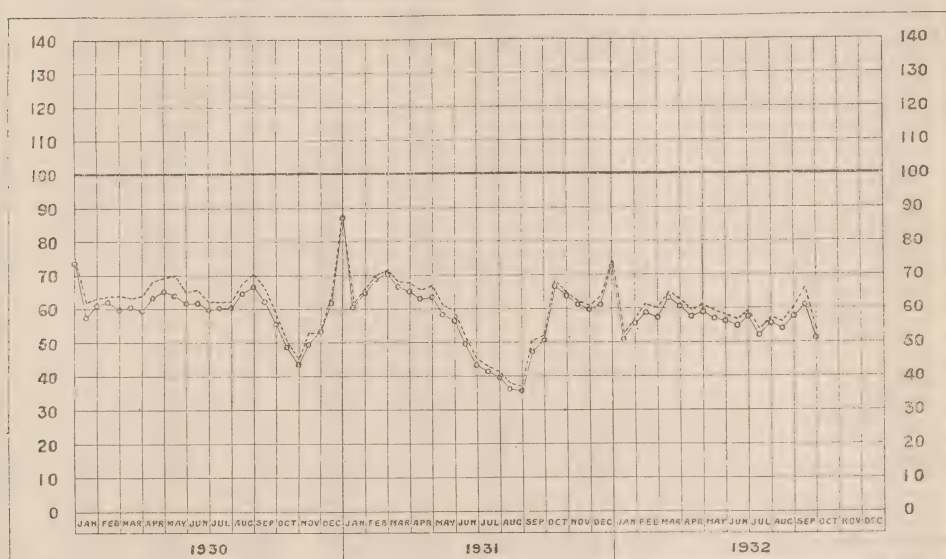
The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during September, 1932, was 1,285, as compared with 1,052 dur-

ing to vacancies and effected a total of 29,944 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 18,573, of which 14,645 were of men and 3,928 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,371. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 24,314 for men and 7,797 for women, a total of 32,111, while applications for work numbered 53,437, of which 39,345 were from men and 14,092 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment

# POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o



ing the preceding month, and with 1,669 in September a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,138, in comparison with 1,808 in August, 1932, and with 3,259 in September last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during September, 1932, was 1,198, of which 743 were in regular employment and 455 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,014 during the preceding month. Placements in September a year ago averaged 1,604 daily, consisting of 797 placements in regular and 807 in casual employment.

During the month of September, 1932, the offices of the Service referred 31,722 persons

Service in Canada, each year, from January, 1922, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	100,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932 (9 months).....	115,369	158,065	273,434

## NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of September, 1932, positions offered through Employment Offices



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1932

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1931
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>461</b>
Halifax.....	229	24	362	209	44	165	999	35
New Glasgow.....	58	6	152	80	23	36	442	37
Sydney.....	183	0	182	183	33	150	145	389
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>122</b>
Chatham.....	32	0	48	32	0	32	201	28
Moncton.....	691	0	693	691	35	656	130	42
St. John.....	248	0	274	248	30	218	508	52
<b>Quebec.....</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>8,255</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>4,711</b>	<b>1,349</b>
Amos.....	41	0	53	41	41	0	37	14
Hull.....	115	0	300	115	108	7	135	249
Montreal.....	940	102	5,641	1,058	548	67	3,579	487
Quebec.....	602	22	1,321	884	471	76	595	361
Rouyn.....	58	2	371	56	56	0	168	13
Sherbrooke.....	119	0	263	119	102	17	75	134
Three Rivers.....	135	18	306	267	92	32	122	91
<b>Ontario.....</b>	<b>9,285</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>21,778</b>	<b>9,425</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>5,267</b>	<b>37,629</b>	<b>5,294</b>
Belleville.....	165	0	211	165	114	51	227	49
Brantford.....	140	0	390	140	77	63	2,563	156
Chatham.....	97	2	146	94	38	56	814	306
Fort Frances.....	128	0	126	128	80	48	184	49
Fort William.....	329	0	358	329	286	43	467	26
Guelph.....	113	20	230	124	74	29	900	35
Hamilton.....	487	8	1,562	521	143	317	4,003	200
Kingston.....	554	20	577	543	23	520	1,166	563
Kitchener.....	105	4	288	102	42	57	988	50
London.....	367	6	891	365	258	98	2,348	229
Niagara Falls.....	128	5	142	140	45	76	414	40
North Bay.....	91	1	125	95	70	25	257	328
Oshawa.....	1,199	0	1,279	1,192	46	1,146	1,126	56
Ottawa.....	720	58	2,262	763	331	269	1,636	385
Pembroke.....	186	1	319	184	61	123	92	75
Peterborough.....	80	3	86	87	45	36	382	101
Port Arthur.....	360	0	338	338	321	17	1,750	218
St. Catharines.....	187	3	340	176	97	79	2,490	146
St. Thomas.....	170	5	276	167	73	94	642	42
Sarnia.....	224	0	381	223	53	170	630	92
Sault Ste. Marie.....	69	5	398	104	34	37	141	102
Stratford.....	141	0	325	140	76	64	792	198
Sudbury.....	51	0	460	61	43	18	518	73
Timmins.....	122	0	242	118	45	73	392	85
Toronto.....	2,664	86	9,474	2,761	809	1,553	9,941	1,267
Windsor.....	408	21	552	365	160	205	2,766	423
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,542</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>8,945</b>	<b>1,281</b>
Brandon.....	550	5	701	572	306	266	182	150
Dauphin.....	92	0	154	92	82	10	197	23
Portage la Prairie.....	133	0	133	132	132	0	0	120
Winnipeg.....	2,443	3	3,554	2,464	1,221	1,239	8,566	988
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>6,466</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>5,916</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>2,491</b>
Estevan.....	168	4	185	160	134	26	60	18
Melfort.....	281	0	281	281	281	0	0	279
Moose Jaw.....	1,197	27	1,056	1,026	690	336	300	440
North Battleford.....	583	22	354	354	341	13	1	157
Prince Albert.....	365	22	322	289	258	31	69	180
Regina.....	923	27	1,124	938	825	113	785	331
Saskatoon.....	1,435	7	1,329	1,332	1,239	93	120	593
Swift Current.....	734	0	644	699	653	46	61	352
Weyburn.....	513	10	348	333	314	19	18	50
Yorkton.....	267	11	273	255	160	95	26	91
<b>Alberta.....</b>	<b>6,746</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>5,041</b>	<b>6,339</b>	<b>5,595</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>5,234</b>	<b>4,247</b>
Calgary.....	2,518	21	1,470	2,419	2,343	76	1,958	1,844
Drumheller.....	928	31	691	634	619	15	79	411
Edmonton.....	2,009	16	1,819	1,983	1,838	133	2,162	1,786
Lethbridge.....	918	5	815	926	539	387	742	120
Medicine Hat.....	373	0	246	377	256	121	293	86
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6,194</b>	<b>3,048</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>3,451</b>
Kamloops.....	53	3	199	57	18	37	71	689
Nanaimo.....	838	0	871	836	831	5	162	427
Nelson.....	362	10	362	362	38	324	0	345
New Westminster.....	53	0	162	56	28	28	137	343
Penticton.....	88	1	124	97	39	46	52	223
Prince Rupert.....	126	0	156	126	1	125	198	83
Vancouver.....	551	9	3,229	640	281	269	3,016	1,002
Victoria.....	874	0	1,091	874	79	795	899	339
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>32,111</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>53,437</b>	<b>31,722</b>	<b>18,573</b>	<b>11,371</b>	<b>64,919</b>	<b>19,924*</b>
Men.....	24,314	178	39,345	23,322	14,645	8,552	53,544	15,643
Women.....	7,797	478	14,092	8,400	3,928	2,819	11,375	4,281

\*1,228 Placements effected by offices since closed.

in Nova Scotia were over 9 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 47 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change in placements were recorded under both comparisons. The decrease in placements from September, 1931, was almost entirely due to losses in the highway division of construction and maintenance, under which group much work was provided in relief of unemployment during the corresponding month of last year. Of the declines in other groups, that in services was the largest. Minor gains were reported in trade, manufacturing and finance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 18; construction and maintenance, 55; trade, 23; and services 328, of which 243 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 28 men and 72 women.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decline of less than one per cent in the number of orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during September when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 73 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were on practically the same level as in August, but were nearly 77 per cent higher than in September, 1931. The gain in placements over September of last year was entirely due to work provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction. Placements in other groups were on practically the same level as last year, except in services, where a decline was reported. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 19; construction and maintenance, 522; and services 415, of which 295 were of household workers. During the month 9 men and 56 women were placed in regular employment.

#### QUEBEC

During September, Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec received orders for nearly 24 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 22 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 23 per cent in placements when compared with August, and of over 8 per cent in comparison with September, 1931. This increase in placements over September last year was made up of gains in services, construction and maintenance, manufacturing and finance, offset in part by declines in all other groups. None of the losses, however, were large. Industrial divisions in which most of the place-

ments were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 104; logging, 215; construction and maintenance, 186; trade, 73; and services, 998, of which 880 were of household workers. There were 599 men and 819 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Orders listed at Employment Offices in Ontario during September called for over 10 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 51 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 12 per cent when compared with August, and of over 51 per cent in comparison with September, 1931. All industrial divisions, except logging, where a small gain was reported, participated in the reductions in placements from September of last year, those in construction and maintenance, services, manufacturing and farming being the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 569; logging, 145; farming, 827; transportation, 74; construction and maintenance, 3,514; trade, 335; and services 3,217, of which 1,962 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1988 of men and 1,456 of women.

#### MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during September, were nearly 34 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 10 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 33 per cent when compared with August and of more than 7 per cent in comparison with September, 1931. A large reduction in the number of placements made on highway construction accounted for the decline from September of last year, as trade and transportation were the only other groups to show any decline and these were quite small. The largest increase was in farming, while moderate improvement was reported in manufacturing, logging and services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 59; logging, 32; farming, 968; construction and maintenance, 1,058; trade, 55; and services 1,078, of which 938 were of household workers. There were 1,273 men and 468 women placed in regular employment.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

There was a gain of nearly 46 per cent in the number of workers required through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during Sep-



tember, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 64 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 34 per cent in excess of August and nearly 55 per cent above September 1931. A substantial increase in farm placements over September of last year and a fair gain in the services group accounted for the increase under this comparison. Trade and mining also showed improvement. The only loss of importance was in the highway division of construction and maintenance, due to a reduction in placements on relief work. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 33; farming, 4,400; mining, 38; construction and maintenance, 285; trade, 67; and services, 820, of which 600 were of household workers. Positions in regular employment were secured for 4,461 men and 434 women.

#### ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during September, were nearly 131 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 18 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 120 per cent above August and nearly 10 per cent in excess of September, 1931. As in Saskatchewan, farm placements were considerably higher than in September last year and accounted for the gain under this comparison. The increase in this group was partly offset by declines in construction and maintenance, fewer men being sent to relief work on highway construction than in the corresponding month of 1931. There was also a considerable reduction in the number of workers placed in mining, but the changes in other groups were small. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 39; farming, 4,960; mining, 32; construction and maintenance, 641; and services 613, of which 479 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 5,209 of men and 386 of women.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of September, positions offered through British Columbia Employment Offices were nearly 10 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 55 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 10 per cent in placements when compared with August, but a loss of nearly 54 per cent in comparison with September, 1931. Although placements on highway construction were

quite heavy, they were considerably less than during September of last year, at which time large numbers of men were being provided with employment on relief work. The decline in this group accounted for the adverse situation in the province as a whole, as the changes in other divisions were small. Transportation showed the largest gain. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 29; logging, 33; farming, 88; transportation, 129; construction and maintenance, 1,991; trade 41; and services 625, of which 421 were of household workers. During the month 1,078 men and 237 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of September, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 18,573 placements in regular employment, 12,599 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 298 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 262 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 36 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Ontario during September were 13 in number, all of whom went to provincial centres. Of these, the Sudbury office was instrumental in the transfer of 9 miners to Port Arthur and 1 tin-smith to Timmins. In addition, the Timmins zone received 1 blacksmith from North Bay, while to employment within its own zone Port Arthur despatched 2 bushmen. The business transacted by Manitoba offices during September involved an issue of 88 reduced rate certificates, 59 provincial and 29 interprovincial. The former were secured at the Winnipeg office by 55 farm hands, 1 farm domestic, 1 piano teacher, 1 hotel general, and 1 construction teamster going to employment at centres within the Winnipeg zone. The movement to other provinces from Winnipeg included 12 bushmen proceeding to Port Arthur, 1 town domestic to Regina, and 15 farm workers to various agricultural districts in the province of Saskatchewan. The one remaining interprovincial transfer was of a construction labourer conveyed from St. Boniface to

Prince Albert. The offices in Saskatchewan granted 76 certificates to persons travelling at the reduced rate during September, these going to provincial employment. The majority were destined to rural localities of the province, 44 farm hands journeying from Saskatoon, 22 from Regina and 4 farm hands and 1 farm household worker from Moose Jaw. Proceeding from Regina also 3 highway construction workers went to Yorkton and 2 teachers to Moose Jaw. In Alberta 117 workers took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in September, 110 going within the province and 7 to points outside. The latter were farm hands transferred from Edmonton to Saskatoon and vicinity. The provincial movement from Edmonton comprised the transfer of 80 farm hands, 2 farm household workers, 16

mine workers, 1 bushman, 1 bricklayer, and 1 housemaid to centres within the Edmonton zone, and 5 farm hands to Drumheller, which zone was also the destination of 4 farm hands despatched from Calgary. Securing certificates at British Columbia offices 4 workers journeyed to provincial employment, the New Westminster office transferring 2 fruit sorters to Penticton, and Vancouver 1 mine worker and 1 hotel cook within its own zone.

Of the 298 workers who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September, 135 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 160 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 1 by the Northern Alberta Railway, and 1 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during September, 1932

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during September stood at \$2,203,230; this was a decrease of \$1,128,048, or 33.9 per cent, as compared with the total of \$3,331,278 in August, 1932, and of \$8,204,769, or 78.8 per cent, in comparison with the aggregate of \$10,407,999 recorded in September last year.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for September, showing that they had issued 400 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$1,000,000, and over 1,800 permits for other buildings valued at over \$1,000,000. During August, authority was granted for the erection of about 300 dwellings and 2,000 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$900,000 and \$2,200,000, respectively.

Saskatchewan reported an increase in the estimated value of building as compared with August, 1932, but elsewhere there were declines, that of \$689,796, or 60.2 per cent in Quebec being greatest.

As compared with September, 1931, there were losses in all provinces. In this comparison also Quebec showed the largest loss of \$4,039,086, or 89.9 per cent.

The larger cities—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver—registered lower totals of permits issued than in either the preceding month or the same month of last year. Of the other centres, Sydney, Westmount, Chatham, Fort William, Niagara Falls, St. Thomas, East Windsor, Brandon, Kamloops and Nanaimo showed increases as compared with both August, 1932, and September, 1931.

*Cumulative Record for First Nine Months, 1932.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during September, and in the first nine months of

each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for the corresponding period of 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first nine months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in September	Value of permits issued in first nine months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first nine months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first nine months (1926 average=100)
1932.....	\$ 2,203,230	\$ 32,340,749	26.9	77.3
1931.....	10,407,999	88,602,995	73.7	83.8
1930.....	11,093,026	126,361,350	105.2	94.1
1929.....	17,117,017	186,011,017	154.8	99.6
1928.....	20,374,149	165,621,634	137.8	97.8
1927.....	14,462,243	141,152,535	117.5	95.8
1926.....	11,047,503	120,163,936	100.0	100.7
1925.....	10,140,853	98,364,181	81.9	104.2
1924.....	15,055,250	96,817,333	80.6	108.3
1923.....	10,768,898	108,319,972	90.1	111.7
1922.....	11,597,034	116,778,450	97.2	108.5
1921.....	10,907,828	88,573,442	73.7	126.8
1920.....	9,842,677	96,146,278	80.0	155.3

The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was lower than in 1931 and earlier years of the record; the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, however, were also much lower in 1932 than in any other year of the record.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during August and September, 1932, and September, 1931. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.



## ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	Sept. 1932	Aug. 1932	Sept. 1931	Cities	Sept. 1932	Aug. 1932	Sept. 1931
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward I'd—</b>				<b>Ontario—Con.</b>			
Charlottetown.....				Sarnia.....	5,330	3,607	13,308
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	51,008	67,325	179,207	Sault Ste. Marie....	10,920	28,631	21,380
*Halifax.....	39,908	66,645	172,512	*Toronto.....	317,419	381,316	2,255,010
New Glasgow.....	380	380	1,275	York and East			
*Sydney.....	10,720	300	5,420	York Townships	129,035	118,600	483,030
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	19,989	50,814	841,469	Welland.....	1,450	9,040	48,582
Fredericton.....		800	15,890	*Windsor.....	8,475	13,300	4,370
*Moncton.....		22,675	81,900	East Windsor.....	8,040	500	750
*Saint John.....	19,989	27,339	743,679	Riverside.....			1,200
<b>Quebec.....</b>	455,315	1,145,111	4,494,401	Sandwich.....			625
*Montreal—*Maison-				Walkerville.....	1,000	4,000	5,000
neuve.....	337,560	972,710	3,374,719	Woodstock.....	10,120	12,144	9,768
*Quebec.....	61,245	99,291	1,053,702	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	131,620	171,465	204,752
Shawinigan Falls....	1,900		3,675	*Brandon.....	7,450	725	7,152
*Sherbrooke.....	10,500	32,200	24,100	St. Boniface.....	6,120	10,240	5,200
*Three Rivers.....	1,180	8,035	16,755	*Winnipeg.....	118,050	160,500	192,400
*Westmount.....	42,930	32,875	21,450	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	51,800	36,530	152,920
<b>Ontario.....</b>	900,379	976,966	3,677,175	*Moose Jaw.....	910	290	18,900
Belleville.....	7,900	Nil	8,650	*Regina.....	18,080	19,045	39,525
*Brantford.....	9,061	991	29,048	*Saskatoon.....	32,810	17,225	94,495
Chatham.....	6,100	1,600	925	<b>Alberta.....</b>	153,798	158,629	332,888
*Fort William.....	76,000	11,850	21,850	*Calgary.....	70,873	54,941	141,184
Galt.....	3,371	13,870	77,525	*Edmonton.....	73,625	76,080	99,970
*Guelph.....	13,665	12,794	19,135	Lethbridge.....	8,195	22,258	90,144
*Hamilton.....	104,900	71,800	226,600	Medicine Hat.....	1,105	5,350	1,590
*Kingston.....	22,315	29,672	30,399	<b>British Columbia.....</b>	439,321	724,438	525,187
*Kitchener.....	13,292	25,115	40,535	Kamloops.....	8,900	3,055	6,745
*London.....	35,480	26,650	122,520	Nanaimo.....	4,766	3,776	2,375
Niagara Falls.....	1,503	900	1,420	*New Westminster...	13,890	15,597	24,480
Oshawa.....	5,100	500	16,585	Prince Rupert.....	2,425	2,450	3,290
*Ottawa.....	67,555	74,965	74,015	*Vancouver.....	383,720	633,820	449,340
Owen Sound.....	640	1,475	6,450	North Vancouver..	4,195	36,655	725
*Peterborough.....	1,395	99,800	8,555	*Victoria.....	21,425	29,085	38,232
*Port Arthur.....	14,394	4,780	79,870				
*Stratford.....	3,355	5,966	31,915	<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>	2,203,230	3,331,278	10,407,999
*St. Catharines.....	8,939	21,790	35,950	<b>*Total—35 cities.....</b>	1,974,735	3,051,447	9,581,892
*St. Thomas.....	13,625	1,310	2,205				

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

## Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, October, 1932, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at September 26 showed little change on the whole as compared with August, 22. It improved in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, the motor vehicle, boot and shoe, and pottery industries, and in the woolen and worsted, silk and artificial silk weaving, linen, jute, hosiery, lace, and carpet industries. In a number of these industries an improvement normally occurs at this time of the year. On the other hand, there was a seasonal decline in hotel, boarding house, etc., service, the distributive trades and most of the transport services, and in the building, contracting, and brick and tile industries. A decline also occurred in textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., and in the engineering industry. There was some improvement in the North-Eastern and Midlands Divisions and in Wales and Northern Ireland, but in the South of England and in Scotland employment showed a decline. It was still moderate, how-

ever, in the southern divisions, and bad in all other areas.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at September 26, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22·9, as compared with 23·1 at August 22, 1932, and with 22·6 at September 21, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at September 26, 1932, was 17·9, as compared with 17·4 at August 22, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·0, as compared with 5·7. For males alone, the percentage at September 26, 1932, was 26·5, and for females, 13·6; at August 22, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 26·5 and 14·2.

At September 26, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,119,218 wholly unemployed, 639,160 temporarily stopped, and 99,633 normally in casual employment, making

a total of 2,858,011. This was 1,817 less than a month before, but 33,239 more than a year before. The total included 2,303,182 men, 79,644 boys, 420,034 women and 55,151 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers and of the percentages unemployed with the figures for a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes.

The 2,119,218 wholly unemployed included 731,088 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,039,637 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 208,797 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments; and 139,696 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at September 26, 1932, was 2,930,259.

#### United States

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reports the changes in employment and pay rolls in September 1932, as compared with August, 1932, based on pay-roll reports ending nearest the 15th of the month, received from 54,851 identical establishments in 15 major industrial groups, having in September 4,248,706 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$79,486,136. The combined total of these 15 industrial groups (not including building construction for which complete data are not yet available) shows an increase of 3.6 per cent in employment and an increase of 2.6

per cent in pay rolls over the month interval.

The greatest gains in employment and pay rolls from August to September were reported in the canning and preserving industry, in which seasonal increases of 26.6 per cent in employment and 14.6 per cent in pay rolls were shown. The anthracite mining industry reported an increase of 13.6 per cent in both items, and the retail trade group reported a gain of 7.2 per cent in number of workers combined with an increase of 6.3 per cent in pay rolls. Employment in the bituminous coal mining industry in September was 5.1 per cent above the August level, and pay rolls were 14.4 per cent higher than in the preceding month. The manufacturing group of industries reported a gain of 4.5 per cent in employment and 5 per cent in pay rolls, and the dyeing and cleaning group reported an increase of 4.7 per cent in number of workers and 8.5 per cent in total earnings. Employment in the quarrying and non-metallic mining and in the metalliferous mining groups showed gains of 2.4 per cent and 2.2 per cent, respectively, with slightly larger gains in pay rolls, and the wholesale trade group reported an increase of 0.9 per cent in employment coupled with a decline of one-tenth of 1 per cent in pay-roll totals. In the remaining 6 industrial groups (crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, power and light, electric railway and bus operation, hotels, and laundries) decreases in employment combined with slightly larger declines in pay rolls were reported. The decreases in employment in these groups, with the exception of the crude petroleum group, were 1 per cent or less.

In a recent statement, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labour, estimates that the total number of unemployed in the United States in September was 10,900,000. This estimate is based "government indexes."

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue, page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the



work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodeling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or

vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed thereby by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid.

The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair

and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which

render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violation to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of Customs and Immigration Building at Trout River, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph Delisle, Verdun, P.Q. Date of contract, September 3, 1932. Amount of contract, \$12,000 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	\$0 35	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Metal lathers.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Covering the Armoury with new roof, Brockville, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Heather & Little, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 13, 1932. Amount of contract, \$1,070 and \$12 per 100 square feet for any new



roof boarding required. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Stonemasons.....	\$0 90	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Roofers (built up felt roofing).....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor Truck driver.....	0 45	8

Re-roofing the Armoury at Beaufort, P.Q. Name of contractors, Mr. Ulric Latouche of Courville, and Mr. Ulysse Ste. Marie of Beaufort, P.Q. Date of contract, October 4, 1932. Amount of contract, \$1,825. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

Wharf reconstruction at St. Simeon, county of Charlevoix, P.Q. Name of contractors, Laflamme & Laflamme Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 17, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,960. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 55	8
Timbermen.....	0 42	8
Engine and motor drivers.....	0 50	8
Drill runners.....	0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Quarrymen.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Demolition and reconstruction of the existing timber trestle and pier and construction of an extension to same, also the building of a steel warehouse at Leamington, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging & General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, October 19, 1932.

Amount of contract, approximately \$144,783.23. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—steam.....	\$0 65	8
Hoist engineer—gasolene.....	0 50	8
Stationary fireman.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Compressor operator.....	0 45	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Timberman.....	0 45	8
Blacksmith.....	0 55	8
Blacksmith's helper.....	0 40	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal roofers.....	0 65	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 55	8
Bricklayers.....	0 80	8
Painters.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Plumbers.....	0 65	8
per month and board		
Tug captain.....	\$150 00	
Tug engineer.....	125 00	
Tug fireman.....	60 00	
Tug deck hands.....	45 00	

#### Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Supply and delivery of crates for the Onion Warehouse at Kelowna, B.C. Name of contractors, The Dominion Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 24, 1932. Amount of contract, \$4,200. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in October, 1932, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	\$ 713 70
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, dater, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	110 34
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms—</i>	
Jas. Coristine & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	562 50
Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.....	285 74
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	185 93
Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.....	184 26
Gutta Percha & Rubber Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	186 77
Quesnel & Frere, Montreal, P.Q.....	184 18
Woods Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	498 47
<i>Mail Bag fittings—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	418 91

## Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" Conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of the Government of Canada in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissioners throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and include either the General Fair Wages Clause or a fair wages schedule.

The Department of Labour was recently notified that the following contracts were awarded by the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners under the above-mentioned conditions:—

### *Vancouver Harbour Commissioners*

Excavation work in connection with the construction of an extension to Grain Elevator No. 1, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, W. C. Arnott & Co., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 19, 1932. Amount of contract, \$2,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 87½	8
Gasoline shovel operator.....	1 12½	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Stationary engineer (steam).....	1 00	8
Steam shovel operator.....	1 12½	8
Teamsters.....	0 50	8
Teamsters with team and wagon...	1 00	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8

Construction of the superstructure of an extension to Grain Elevator No. 1, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Amount of contract, \$95,729. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 87½	8
Concrete labourers.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50	8
Gasoline shovel operator.....	1 12½	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Millwrights.....	0 60	8
Millwrights' helpers.....	0 45	8
Re-inforcing men (steel).....	0 75	8
Stationary engineer (derrick).....	1 00	8
Tower hoist engineer.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel operator.....	1 12½	8
Teamsters.....	0 50	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8

## Family Allowances in New Zealand

The annual report of the pensions department of New Zealand contains a review of the administration of family allowances for the year ending March 31, 1932. The Family Allowances Act was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1927, page 517. It was adopted in 1926, and provides for the granting of allowances towards the maintenance of children by parents of limited income. The allowance is at the rate of 2 shillings per week for each child in excess of two, the average weekly income of the applicant and his wife and children (including allowance) not to exceed four pounds, plus 2 shillings for each child. The total of four pounds was reduced by the Finance Act of 1931 to £3 12s.

According to the annual report for 1932, the claims lodged during the year totalled

3,443, which, with the 279 outstanding from the previous year, made a total of 3,722 dealt with. Of these, 3,040 were accepted and 350 rejected. Of the rejected claims 146 represent cases where the income of the family was in excess of the limit allowed. 389 new claims from Maoris were finally dealt with during the year, 260 being granted and 129 rejected.

The total children included in the 7,332 allowances in force as at March 31, 1932, numbered 34,546, the average per family being 4.71.

The total amount paid during the year was £90,100, while the total annual value of all allowances in force at the close of the year was £101,608.



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

IROQUOIS FALLS, STURGEON FALLS, ESPANOLA, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, FORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO AND PINE FALLS, MANITOBA.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS AND OTHER UNIONS.

The agreements covering the manufacture of newsprint between this company and the various unions were last mentioned in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* as follows: Iroquois Falls in December, 1931; Sturgeon Falls, Espanola and Sault Ste. Marie (formerly the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills Limited) in May, 1926; Fort William (the Fort William Paper Company Limited) in May, 1926; Port Arthur (the Thunder Bay Paper Company Limited) in April, 1930; Pine Falls, Manitoba (the Manitoba Paper Company Limited) in December, 1931. As mentioned in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1931, pages 1354 and 1355, a wage reduction of 5 per cent was made August 15, 1931, applying to all these mills. The agreements were further amended June 1, 1932, to be in effect until May 1, 1933, providing for further wage reductions of from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, but establishing a minimum rate of 38 cents per hour.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED (A SUBSIDIARY OF THE ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS.

This agreement, which refers to the manufacture of paper other than newsprint, is in effect from June 14, 1932, to April 30, 1933 and thereafter from year to year until notice.

The agreement is similar to the one summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1929, page 803, with the exception of wage reductions of from 10 to 15 per cent from the 1929 rates.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF A DAILY NEWSPAPER AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 553.

Supplementary agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1932, to December 30, 1932.

This agreement amends the one summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1931, page 1036, and July, 1929, page 803, by reducing wages approximately 10 per cent, which makes the wage rate 95 cents per hour for day work and \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$  for night work with \$2 per week extra for the lobster shift.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 553.

The agreement which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1929, page 804, was verbally extended from January 1, to December 31, 1932, with the following change:

Wages for journeymen: \$39.60 per week for day work and \$42.60 per week for night work (a reduction of approximately 10 per cent from the previous rate).

TORONTO, ONTARIO, AND CERTAIN OTHER CITIES.

—THREE ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, LOCALS No. 50 (TORONTO), No. 90 (HAMILTON), No. 96 (OTTAWA), No. 89 (MONTREAL), No. 101 (QUEBEC), No. 102 (WINNIPEG), AND No. 82 (VANCOUVER).

The standard international agreement which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1930, June, 1928, and December, 1927, provides that the wage rate for journeymen in each city be determined by the average rate of the five highest paid of seven specified building trades. The rates at June 1, 1931, were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1931, page 932. The rates in effect under this agreement at October 1, 1932, were as follows:

Wages per hour: Local No. 50—Toronto, \$1. Local No. 90—Hamilton, \$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ , St. Catharines, \$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ , London, 93 cents, Kitchener, 83 cents, Windsor, \$1.25. Local No. 96—Ottawa, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Local No. 89—Montreal, 89 cents. Local No. 101—Quebec, 84 cents, Halifax, 99 cents. Local No. 102—Winnipeg, \$1.28. Local No. 82—Vancouver, \$1.15.

SASKATOON, SASK.—SASKATOON MASTER PLUMBERS ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 264.

Agreement made following strike reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1932, page 858, to be in effect from July 6, 1932, to February 28, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1930, page 1091, with the following exceptions:

Hours are changed from 44 to 40 per week with time and one-half for all work done on Saturdays except for emergency jobbing work or setting of sleeves or inserts on Saturday mornings, which may be done at single time rate of pay.

Wages per hour for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: \$1.05 (a reduction of 25 cents per hour).

### Construction: Shipbuilding

VANCOUVER, B.C.—B.C. MARINE ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS LIMITED AND THE BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from June 20, 1932, to June 20, 1933, and thereafter until 30 days' notice of change from either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1931, page 1140, with the following exception:

Wages are reduced 10 per cent from the previous rate and are now as follows: acetylene welders and burners, \$5.82 per day; acetylene welders' helpers, \$3.87; anglesmiths, \$6.30; anglesmiths' helpers, \$4.72; boilermakers, chippers and caulkers, riveters, shipfitters, drillers and tappers, \$6.30; ironworkers' helpers, \$4.72; holders-on, \$5.33; punch and shear men, \$5.35; passer boys, \$3.20; reamers and countersinkers, \$4.95; rivet heaters, \$4.77; frame benders' helpers, \$5.06; drilling out rivets, \$5.33.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1932

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was characterized by a seasonal advance in retail prices of food and a decline in clothing. Wholesale prices were lower, the decrease being chiefly in farm products and in raw materials. This decline in the index number more than offset the increases occurring during August and September.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities showed a slight increase at the beginning of October at \$7.07 as compared with \$6.98 for September. Comparative figures for earlier dates are \$7.84 for October, 1931; \$10.32 for October, 1930; \$11.68 for October, 1929; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.99 for October, 1914. The most important changes were seasonal advances in the prices of eggs, butter and cheese, while the prices of beef, mutton, fresh pork, evaporated apples, prunes, granulated sugar and potatoes were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was \$16.40 at the beginning of October as compared with \$16.34 for September. These figures compare with \$17.86 for October, 1931; \$20.68 for October, 1930; \$21.96 for October, 1929; \$20.87 for October, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to somewhat lower prices for anthracite coal and wood. Rent showed a slight decline in the average.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was lower at 65.0 for October as compared with 66.9 for September; 70.4 for October, 1931; 81.0 for October, 1930; 96.8 for October, 1929; 94.8 for October, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 66.8 for October, 1914. One hun-

dred and twenty-nine prices quotations were lower, forty-seven were higher and three hundred and twenty-six were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower and one advanced. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due mainly to lower prices for grains, bran and shorts; the Animals and their Products group, because of decreases in the prices of steers, hogs, lambs and fresh meats which more than offset higher prices for calves, lard and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, mainly because of decreased quotations for raw cotton, certain cotton fabrics, raw jute, raw silk and worsted cloth yarns; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for newsprint and wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, because of declines in the prices of steel tank plates, automobile body plates and galvanized steel sheets; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for electrolytic copper, imported copper wire bars, lead, tin and zinc; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of sulphur, quicklime and crushed stone, which more than offset higher prices for coal. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was slightly higher, due to increased prices for shellac, whitelead and fertilizer.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods declined, the former because of decreased prices for flour, bran, shorts, fresh and cured meats, denim and silk hosiery which more than offset higher prices for coffee, potatoes, eggs and lard, and the latter due mainly to lower prices for wheat, oats, flax, steers, hogs, lambs, hides, copper, lead and zinc.



In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods declined because of lower prices for flax, wheat, oats, steers, hogs, lambs and copper which more than offset advances in the prices of potatoes, calves eggs and scrap steel. Lower prices for flour, bran, shorts, cured meats, cheese and sun-dried print caused a decline in the fully and chiefly manufactured goods group. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each

month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But, as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912, in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to permit the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries,

(Continued on page 1232)

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	1914	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Sept. 1932	Oct. 1932
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	50.2	76.2	80.2	60.8	58.2	58.2	56.8	61.6	71.8	72.8	68.0	54.6	49.6	48.0
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19.6	24.6	28.0	29.6	35.0	54.2	50.4	33.4	31.8	30.6	30.2	34.4	43.4	45.4	40.4	27.4	25.4	25.0
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	18.1	28.0	29.0	19.7	18.7	18.5	18.3	20.5	23.9	24.9	22.8	16.4	13.1	13.1
Mutton, roast..	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.2	19.1	21.4	36.4	36.3	26.3	27.2	28.0	29.2	29.0	31.0	31.0	28.2	23.0	20.2	19.2
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.4	38.0	42.3	31.5	30.0	27.2	29.1	28.5	31.0	31.4	29.8	20.0	15.9	15.7
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	38.0	70.0	74.4	57.2	53.8	51.0	53.4	53.2	55.0	55.4	54.2	40.4	30.0	30.6
Bacon, break- fast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.4	24.7	26.9	51.1	60.1	46.1	41.6	39.3	41.6	38.8	42.5	40.9	39.8	26.0	18.7	19.6
Lard, pure....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.4	74.2	74.4	48.2	45.4	45.8	49.0	43.8	45.8	43.4	42.2	26.6	24.2	25.2
Eggs, fresh....	1 doz	37.2	30.0	33.3	33.7	35.3	60.7	75.0	50.7	41.7	44.3	48.2	52.6	51.0	51.2	42.7	32.4	25.6	30.3
Eggs, storage..	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	31.5	55.0	68.3	46.6	37.4	39.7	43.0	47.0	45.6	45.1	38.0	27.5	20.5	24.0
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	54.0	75.6	92.4	80.4	69.6	70.2	70.8	71.4	72.6	74.4	72.0	63.6	56.4	56.4
Butter, dairy..	2 lb.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	59.0	101.2	125.8	81.2	76.8	78.4	83.4	83.2	85.6	85.2	69.6	46.6	41.6	46.0
Butter, cream- ery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	34.7	55.7	69.1	46.8	43.0	44.2	47.7	46.3	47.4	46.9	38.7	26.8	25.0	26.9
Cheese, old....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	22.0	33.3	41.2	35.4	32.6	33.5	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.0	30.7	22.9	19.8	20.0
Cheese, new....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	20.3	31.4	38.6	32.0	27.6	33.5	33.2	33.1	33.8	33.0	30.7	22.9	19.8	20.0
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	67.5	118.5	144.0	118.5	102.0	102.0	117.0	117.0	115.5	120.0	106.5	91.5	87.0	87.0
Flour, family..	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	38.0	69.0	80.0	58.0	45.0	44.0	44.0	45.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	38.0	32.0	32.0
Rolled oats....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	25.0	40.5	42.5	30.5	28.0	27.5	30.5	32.0	31.5	32.0	29.5	24.0	24.0	24.0
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	13.2	24.6	33.2	18.6	21.2	21.0	21.8	21.6	20.8	20.6	20.2	18.0	17.0	16.8
Beans, hand- picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.6	33.2	23.4	17.4	17.4	17.6	16.4	16.2	19.0	23.6	18.4	11.2	8.8	8.6
Apples, evapor- ated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.7	23.1	29.2	21.6	23.9	19.5	20.2	18.8	21.5	21.3	20.6	17.0	16.2	16.0
Prunes, med- ium size....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	13.2	18.8	27.4	18.2	19.6	18.2	15.7	14.6	13.6	14.6	14.8	11.9	11.2	10.8
Sugar, granu- lated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	31.2	48.8	86.4	41.2	34.8	48.4	32.0	32.8	31.2	28.8	25.6	24.8	23.6	23.2
Sugar, yellow..	2 "	10.6	9.8	10.8	11.0	14.0	22.4	40.8	19.6	16.4	23.0	15.2	15.4	14.6	13.8	12.4	11.8	11.2	11.4
Tea, black....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.9	15.5	16.4	13.6	14.6	17.1	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.6	14.7	13.4	11.3	11.1
Tea, green....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.8	14.8	17.0	15.1	14.6	17.1	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.6	14.7	13.4	11.3	11.1
Coffee.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.0	11.5	15.1	13.5	13.4	13.5	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.1	13.8	11.9	10.6	10.4
Potatoes.....	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.0	36.0	35.3	71.3	69.4	52.4	52.8	49.5	52.4	52.8	42.8	73.8	49.3	26.7	29.9	26.8
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1.0	1.0	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	9	9
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>\$ 5.48</b>	<b>\$ 5.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 7.34</b>	<b>\$ 7.99</b>	<b>\$ 13.54</b>	<b>\$ 15.83</b>	<b>\$ 11.48</b>	<b>\$ 10.23</b>	<b>\$ 10.65</b>	<b>\$ 10.89</b>	<b>\$ 10.99</b>	<b>\$ 11.28</b>	<b>\$ 11.68</b>	<b>\$ 10.32</b>	<b>\$ 7.84</b>	<b>\$ 6.98</b>	<b>\$ 7.07</b>
<b>Starch, laundry</b>	<b>1 lb.</b>	<b>c. 2.9</b>	<b>c. 3.0</b>	<b>c. 3.1</b>	<b>c. 3.2</b>	<b>c. 3.2</b>	<b>c. 4.8</b>	<b>c. 4.9</b>	<b>c. 4.4</b>	<b>c. 4.0</b>	<b>c. 4.0</b>	<b>c. 4.2</b>	<b>c. 4.1</b>	<b>c. 4.1</b>	<b>c. 4.0</b>	<b>c. 4.1</b>	<b>c. 3.9</b>	<b>c. 3.9</b>	<b>c. 3.9</b>
Coal, anthra- cite.....	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.9	78.8	125.3	110.1	116.4	111.5	104.8	102.0	101.3	100.9	100.6	100.0	95.9	95.4
Coal, bitumin- ous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.8	62.6	90.7	73.5	77.0	71.6	64.1	63.5	62.9	63.1	62.7	60.7	60.3	59.2
Wood, hard....	" ed.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.6	76.9	83.7	83.6	80.3	78.6	76.2	75.5	75.0	76.2	76.0	70.9	66.8	67.0
Wood, soft....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.5	58.8	66.1	61.1	59.4	59.2	55.6	56.1	55.4	54.4	54.3	52.9	50.2	49.5
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	24.1	27.4	39.8	31.9	31.0	30.3	30.3	31.3	31.1	31.1	30.8	27.7	27.4	27.1
<b>Fuel and light*.....</b>		<b>\$ 1.50</b>	<b>\$ 1.63</b>	<b>\$ 1.76</b>	<b>\$ 1.91</b>	<b>\$ 1.90</b>	<b>\$ 3.05</b>	<b>\$ 4.06</b>	<b>\$ 3.60</b>	<b>\$ 3.64</b>	<b>\$ 3.51</b>	<b>\$ 3.31</b>	<b>\$ 3.28</b>	<b>\$ 3.26</b>	<b>\$ 3.26</b>	<b>\$ 3.24</b>	<b>\$ 3.12</b>	<b>\$ 3.01</b>	<b>\$ 2.98</b>
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>\$ 2.37</b>	<b>\$ 2.89</b>	<b>\$ 4.05</b>	<b>\$ 4.75</b>	<b>\$ 4.55</b>	<b>\$ 4.85</b>	<b>\$ 6.52</b>	<b>\$ 6.89</b>	<b>\$ 6.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.87</b>	<b>\$ 6.87</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 6.98</b>	<b>\$ 7.07</b>	<b>\$ 6.87</b>	<b>\$ 6.32</b>	<b>\$ 6.30</b>
<b>††Totals.....</b>		<b>\$ 9.37</b>	<b>\$ 10.50</b>	<b>\$ 12.79</b>	<b>\$ 14.07</b>	<b>\$ 14.48</b>	<b>\$ 21.48</b>	<b>\$ 26.46</b>	<b>\$ 22.01</b>	<b>\$ 20.87</b>	<b>\$ 21.16</b>	<b>\$ 21.11</b>	<b>\$ 21.18</b>	<b>\$ 21.52</b>	<b>\$ 21.96</b>	<b>\$ 20.68</b>	<b>\$ 17.86</b>	<b>\$ 16.34</b>	<b>\$ 16.40</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.70	13.78	16.21	11.75	10.42	10.96	11.03	10.98	11.16	11.68	10.60	8.30	7.42	7.42	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.74	11.90	14.05	10.46	9.11	9.59	9.96	9.96	9.92	10.24	9.84	7.93	6.83	6.82	
New Brunswick..	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.66	13.26	15.51	11.59	10.14	10.83	10.91	11.02	10.99	11.60	10.57	8.15	7.25	7.35	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.41	13.19	14.96	10.81	9.75	9.92	10.34	10.19	10.47	11.63	9.63	7.30	6.37	6.44	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.78	13.58	15.75	11.48	10.14	10.69	10.79	10.99	11.31	11.65	10.34	7.78	6.96	7.04	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.36	12.84	16.34	10.79	9.72	10.14	10.25	10.42	10.92	11.51	9.66	7.33	6.61	6.69	
Saskatchewan..	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.63	13.51	16.09	11.21	9.95	10.29	10.74	10.89	11.45	12.02	10.06	7.29	6.79	6.89	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.38	13.27	15.70	11.09	9.77	10.32	10.99	10.81	11.48	12.00	10.08	7.46	6.61	6.79	
British Columbia	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.35	14.39	16.83	12.50	11.61	11.51	12.11	12.18	12.35	12.88	11.30	8.84	7.72	7.90	

†December only.      †Kind most sold.      \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Steving, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>36.6</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>35.9</b>
1—Sydney.....	25.7	20.1	19	15.7	13.5	17	17	16.7	16.3	19.5	21.8	35.9
2—New Glasgow.....	25	20	16	12	9.3	10	15	15	18	16.4	21	34.4
3—Amherst.....					10	15	18	19	18.5	21.7	23.7	35
4—Halifax.....	30.5	22.3	21.6	14.7	13.7	11.9	20	17.5	15.4	19.1	21.8	35.8
5—Windsor.....	25	20						19	20	20	21.5	35
6—Truro.....	25	20	20	12	8	12	20	20	21.1	17.7	22	39.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	20	20	15.2	11.7	11.5		17	18	16.3	20	22.4	36
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>37.9</b>
8—Moncton.....	25.8	20	19.1	14.7	11.5	14	18	16.8	15.2	18.7	21.3	37.2
9—Saint John.....	30.4	22.6	20.4	15.8	11.6	10.7		18.8	17.8	17.7	21.1	38.9
10—Fredericton.....		21.2		14	12.7	11.5	20	20	21.3	20.1	22.7	38.3
11—Bathurst.....	26.7	20	18.8	13	10			18.7	16	20	22.3	37
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>38.0</b>
12—Quebec.....	22.7	20.6	17	13.7	8.1	10	18.9	13.1	14.9	21	21.8	33.6
13—Three Rivers.....	17.9	16.5	16.2	11.5	8.5	11.1	16.8	12.6	15.5	22.8	23.8	39.5
14—Sherbrooke.....	23.2	16.8	22.2	12	7.3	9.2	19.4	12.7	17.3	16.9	19.6	40.6
15—Sorel.....	20	17	16.5	10	6	8	20	11.5	15.7	18	25	35
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.4	14.7	14.7	10.1	6.5	10.7	17.5	11.2	12.5	17.6	20	37.8
17—St. John's.....	18.2	16.2	18.2	10.2	6.2	10.4	22.5	14.9	12.9	18.8	20.7	39.2
18—Thetford Mines.....	13.5	12.7	12	10	5.5	9	20	11.5	17.5	20	22	40
19—Montreal.....	24.8	19.7	21.9	11.3	8.1	7.9	20.6	15.2	13.7	18.7	20.9	38.6
20—Hull.....	20.4	17.7	18.2	11.8	8	8.4	21.1	15	14.6	18.5	21.4	37.6
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>35.7</b>
21—Ottawa.....	25.3	19.9	19.2	13	8.2	10.8	20.1	15.3	14.6	18	21.8	36.5
22—Brockville.....	28.2	23.2	20.4	11.3	8.2	13.7		16.7	15	20.2	22.1	38.2
23—Kingston.....	24.8	19	19.2	13.6	9	11.3	15.7	14.1	13.8	17.6	19.9	33.2
24—Belleville.....	20.8	16.8	16	11.4	8.4	13.7	18.7	15.4	13	19.7	22.3	35.2
25—Peterborough.....	24.6	19.5	19.1	13	9.5	13.2	19	15.5	19	17.7	20.1	32.9
26—Oshawa.....	25	20	17.5	13	12.2	14	19	15	15	19	21.1	37.2
27—Orillia.....	23.7	19.3	16	11.7	10	14.7	18.5	18	14.3	19.3	21.8	33.2
28—Toronto.....	27.2	20.9	20.2	12.7	11.8	13.8	19.2	15.8	15	20.8	25.1	38.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	28.7	23	23	15.4	9.8	15	22.7	17.3	15	20.2	23.3	36.5
30—St. Catharines.....	23	18.6	16.9	11.9	8.4	13.5	19.8	15.2	13.3	17.5	20.5	35.5
31—Hamilton.....	25.9	21.7	20	14.6	13.6	16.7	16.7	15.4	15	19.1	22.1	36.5
32—Brantford.....	25.5	21.2	18.5	14	9.7	15.1	21.2	16.1	16.5	19.4	21.3	35
33—Galt.....	27	22.5	19.5	14.9	12.2	17.2	22.3	17.2	15	19.3	22.6	34.9
34—Guelph.....	25.1	20.3	19	13.4	12	15.2	22	13.7	16.5	17.6	21	34.7
35—Kitchener.....	22.8	18.7	16.2	12.4	10.1	14.4	20	14.4	15	17.1	20	33.4
36—Woodstock.....	26.5	21.8	19.3	12.8	11	13.6	15	15	12.5	18.8	23.2	34.3
37—Stratford.....	26	19.3	16.7	14.3	11.8	14.3	16	14.7	13	16.9	22.4	35.3
38—London.....	25.8	20.4	18.3	13	9.9	14.9	21.4	15.4	13	18.9	22.2	36.7
39—St. Thomas.....	24.7	20	17.6	12.6	10.3	13.6	21.7	15.7	14.1	19.3	21.4	36.4
40—Chatham.....	24.1	20	17	13.5	10.3	14.8	18.7	17.3	14.4	18.5	21.3	36.1
41—Windsor.....	22.1	17.6	17.2	12	10.5	13.7	20.2	15.5	11.8	17.6	20.6	35.6
42—Sarnia.....	25	19	16.7	14	11.7	15.7	17.5	14.3	14.6	18.3	22.7	34
43—Owen Sound.....	23.2	17.7	14.7	11.7	9.2	14.2	15	15.2		19	20.6	34.8
44—North Bay.....	26.7	19	17.7	11.3	9	11.7	18	16	15.4	18.9	20.3	34.2
45—Sudbury.....	25.5	21.3	16.8	13	9.6	16.7	20	17.3	14.6	17.9	20.6	35.6
46—Cobalt.....		21.5	18	12	11	14		20	15.5	19.7	22.1	37.7
47—Timmins.....	29	23	21	16.2	13.6	16.2		19.6	18.7	19.6	22.7	38.5
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	22.4	18.3	16	12.2	9.7	13	17.5	16.5	14.4	19.8	22.7	34.4
49—Port Arthur.....	26.7	21.7	18.7	14	12	14.5	20	17.3	16.6	19.9	25.3	38
50—Fort William.....	24.2	19.6	16	12.7	10.7	13.7	20	15.4	16.2	20.3	22.5	36.6
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	23.4	17.5	17.5	11.1	10.3	10.5	17.8	15.3	13	20.3	23.5	33.5
52—Brandon.....	20	16.3	16.7	11.3	9	12.5	19	13.8	12	20.1	23	35.8
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>37.6</b>
53—Regina.....	23.1	17.5	15.9	10.3	8.4	10	17.7	14.6	11	20.4	23.1	38.7
54—Prince Albert.....	25	20	20	12	11.2	12	19	16	10	23.7	27.5	38.5
55—Saskatoon.....	20	15.5	14.4	9.2	6.4	11.4	17.1	13.6	10	21.7	25.5	35.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	25.3	19.8	16.5	10.8	8.2	11.9	16.3	15.7		21.4	26.7	37.5
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>35.0</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	22	16	16.5	11.5	9.4	13.5	18	13.9	13.5	21.2	26.2	35
58—Drumheller.....	19	16.5	15	9	6.5	10	18	12.5	12.2	17.8	20.2	37
59—Edmonton.....	21.1	17.1	16.2	10.8	7.4	11.9	17.1	12.4	14.1	18.6	23	32.4
60—Calgary.....	21.7	17.9	14.7	10.5	9.9	11.5	15.1	14.4	11.7	20.9	23.5	33.7
61—Lethbridge.....	20.8	17.4	14.9	11	9.6	11.6	15.5	11.4	13.5	20.8	24.5	36.7
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>39.9</b>
62—Fernie.....	25	20	18	11	10.7	13.7	19	15	14.5	23.8	28	37.5
63—Nelson.....	23.3	18.3	16	12.3	9.8	15.7	23.3	15.7	18.7	19.9	24	38.7
64—Trail.....	25	21	22	13	12	15	25	18		25	28	41.7
65—New Westminster.....	24.6	20.8	17.8	13	11.1	14.5	23.2	15.7	17.9	20.4	25.1	39.4
66—Vancouver.....	28	21.4	18.7	13.2	13.1	16.4	23	16.3	19.1	21.4	25	41.5
67—Victoria.....	27.5	22.1	19.1	13	12.8	16.3	22.2	16.8	13.8	20.8	24.1	39.6
68—Nanaimo.....	27	21	19.8	13	13.4	17.3	22.8	16.2	15	22.3	26.5	38.9
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	20	21.5	15	11.2	16.5	21	20	19.7	25.7	30	41.7

a Price per single quart higher. b Price in bulk lower. c Grocers' quotations.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1932

Fish								Eggs				Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17-5	24-0	15-7	13-3	54-3	19-0	17-9	24-3	12-6	30-3	24-0	9-4	23-0	26-9
11-8	25-8			49-9	13-6	14-2	16-8	13-4	31-7	26-6	9-6	22-4	28-5
8	20-6			46-7	13-3	14-7	16-9	12-5	33-7	26	10-11	22-5	27-5
12	25			60	13-8		21-6	13-9	30-9	26	9-11	20	27-4
12-2	27-5			43	14-6	15	14-2	13	30	24-7	8 c	25-5	29-2
15	30				14	15	15-7	13	35-2	25-2	11-5a	19	27-9
					12-3		15-2	13-5	28	25		22-5	28-3
					13-6	12	17-1	14-2	32-3	28-7	8	25	30-7
15-0	29-3			60	15-1		23-1	13-5	25-7	20	7-8	19-5	25-9
15	27-9			58-3	14-5	16-2	21-4	13-6	31-3	23-1	9-8	21-8	26-9
	30			55	15	15-7	19-5	14-1	33-3	25-7	9-10	26-7	29-6
	30			60	13-2	15-2	17-6	12-7	34-4	26-8	12	22-2	26-4
	30			60	16-1	17-7	27	14	26-2	24-8	8	23-4	26-7
12-5	25-0				13-5					15		15	25
					19-6	18-4	16-8	13-0	30-2	23-4	7-5	22-3	25-0
					18	18-5	21-9	13	33-1	24-2	10-12	21-5	25-3
						17	19-5	13-1	29-7	23-9	8 b	23	24-6
					20	20	18-5	12	30-5	24	7-7a	22	24-5
							14-3	13-5	26	20-6	5 c		24-3
						18	14-6	12-5	29-1	24-2	5-6		25-5
					20	18	14	13	30	24-5	6		24-8
12-5	25				20	20	11-7	13-3	26-7	21-7	6	21-5	24-7
					20-2	17-4	21	12-4	37-3	25-4	10	24-5	26-6
						18	15-8	13-9	29-6	21-7	8	21	24-5
16-0	28-8	18-2	6-5	50-0	19-1	16-9	27-2	12-3	29-8	24-2	9-6	24-3	25-7
18	28-4	21-4			20-5	17-3	31-8	11-9	32-1	25-4	8		25-8
	22	16-5			20	17	21-5	12-9	25-1	22		23	25-5
	20				17-7	14-2	22-1	11-3	25-7	19-6		23-7	25-3
							25-7	12-6	28-2	23-2	7-8 a	26-2	26-5
							24-7	14	26-1	21-5	9	23	25-8
							13	31-3	31-3	26-7	10 b		26-7
		18					29	12-6	25-6	19-9		24-3	28
15	25	18			25	17	31-2	12-4	33-6	27-2		22-5	27
					20		31-3	12-8	31-1	28	10		27-9
					18		32	11-5	30-3	25-7	10	24-3	26-3
15	24-4	17-5	6				32-1	12-3	31-8	25-1	10	24-7	27-8
					16-5		25-9	12-4	29	25-1	9		26-3
						18	24-9	11-9	29-3	24-1	10	25	27-6
							27-7	11-9	31-8	25-8	10	24	27-6
							19-4	10-7	28-6	23-6	9	23-4	26-5
					18-5	15	25-4	11-5	25	20-5	8		26-4
					20		32-9	11-8	27-2	21-3	8	23	25-7
15	21	20					29-5	12-2	28-8	26-5	9	24-3	26-5
					16-7		32-5	12-4	28-2	24-4	10	26-4	27-8
		22-5			19		30-8	12-1	28-5	24-4	9	25-5	27-4
15	25	20			20		31-2	11-7	31-5	25-8	10	26-5	28-1
							31	11-7	28-6	23-4	9	26	26-8
							25-6	10-8	24	18	10	25	25-7
					20		24	13-3	32-3	28	10		25-7
		18					19-5	12-4	34-7	25-4	11	21-5	25-7
18	27		7	50	18-5		20-4	12-2	34-6	26-7	10		28-7
					20	23-5	21-8	13-4	35-7	27-6	13-3a	26	27-9
		12-3					34	12-5	28-8	20-7	10		26-9
		14			15	17	28-1	13-7	32-5	23-3	11-1	25	26-9
22-0	22-5	14-1			20	15	24	13-1	33-3	26-6	11-1	23-7	26-3
	21-6	13-2			20-0	17-1	24-7	12-9	23-5	17-9	8-9	19-6	24-6
20-2	23-3	15			20	18-5	25-6	11-7	26-6	19-1	10	20	25-3
20-0	23-2	12-5	12-0		20	15-7	23-8	14	20-3	16-7	7-1-8-3	19-1	23-9
20-7	23-7	10			22-5	18-3	27-4	12-0	24-4	17-4	9-8	19-9	26-5
18-3	23-3	11-5			25	18-7	35-4	10-3	23-7	18-3	10	18-7	26
18-7	21-2	13-5			20	17-7	19-4	13-7	21-5	15-8	9	20-8	28
22-3	24-4	15				15-7	22-3	11-6	26-7	18	10	19	26
20-9	21-1	12-5			21	34-5	12-2	25-6	17-4	10	21	25-9	56
20	23-5	11	13-8		23-3	19-9	24-0	12-2	26-8	19-2	9-6	20-2	26-9
20	17-7	11	15		23-5	22-5	18-6	12-1	26-8	17-3	10	19-6	27-5
22-5	21-5	12-6	12-5		25	20	16-7	11-3	27-7	22-1	10	19-3	26-7
23-2	23	12-7			19-7	18-8	21-9	12-5	27-9	19-7	10	20-9	26-4
18-7	20	15-3				19	27-2	12-4	25-6	17-3	9	19-7	26-5
19-7	23-1				22-1	20-0	35-7	12-8	25-8	19-4	9	21-7	27-5
19-5	30				25	23-3	25-6	13-1	38-2	30-5	10-3	26-5	29-5
18	19-3				20	23-3	25-6	12-1	30	24	10		27-5
22	23				25	21-7	31-4	13-4	37-5	30-4	10		29-5
13-7	20				22-3	19-5	23-7	11-8	37-9	23-5	8-3a	26-8	29-3
					19-9	17-5	25	12-6	38-4	30-2	8-3a	25-1	28-6
					22-5	19-6	27-2	12-7	41	33-7	11-1	23-4	31
					25	15	28-7	12-9	39-7	30	10 a	25	27-8
					20	19	35	15	44-3	37-5	12-5a	27	32



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>a 5.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>
1—Sydney.....	19.8	6.7	16	3.3	4.7	7	12.4	11.1	10.8	11
2—New Glasgow.....	18.9	6.7	15	3.5	4.9	9.3	11.8	10.7	10.8	10.2
3—Amherst.....	19.2	6	14	3.5	5	8.7	15	12.2	11.6	11.6
4—Halifax.....	19.5	6.7	14.2	3.5	5	8.8	15	11.6	11.5	11.5
5—Windsor.....	18	6.7	14.2	3.8	5	8.7	16	11.3	11.3	11.3
6—Truro.....	21	6.7	14.7	3.7	4.8	8	13.3	11.1	10.3	10.2
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18.4	6.7	16.2	3.2	5	8.7	13.2	12	11.6	12.2
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>
8—Moncton.....	10.6	6.7	14.8	3.6	4.9	9.2	13	11.2	10.5	10.7
9—Saint John.....	18.2	7.3	14.4	3.1	4.5	7.4	12.4	10	9.8	9.8
10—Fredericton.....	17.8	7.3	15	3.4	4.9	7.5	14.5	10.6	10.8	11.1
11—Bathurst.....	19	5.3-6.7	.....	3.5	4	8	12	10	10	10
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>
12—Quebec.....	20.2	6.7	14	3.3	5.1	8.6	11.6	10	10.3	10.6
13—Three Rivers.....	13.2	4.4-7	13.8	3.2	4.7	6.7	10.8	10	11.7	11.6
14—Sherbrooke.....	16.1	4.2	13.5	3.1	5.2	6.4	11.4	10.1	10.2	10.9
15—Sorel.....	15	.....	15	2.7	5	6.6	10	10.3	10.1	10.4
16—St Hyacinthe.....	18.1	.....	13.2	2.3	5.7	7.8	11	9.8	9.7	10.5
17—St John's.....	14.3	4	14.3	2.6	4.5	7.3	10	10	13.4	12.3
18—Thetford Mines.....	20.2	.....	13.1	3	5	7	10.4	10.2	10.6	9.8
19—Montreal.....	19.7	4.7-6	14.3	3.4	4.5	8.4	10.7	10	10.8	10.8
20—Hull.....	16.9	4.7-6	12.8	3.5	4.6	7	11.4	10	9.7	10.3
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>
21—Ottawa.....	20.7	5.3-7.3	15.8	3.4	5	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.6
22—Brookville.....	18.5	4.7-6.7	13	2.9	4.7	9.8	9.8	10.7	10.7	11
23—Kingston.....	15.7	4.7	14.3	3.1	4.4	8.6	11.8	10	10	10
24—Belleville.....	18.5	4.4-7	15.2	2.3	4.8	9	11.3	10	10	10
25—Peterborough.....	17.4	4.7	13.5	2.3	4.4	8.8	10.8	9.9	9.8	9.8
26—Oshawa.....	21.1	4.7-6.7	13	2.2	4.3	9.3	12.1	10.6	10.5	10.5
27—Orillia.....	20	4	14.4	2.6	4.1	9.7	13.6	10.3	11.5	10.1
28—Toronto.....	23.4	5.3-6.7	15.2	2.6	4.6	9.2	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.4
29—Niagara Falls.....	23.6	4.7-6.7	15	2.8	4.6	9.6	12	11	12.3	10.9
30—St. Catharines.....	18.5	4.7-6.7	15	2.5	4.5	9.3	11.3	10.2	10.3	10
31—Hamilton.....	25	4.6-7	15	2.3	4.7	9.8	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.8
32—Brantford.....	20.5	4.7-6.7	14.9	2.1	4.3	9.4	9.4	10.4	10.4	10.2
33—Galt.....	24.4	4.6	15.5	2.3	5	9.8	11.3	11.1	11.4	11.3
34—Guelph.....	20.7	4.7-5.3	14.7	2.2	4.6	9.9	11.6	10.9	10.5	10.5
35—Kitchener.....	21.4	4.7-6	14.8	2.1	4.4	9.7	10.8	10.2	10.9	11
36—Woodstock.....	18.4	4.7-5.3	14.2	2	4.6	9.3	10.7	11.7	11	10.7
37—Stratford.....	17.5	4.7-6	16.7	2.2	4.6	10.1	12	12.2	10.6	10.6
38—London.....	20.4	4.7-5.3	15.5	2.2	4.8	9	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.5
39—St. Thomas.....	19.1	4.7-5.3	15.9	2.1	4.5	9.4	11.4	13.2	11.7	11.3
40—Chatham.....	20.4	4.7-6.7	15	2.2	4.8	9.5	13	11.1	11.4	10.8
41—Windsor.....	16.9	5.3-7.3	13.9	2.2	3.8	8.1	11.3	10.8	10.5	10.5
42—Sarnia.....	20.2	4.6-7	15	2	4.7	9	11.9	11.1	11.3	10.7
43—Owen Sound.....	17.2	4.5-3	14.6	2.3	4.2	8.6	13.6	10.2	10.9	10.5
44—North Bay.....	19.9	5.3	14.3	3.5	5.2	10.5	12.6	10.8	10.4	12
45—Sudbury.....	19.9	5.3	.....	3.3	5	7.5	14.9	10.6	10.3	10.6
46—Cobalt.....	18.3	6	12.7	3.5	6	8.8	12	12.3	11.5	12.1
47—Timmins.....	19.1	5.6	10	3.5	4.7	8.8	11.5	12.5	11.3	11.5
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.7	4.5-3	14	3.2	4.9	8.9	12.2	10.9	10.4	11.3
49—Port Arthur.....	20.9	5.3	14.7	2.8	5	9	10.6	11.1	10.9	10.6
50—Fort William.....	18.3	5.3	13.7	2.7	4.7	7.9	10.4	11.2	10.8	10.8
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	21.3	5.6-6	16.6	2.7	4.4	9.4	10.6	12.4	11.4	12
52—Brandon.....	21	5.3-6.2	.....	2.7	4.6	9.7	11.1	12.3	12.6	12.7
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>
53—Regina.....	19.8	6.7	.....	2.8	5	10.2	10.2	13.4	12.7	13.3
54—Prince Albert.....	20.8	5.6	.....	2.7	4.6	8.2	12.1	15	13.9	14.8
55—Saskatoon.....	19.3	6.7	14	2.8	4.6	10.5	10.8	13.4	12.8	13.3
56—Moose Jaw.....	21.8	6.7	18	2.6	4.9	10.3	11.5	15	15	15
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.7	6.2	16	2.8	4.8	7	9.8	13.4	13.1	14.7
58—Drumheller.....	19.4	5.4	15	2.7	4	7.8	8.3	14.5	13.5	13.5
59—Edmonton.....	20.1	b 6.7	16	2.8	4.3	7.2	9.4	12.4	13.3	13.4
60—Calgary.....	22.2	5.6-7	14.7	2.7	5.1	8	9.3	12.8	13.3	14.2
61—Lethbridge.....	23.7	5-7	17.5	2.7	5	9	10.6	14.1	14.6	14.4
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>
62—Fernie.....	23.3	8	15.5	3.2	5.2	7.5	8.5	13.9	13.3	13.3
63—Nelson.....	23.7	6.3	15	3.1	5.6	7.2	8.3	12.8	14.2	12.8
64—Trail.....	20	7	15.7	3.6	4.5	5.5	6.7	13.2	13	13.5
65—New Westminster.....	22.5	6.2-7	21	3.2	4.7	5.4	6.2	13.2	12.4	13.5
66—Vancouver.....	21.7	6.2-7	20	3.1	5	5.7	6.6	12	12.2	11.9
67—Victoria.....	22.1	7.5	19.3	3.1	6.3	5.8	6.5	12.2	12.2	12
68—Nanaimo.....	25.8	7.5-8	20	2.9	.....	6.9	8	14.5	12.6	13
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	6.3-8.3	.....	3.5	.....	5	8	15	15	12.5

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c, 6c. and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1932

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4-3	3-5	.804	17-3	18-6	16-0	10-8	17-9	17-0	57-6	21-5	52-4	40-0
4-1	3-5	.871	17-7	17-6	15-0	10-3	17-0	15-9	59-3	21-3	55-8	40-2
3-6	3-5	.993	20-2		13	11-2	17-7	15-5		22-4		45
3-8	3-9	.87	16-8	17-5	15	8-8	16-9	14-9	65	24-7	55	38-5
4-4	3-7	.75	17-5	15	20	10	17	17	50	19-3	50	40
4-4	3-4	.938	19-3	20	15	10-6	17-4	17-3	62	20-5	65	37
3-8	2-8	.825	15			10	16-3	15		22		43-6
4-8	3-9	.85	17-5	17-7	12-2	11-4	16-6	15-8	60	19	53	40-5
4-3	3-3	.65	15-3	16-2		13-1	16-5	16-2		23-7		42
3-8	3-1	.779	17-9	14-5	14-2	11-5	15-5	16-3	52-3	18-6	50-0	39-3
4-4	3-3	.889	18-4	11-6		12-2	16-1	16-3	50	18-8	47-5	
3-8	3-4	.838	18-2	16	13-5	12	14-3	15	54-5	18-6	45	36-3
2-5	2-8	.763	18-8	15-8	17	11-6	16-5	16		18-4	57-5	43-6
4-0	3	.625	16-2	12	10	10	15	18				38-6
4-8	4-8	.655	14-2	18-8	13-6	11-7	17-5	16-2	64-1	21-2	58-6	39-8
4-1	5	.569	13-9	23-3	14	12-6	19-3	16-9	70	22	63	39-6
3-8	6-2	.626	13-9	20	12-5	12	17-1	16-8		21-6		39-3
3-1	4-1	.697	14-1	20-5	14-9	11-4	18-6	17-7		21-7		38-8
4-2	5	.675	13-3	15	11-3	16-7	13-2	13-2		21		40
4-6	4-4	.631	12-8	15	12-5	12-1	16	15-5		21-3		38-4
4	4-7	.72	15	25	12-7	12-5	18	19		18		37-7
4	4-6	.65	14-7	20	13-5	11-2	17-2	15-8	60	22-7		38
4-3	4-2	.741	15-4	16-8	12-7	11	18-1	16-2	62-2	21-6	54-1	36-7
3-7	4-7	.555	15	17-6	15	11-2	16-2	16-3		20-6		38-6
4-0	3-4	.780	16-7	18-9	15-5	10-8	17-6	17-2	57-8	20-7	52-3	36-7
4-1	4-7	.661	14-8	18-8	12	10-6	17-1	17-5	70	19-9	54	36-2
4-2	4-8	.80	16-7	14-3		8-4	17-6	16-6		19-4	61	38
4-1	4-1	.887	17-6	19-1		11-3	16-4	17-2	52	19-2	53	38-1
4-3	3-7	.76	15-7	11-6		12-5	16-4	16-3	59	18	49	35-7
3-8	2-6	.714	15	14-1		10-2	17-1	15-8	59	22-2	55	35
5-4	3-4	.778	16-2	20		10-6	17-4	17-8	69	19	62	36
4-2	3-3	.821	16-3	13-5		10	18	18-5		23-7	56	35
4-5	3-2	.75	15-9	19-5		10-5	16-9	16-9	57-5	20-1	56-3	35-6
3-7	3-5	.956	18-3	18-3		11-2	19	18	45	22	50	38
4-9	2-6	.85	18	18-8		11	19-8	17-2	65	19-2	55	35
4-2	3-6	.78	18-3	25		12-1	16-5	16-1	55	19-3	53	37
3-2	2-6	.745	15-9	20-2		9-1	16-4	15-7		18-4	55	35-4
3-9	4-2	.758	16-2	20-6		11	18-2	17-1		17-5	51-7	35
4-8	3-1	.775	19-1	17-8		11-9	17-4	17-5	49	19-2	48-5	35-9
4-3	2-8	.792	16-1	15		11-6	16-7	17	45	18-5	45	35-3
3-6	4-3	.883	15-7	13-5		12-4	15-8	15-2		22		35
3-8	3-1	.679	15-4	15-1		11-6	17-1	16-2	61	21	53	37-6
4-2	2-6	.732	15-1	17-4		10	16-2	16-1		19-8		34-9
3-6	2-6	.77	15-4	16-7		11-3	17-7	17-9		21-3		36-7
2-7	2-2	.745	15-4	21-3		10-3	16-8	16-8	75	22	47	34-5
2-6	2-2	.785	15	20-3		9	17-5	16-1		19-9		36-7
4-7	2-6	.575	11	21-5		11-2	16-8	17-7		23-7		34-2
3-9	1-9	.73	15	10	12	10-7	17-2	17	47	22	50	36-6
4-1	3-3	.762	20	25	20	10-5	17-4	16-6	69	20-2	54	39-8
3-9	3-5	.659	15	25		11	20	19-3	63-2	25-5	52-5	37
4-3	4-2	.90	19-5	20	14	10	19-5	19	48-7	20-8	42	38-7
4-3	4	1-062	26-5	25	15-2	12-6	20	18-5	61-3	22-7	51-4	43-2
3-9	4-3	.694	14-6	20-7		11-7	18-3	18-2	63	20-4	62	40-2
3-4	4	.77	19-2	26-7	20	10-1	18-3	19-1	50-7	21-4	45-6	38-1
3-5	3-8	.843	18-3	22-5	15	10-1	17-2	18-3		21-5	45-4	37
4-6	3-2	.700	14-7		16-0	10-9	19-4	18-0	54-9	22-9	49-4	40-8
4-7	3-1	.817	16-6		16	10-2	19-3	17-3	61-4	22-4	48-3	41-7
4-5	3-3	.582	12-7		14	11-6	19-5	18-7	58-4	23-4	50-4	39-8
4-9	3-6	.782	16-8		20-7	10-8	20-8	19-4	58-4	23-8	52-6	44-9
5-3	3-3	1-01	21		20	9-5	21-5	19	60	24-2	53	43-5
4-5	4	.50	10		25	10-8	22	20	56	24-4	52	46
4-4	3-2	.667	13-7		17	10-3	18-2	19	56	24-1	50-5	45-2
5-2	3-9	.95	22-5			12-7	21-4	19-6	61-6	22-5	55	45
4-5	3-0	.867	19-4		16-7	9-9	19-5	17-7	57-3	23-2	52-8	47-5
4-7	2-5	1-00	22-5		21-3	10-4	20	18-4	58-6	24-2	53-6	48
4-2	3-4	.88	19		17-2	8-6	18-3	17	58-3	20-7	55	48-3
4-7	2-7	.94	19-5		14-9	10-4	18-9	17-8	57-7	23-9	51-1	46-9
4-3	3-5	.79	20		15	9-1	18-2	16-7	53-3	22-3	51-7	47
4-5	2-7	.725	16-2		15	11-1	22	18-4	58-7	22-5	52-5	47-5
5-5	3-5	1-040	22-5		19-0	9-7	18-7	16-6	55-7	23-1	51-0	46-5
6	3-3	.975	23-3		16-7	12-6	18-7	19-2	55	25	60	48-3
5-8	3-9	1-365	28-7			10-1	19-2	18	58	25	49-2	50
5	3	1-345	25		20	9	20	16-5	60	23-5	47-5	46
4-9	3-2	.691	16-4		18-7	8-6	17-8	14-5	49-7	23-1	48-3	42-7
4-8	2-6	.735	15-4		16	10	17-1	15-4	51-7	22-8	48-6	41-4
4-8	3-3	.937	21-5		20	8-8	18-2	14-6	52-3	21-2	46-6	45-3
7-5	4-1	.948	22			8-9	18-6	17	53-5	24	57-5	48-3
5	4-7	1-32	27-5		22-5		20	17-5	65	20	50	50



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, p. re, unsweetened, per lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chesnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	cents 5.8	cents 5.7	cents 41.6	cents 44.5	cents 25.4	cents 14.5	cents 2.9	cents 45.8	cents 51.1	cents 11.6	cents 5.3	\$ 15.271
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	5.9	5.5	43.9	38.1	25.9	11.2	3.0	42.9	37.8	12.4	5.1	15.000
1—Sydney.....	5.7	5.4	46.1	34.7	25.5	12.9	2.8	42.7	40	12.2	4.9	
2—New Glasgow.....	5.6	5.5	45.6	40.5	24.8	11.9	2.9	48.7	37.3	13	5	
3—Amherst.....	5.8	5.3	53	41.7	25	10	3.1	40	37.5	12.7	5.3	
4—Halifax.....	5.7	5.3	41.4	35.5	27	11.4	2.8			12.3	5.3	15.00
5—Windsor.....	6	5.8	37.5	37.5	28	9.5	3.2	40	40	12	5	
6—Truro.....	6.6	5.8	40	38.8	24.8	11.6	2.9	43.2	34.4	12	5.2	
7—P. I. Charlottetown.....	5.8	5.2	54.2	35.9	25.6	16	3	46.7	40	14	5.3	14.40
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	5.5	5.4	44.2	38.5	25.0	10.9	2.9	47.1	36.6	12.2	4.8	15.125
8—Moncton.....	5.6	5.5	47.8	43.2	25.8	11.4	3	50	36.7	13.6	5.3	15.50g
9—Saint John.....	5.6	5.5	34.7	34.9	25.4	10.7	2.8	43.2	37	11.3	4.9	14.75
10—Fredericton.....	5.7	5.5	46.1	40.9	23.6	11.6	3	48.2	37.5	11.7	5	
11—Bathurst.....	5	5	48	35	25	10	2.9		35	12	4	
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	5.2	5.1	43.1	46.3	24.9	13.3	2.9	46.0	53.6	10.5	4.8	14.482
12—Quebec.....	5.2	5.1	47.7	51	25.6	15.5	3.2	47.6	58.3	10.2	4.9	14.25
13—Three Rivers.....	5.5	5.4	46.2	46.5	25	13.8	3.4	45	50	10.9	4.8	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.1	5	40.2	45.7	23.2	12.3	3.1	51.2	53.7	10.6	4.8	14.75-15.00
15—Sorel.....	5.7	5.2	45	46	26.7	11	2.2	40	60	10	4.7	14.25
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.2	5	48.3	50.5	25.6	12.6	3.1	48.5	56	11	4.9	13.75-14.00
17—St. John's.....	5	5	38.3	45	25	12.5	2.5	50	55	10	4.7	
18—Theftford Mines.....	5.2	4.8	38	43.3	23.7	13.6	2.9	40	46	10.7	4.4	
19—Montreal.....	5.1	5	44.1	48.4	24.4	14.5	2.6	48.5	53.2	10.1	4.7	14.50-14.75
20—Hull.....	5.1	5	40.2	40.6	24.5	14	2.9	43	50	11	5	15.25-15.75
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	5.9	5.7	42.0	47.5	24.5	12.8	2.7	44.5	52.6	10.6	5.2	15.154
21—Ottawa.....	5.3	5.1	41.9	44.1	25.1	14.2	2.7	56.1	56.2	10.1	4.9	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	5.9	5.5	43.5	40.5	25	11.7	2.7	39.6	46.7	10.3	5	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.2	5	39.6	44.1	24.4	12.6	2.7	43.9	54.3	10.8	5.3	15.00
24—Belleville.....	5.8	5.8	48.3	49.7	24.8	12.8	2.8	47	55	10	5.2	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	5.6	5.3	44	45.8	23.8	12.5	2.8	44.3	46.4	10.6	5.5	14.50-14.75
26—Coburn.....	6	5.9	42.5	53.6	25.4	11.8	2.9	51.4	48.3	10.7	6.8	14.50
27—Orillia.....	5.8	5.3	45	47	24	13	2.8	47.5	51.7	11.2	5.3	15.50
28—Toronto.....	5.6	5.4	46.7	46.9	24.1	11.9	2.5	43.9	55	10	5	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5.9	5.8	39.4	59.4	23.8	14	2.7	46	60	10.8	5.4	12.75-13.00
30—St. Catharines.....	5.9	5.7	47.1	45.7	23.8	12.2	2.6	43.3	50	10.8	5.8	13.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.6	5.6	45.4	56.6	24.1	10.5	2.6	41.9	51.4	9.9	5.1	14.00
32—Bramford.....	5.9	5.9	41.5	46.9	23.8	11.7	2.7	42.4	53.7	10.3	5.1	14.50
33—Galt.....	6.1	6	42.8	45.4	24.1	12.4	2.9	45	53.6	10.3	5.6	14.75-15.00
34—Georgetown.....	5.6	5.5	46.1	46.4	25.5	11.1	2.7	44.4	53.7	10.3	5	14.25-14.50
35—Kitchener.....	5.7	5.7	34.7	45.2	22.6	10.6	2.9	39.7	46.7	9.9	4.4	14.00
36—Woodstock.....	6.1	5.9	44	45.6	24.2	10.4	2.7	39.7	59.7	10.6	5.5	14.25-14.50
37—Stratford.....	6	5.7	45.7	46.2	25	10.7	2.9	43.1	50	11	5.4	14.50
38—London.....	6	5.7	44.8	46.9	24.2	13.3	2.7	46.5	55	10.3	4.9	15.00-15.25
39—St. Thomas.....	6.2	6	48.2	51.7	24.5	12.9	2.8	45.8	54	10.7	5.3	15.00
40—Chatham.....	5.8	5.8	45.8	50.7	24.5	14.6	2.5	44.3	60	10	5.1	15.50
41—Windsor.....	5.6	5.5	36.1	40.1	24.7	13.6	2.4	45	60	9.8	5.5	15.00g
42—Sarnia.....	5.9	5.7	44.7	49.2	24.7	11.6	2.8	38.3	45	10.2	5.2	15.25
43—Owen Sound.....	5.7	5.4	42.2	46	24.6	10.6	2.6	43	50	9.6	5.1	14.50
44—North Bay.....	6.1	5.9	45.5	57.3	24.7	14.2	2.8	61.7	60	13.7	5.1	15.50-16.50
45—Sudbury.....	6	6	34.3	38	25	16.7	3	46.7			4.5	17.25-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	6.7	6.1	37	43.4	25	14.6	2.6	38	50	11.7	4.9	18.00
47—Timmins.....	6.6	6.3	33.6	46.8	25.5	16.6	2.8	41.2	45.5	11.5	5.1	17.50-17.75
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	5.9	5.7	36	48.2	23.8	12.4	2.5	38.5	47.5	10	4.7	15.50
49—Port Arthur.....	5.8	6.2	37.6	49.3	25.6	15.7	2.7	43.3	50	11.2	5.2	16.75-17.00
50—Fort William.....	6.1	6.2	36.7	48.3	26.1	13.8	2.6	45	55	11	4.7	16.25-16.50
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	6.4	6.2	39.7	44.2	26.2	14.5	3.1	48.8	55.6	13.0	6.2	20.500
51—Winnipeg.....	6.5	6.2	35	44.1	25.7	14.2	3	48.3	60	12	6.8	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6.2	6.1	44.3	44.3	26.7	14.8	3.1	49.2	51.2	14	5.7	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	6.5	6.5	39.6	47.0	27.3	18.8	3.1	49.3		15.0	6.7	
53—Regina.....	6.4	6.5		46.2	26	16.2a	3.1	50		15	6.5	
54—Prince Albert.....	6.6	6.4	42.6	48.8	29.6	18.7a	3.3	48.7			7	
55—Saskatoon.....	6.8	6.6	35	45.5	26.7	19.3a	2.9	43.4		15	7.9	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.2	6.3	41.3	47.3	27	21	a	55		15	5.2	
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	6.4	6.4	36.2	41.5	26.2	17.2	3.4	44.1	55.5	14.0	5.5	
57—Medicine Hat.....	6.5	6.2	36.3	42.2	27.1	18.7a	3.2	43.6	50	13.2	5.6	g
58—Drumheller.....	6.5	7	31.7	38.7	24.5	20	a	46.2	60	15	5.5	
59—Edmonton.....	6.3	6.2	39.7	44.9	26.2	16.3a	3.4	43.6	50	13.7	6.1	
60—Calgary.....	6.1	6.3	33.4	37.7	25.4	16	a	43.3	60	13.8	5.7	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.6	6.5	40	44.2	28	15	a	43.7	57.5	14.5	4.7	
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	5.8	5.5	37.9	40.6	27.3	22.2	3.2	51.2	56.4	12.5	5.3	
62—Fernie.....	6.3	6.3	41.2	42.5	26.2	18.3a	3.5	48.3	60	12.5	5	
63—Nelson.....	6.1	5.6	36.7	45	28	25	a	48.3	62.5	13.5	5	
64—Trail.....	6.2	6	31.5	40	25	23.5a	3.6	45	50	11	7	
65—New Westminster.....	5.2	5.1	35.8	34	26.3	19.7a	3	60	53.7	12.5	4.7	
66—Vancouver.....	5	5	38.4	38.1	26.7	23	a	42	60	11.7	5.3	
67—Victoria.....	6	5.5	38.8	38.6	26.8	21.7a	2.8	45.9	53.7	10.9	6	
68—Nanaimo.....	5.9	5.8	41	41.8	29	21.2a	3.7	57.5	55	12.5	5.3	
69—Prince Rupert.....	5.5	5	40	45	30	25	a			15	4	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
 f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch n. Houses with conveniences not

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1932

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord			Matches, per box (400 r)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c	c.	\$	\$
9-470	12-155	10-716	12-776	7-921	9-539	7-819	27-1	10-0	10-0	25-212	17-720
8-000	10-500	8-000	10-333	5-750	7-500	5-750	30-3	10-1	10-1	24-000	16-000
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00	5-00	8-00	5-00	29-7	10	10	16-00-26-00	12-00-16-00
6-50-6-75	11-00	6-00	10-00	5-00	8-00	5-00	31-1	10	10	20-00	10-00-12-00
8-75-9-00							28-7	10-3	10-3	15-00-18-00	10-00
9-00-10-25	11-00	12-00	14-00	6-50	7-00	6-50	32	10	10	30-0-045-00	20-00-30-00
							30	10	10	25-00	20-00
							30	10	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00
9-75	12-50	9-00	10-50	7-00	8-25	8-25 c	28-7	10	10	21-00-26-00	10-00-18-00
10-156	13-250	8-500	10-000	6-500	7-875	7-500	27-9	9-8	9-8	24-375	18-625
9-75-11-75g	13-00g	8-00g	9-00g	6-00g	7-00g	6-00g	30	9-9	9-9	22-00-32-00	18-00-22-00
11-00-11-25	13-00-14-00	8-00-10-00	10-00-12-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	29-2	9-6	9-6	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
9-00-10-00							27-5	9-8	9-8	25-00	18-00
9-25							25	10	10	18-00	15-00
9-018	12-167	11-179	12-120	8-941	10-345	8-467	24-0	9-6	9-6	22-167	13-875
10-00	11-00	12-67c	12-67c	12-00c	12-00c	7-50c	22-2	9-7	9-7	27-00-35-00	
8-00	11-00	15-00	16-00c	12-00	14-00c	7-00	28-5	9-7	9-7	18-00-25-00	10-00-18-00
9-00	13-00	6-00	7-00	5-50	6-50	7-00	26-1	9-7	9-7	20-00-30-00	18-00-22-00
10-00		7-00-9-00	7-50-10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-9-00		20	10	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
7-25-7-50	12-50	12-00-14-67c	13-33-16-00c	9-33-10-67c		7-00-10-67c	19-9	9-8	9-8	18-00-24-00	11-00-15-00
							20	8-9	8-9	0-00-28-00	12-00-18-00
							27	9-5	9-5	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00
9-50	12-00	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	27-3	9-5	9-5	18-00-33-00	15-00-18-00
9-25	13-50	7-00-9-50	9-00-10-50	5-50-6-00	6-50-7-50		25	9-6	9-6	22-00-30-00	14-00-22-00
10-058	11-486	11-406	13-674	8-933	10-800	9-490	25-5	9-6	9-6	26-036	18-672
9-25	12-50-13-50	8-00	9-50	6-00	7-50	5-00	25-8	9-5	9-5	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
9-00							25	9-3	9-3	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
8-00	12-50-13-00	13-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	26-1	9-4	9-4	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00
11-00	11-50	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00	9-50	25-6	9-9	9-9	22-00-28-00	15-00-22-00
9-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	6-00	25	8-7	8-7	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
10-00	11-00	14-00	15-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	25	10	10	12-00-20-00	7-00-12-00
9-75	12-50						25	9-7	9-7	20-00-25-00	12-00-18-00
10-50	11-00	14-00	18-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	28-5	9	9	23-00-33-00	17-00-23-00
7-50	10-00						24-2	9-7	9-7	22-00-27-00	17-00-22-00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22 g	9-7	9-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
9-00	11-00	13-00-17-00	15-00-17-00	9-00-12-50	11-00-13-00	13-00	27-1	9-7	9-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
11-00	11-50	17-00	17-00				24-5	9-8	9-8	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00
10-00	12-00	12-00	12-00				22-7	9-7	9-7	25-00	16-00-20-00
9-00-11-00	11-00	12-00	13-00-13-50	9-00-11-50	10-00-11-50		24	9-6	9-6	20-00-35-00	15-00-20-00
10-00-10-50	11-00	15-00-16-00	17-00-18-00	12-00	14-00		23-3	9-6	9-6	25-00-33-00	18-00-25-00
10-50-11-00	10-50-11-50	12-00					21-3	9-1	9-1	25-00-30-00	18-00-24-00
11-00	12-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		23-7	9-7	9-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
9-00-11-00	10-50-11-50		18-00c		12-00c	10-50c	23	9-6	9-6	25-00-35-00	17-00-25-00
11-50	10-25-12-00		16-00-18-00c			12-00c	23-3	9-8	9-8	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-00	10-00						22-4	9-8	9-8	22-00-28-00	20-00-22-00
8-50g	10-50g	g	c & g 18-50	g	c & g 14-00	c & g 10-00	25 g	9-5	9-5	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
9-50	12-00						23-4	9-8	9-8	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
8-00	9-00		10-00-12-00				22-8	9-7	9-7	20-00-25-00	14-00-20-00
12-50	13-50	7-50-10-50	10-15-13-00				30	9-6	9-6	25-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
9-00-14-00	13-00		15-00c		12-00c	12-75c	30	10	10	n	22-00
			9-00		8-25-9-00		31-2	9-7	9-7	22-00	14-00
13-25-13-75	14-50-15-00			5-00-5-50	7-50-9-75c		35	9-7	9-7	p	p
7-75-10-50	9-00	5-00	7-50	5-00	6-00	6-00c	25-6	9-3	9-3	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-50-12-00	10-50-12-50	6-50	8-00c	6-00	7-50c		28-1	9-7	9-7	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
9-50-12-00	10-50-12-50	6-50	7-50	6-00	7-00	5-50-7-00	27-1	9-5	9-5	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
10-563	14-125			6-125	7-125	6-500	22-7	10-0	10-0	27-500	17-500
10-25-11-50	13-50-14-50			4-50-7-00	5-50-8-50	6-00c	20	10	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-25-00
10-00-10-50	12-50-16-00			5-25-7-75	6-00-8-50	7-00	25-4	10	10	18-00-27-00	12-00-18-00
8-844	17-463			5-250	9-281	10-833	29-1	11-2	11-2	28-625	19-438
9-75-12-25h	14-00-16-20				6-00-12-00	11-00-13-00	26-7	10	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
8-00-9-50h	19-00			3-25-5-25	4-75-6-50		30	13-3	13-3	25-00-30-00	15-00-22-50
7-50-9-50h	17-50			6-25	7-00-10-00i	7-50	30	10-2	10-2	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
5-25-9-00h	18-25				14-00c	13-00c	30	11-2	11-2	22-00-32-00	13-00-20-00
5-969	10-000			6-000	7-000	4-458	30-5	10-2	10-2	26-875	19-125
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	33-7g	9-6	9-6	23-00-27-00	18-00-20-00
6-00h							28-7	10	10	20-00	18-00
4-50-6-00h				6-00	8-00	5-33c	30-3	10-6	10-6	25-00-32-00	18-00-25-00
7-50-8-00h	f & g 10-00	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	30 g	9-9	9-9	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00
4-00-5-75h						4-00	30	10-7	10-7	28-00	16-00
10-029	11-640			7-563	7-935	4-949	33-5	11-7	11-7	24-188	17-906
9-00-11-00	12-70			6-50-8-00	9-75-11-50	5-625c	38-7	10	10	20-00	18-00
8-50-10-00	13-50			6-50	8-50	6-50c	10	12-7	12-7	22-00-28-00	16-00-20-00
9-50-11-50	11-50				5-50	4-00	30-4	11-2	11-2	24-00-30-00	17-50-22-50
9-50-10-50	11-50				6-50	4-00	29-3	10-2	10-2	16-00-20-00	10-00-16-00
9-75-10-75	9-00			6-50	8-42c	4-77c	33-6	11-8	11-8	20-00-25-00	15-00-17-00
7-70-8-20s					5-00		34	12-5	12-5	20-00-30-00	16-00-20-00
12-00-13-50				8-00-12-00i	9-00-13-00i	4-80c	35	15	15	30-00-35-00	18-00-22-50

extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$30. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and up.  
r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$20-\$30. s. Delivered from mines



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1925	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1927	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1931	Sept. 1932	Oct. 1932
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.6	98.1	97.2	95.2	96.8	81.0	69.9	66.9	65.0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	96.9	96.6	88.0	96.3	66.7	54.4	53.5	52.2
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.3	98.3	103.6	111.5	109.9	95.3	68.2	60.8	59.3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	112.5	96.6	95.5	92.9	90.4	77.5	71.9	70.0	69.1
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	99.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	98.9	98.6	98.5	93.0	85.6	77.2	69.9	64.5
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	104.5	99.7	94.9	92.5	93.5	90.0	87.3	85.9	85.8
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.9	98.3	89.2	93.0	97.5	70.5	63.0	58.9	57.7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	100.3	99.2	95.0	92.6	92.3	90.9	86.7	86.1	85.9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.6	99.7	97.7	94.6	95.4	91.3	85.6	82.8	83.4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.2	98.6	95.9	95.7	95.5	86.0	73.8	72.1	71.4
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.7	97.5	99.8	100.3	103.7	87.0	65.6	61.8	60.7
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	96.5	98.3	93.3	92.6	90.1	85.4	79.3	78.9	78.6
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	104.9	97.9	97.2	93.7	97.1	74.6	66.3	62.5	60.3
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	99.2	97.4	99.8	92.8	94.3	91.2	89.3	88.1	86.8
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	105.5	97.9	96.9	93.8	97.4	72.8	63.7	59.6	57.4
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.9	98.1	95.9	98.0	98.5	85.6	79.9	76.5	77.1
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	106.2	97.9	97.1	92.9	97.1	70.0	60.1	55.9	53.0
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm.....															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.3	96.7	96.7	87.3	94.0	66.7	55.7	54.2	53.0
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.6	98.9	102.5	103.2	106.3	91.7	68.4	61.6	60.5
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.4	98.6	101.3	96.5	105.9	70.4	53.2	46.9	44.9
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	102.4	104.7	107.3	110.4	95.8	75.3	61.3	60.7
III. Forest.....	52	65.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	98.9	98.5	98.5	92.9	85.4	77.2	71.5	66.2
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.6	99.5	93.0	91.5	92.1	86.5	81.7	81.2	80.9
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	100.8	98.3	99.5	94.9	100.5	73.3	59.7	53.9	52.6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.8	98.1	96.4	94.6	93.7	83.9	72.2	71.0	69.2

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 1224)

page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1921, quarterly from 1922 to 1930, and monthly since January, 1931. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.6; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3;

1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1931. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1930 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9;

# CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1932\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	170	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6, Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

## Retail Prices

The decline in beef prices continued in most localities, sirloin steak being down in the average from 24.8 cents per pound in September to 24 cents in October, rib roast from 18.2 cents per pound to 17.9 cents and shoulder roast from 12.7 cents per pound to 12.5 cents. Mutton was 1 cent per pound lower in the average at 19.2 cents, decreases occurring in most localities. Fresh pork declined in the average from 15.9 cents per pound in September to 15.7 cents in October, while breakfast bacon was up from an average price of 21.7 cents per pound in September to 22.8 cents in October. Lard was ½ cent per pound higher at 12.6 cents.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance, fresh being up from 25.6 cents per dozen in September to 30.3 cents in October and cooking from 20.7 cents per dozen to 24 cents. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 9.4 cents per quart. Butter was higher at the beginning of October in practically all localities, dairy averaging 23 cents per pound as compared with 20.8 cents in September and creamery averaging 26.9 cents per pound as compared with 25 cents. Cheese was slightly higher at an average price of 20 cents per pound as compared with 19.8 cents in September.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 5.8 cents per pound. Canned tomatoes and peas were again fractionally higher. Onions were generally lower at the average price of 3.5 cents per pound as compared with 4.5 cents in September and 6.4 cents in August. The price of potatoes continued downward at 80.4 cents per ninety pounds in October as compared with 89.7 cents in September and \$1.21 in August. Prunes were somewhat lower in many localities, the average price being 10.8 cents per pound in October as compared with 11.2 cents in September. Granulated sugar was slightly lower at 5.8 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was down



from an average price of \$15.34 per ton in September to \$15.27 in October. Lower prices were reported from Charlottetown, Moncton, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Windsor, Timmins, Port Arthur and Fort William. Bituminous coal was also lower at an average price of \$9.47 per ton in October as compared with \$9.65 in September. Hardwood in stove lengths was down from \$12.89 per cord in September to \$12.78 in October. Lower quotations for rent were reported from Moncton and Winnipeg.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was down from an average price of 51.9 cents per bushel in September to 48.2 cents in October. The high price during the month was 49.3 cents per bushel reached on October 3rd and 22nd and the low 46 cents per bushel reached on the 29th. Prices during the first half of the month declined gradually when some recovery occurred lasting until the 24th. This was followed by a sharp break of 4½ cents per bushel in two days accompanying a decline in sterling exchange. The weakness was also said to be due in part to the large offerings of Canadian wheat and to increased shipments from the southern hemisphere. Some comparative figures in earlier years are as follows:—for 1913, 88.2 cents per bushel; 1920, \$2.51 per bushel; and 1926, \$1.50 per bushel. Other grains were also substantially lower, western barley being down from an average of 28.9 cents per bushel to 25.7 cents, flax from 78.5 cents per bushel to 70.8 cents, western oats from 26.1 cents per bushel to 23.5 cents, rye from 31.9 cents per bushel to 29.2 cents. Flour at Toronto was 10 cents per barrel lower at \$4.50. Bran and shorts at Montreal were down \$1.20 per ton, the former to \$17.25 and the latter to \$19.25. Raw sugar at New York was up from \$1.20 per hundred pounds to \$1.28 (Canadian funds), while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.37 per hundred pounds. Ceylon rubber at New York was down from 4.3 cents per pound to 3.8 cents. In livestock, choice steers at Toronto declined from \$5.36 per hundred pounds to \$4.70 and at Winnipeg from \$4.17 per hundred pounds to \$3.63. Bacon hogs at Toronto were down from \$5.11 per hundred pounds to \$4.50, at Winnipeg from \$4.87 per hundred pounds to \$3.78 and at Montreal from \$5.64 per hundred pounds to \$4.84. Lambs at Toronto declined from \$5.46 per hundred pounds to \$4.77 and at Winnipeg

the price was 89 cents per hundred pounds lower at \$3.64. Creamery butter at Montreal was slightly lower at 24 cents per pound, while the price at Winnipeg advanced 1 cent per pound to 24 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal showed a substantial seasonal advance being up from 33 cents per dozen to 39.4 cents. The price at Toronto advanced from 28.9 cents per dozen to 37 cents. The price of raw cotton at New York was down from 8½ cents per pound to 7.2 cents. This decline followed the issuing of the government crop estimate of October 1st which was considerably higher than at the beginning of September. Raw silk at New York was down from \$2.11 per pound to \$2.02. The price of newsprint was down from \$2.31 per hundred pounds to \$1.89. This is a fall of \$8.40 per ton to \$37.80, the lowest price on record. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal was down from \$7.62 per hundred pounds to \$7.31, while tin at Toronto declined from 31.8 cents per pound to 31.5 cents. United States anthracite coal advanced from \$12.98 per long ton to \$13.33, while western domestic coal at Lethbridge advanced from \$4.75 per ton to \$5.

### Relief Wages in New York State

The New York State Temporary Relief Administration in a report on the first seven months of its work states that of \$20,000,000 of state and local funds expended for work relief approximately 85 per cent went for wages and 15 per cent for materials. The state contributed slightly less than half of the sum mentioned.

An analysis of work projects during the winter and spring showed that 40 per cent of them were on highway construction. The remainder were: sanitation, 16 per cent; water supply, 8 per cent; parks and playgrounds, 12 per cent; utilities and structures, 8 per cent; general public improvements, 3 per cent; clerical and professional, 11 per cent; miscellaneous, 2 per cent. The study of the local bureaus showed a high proportion of young and middle-aged people registered for employment, the rate of men and women over fifty-five running only from 7 to 15 per cent.

During October a total of 2,927 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 14 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 196 accidents were reported, including 10 fatal cases; and 219 accidents to employees of the Crown, 8 of which were fatal were reported during the month, making in all 3,342, of which 32 were fatal.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1932, page 1126.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 61.4 for September, an advance of 2.5 per cent for the month. Foods as a whole were 0.1 per cent higher, advances in cereals and meat and fish being partly offset by a decline in other foods. Non-foods were 3.7 per cent higher for the month with advances in all of the seven groups.

The *Statist* index number on the base of 1867-1877=100, was 80.4 at the end of September, a decline of 0.4 per cent for the month due to a substantial decline in textiles and a smaller decline in animal food. The other groups all showed advances.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 143 at October 1, an advance of 1.4 per cent for the month due to higher food prices and also to an advance in the fuel and light group.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis), was 81 for September, an increase of 1.3 per cent for the month. Foods on the whole showed a slight decline, while industrial materials with the exception of textiles were higher than for August.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 95.1 for September, a fall of 0.3 per cent for the month, due almost entirely to reductions in agricultural products.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 119.5 for September, a decline of 0.7 per cent for the month due to decreases in the prices of food, clothing and sundries. Rent was unchanged, while the heat and light group showed a small advance.

### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base: average annual expenditure, four chief centres 1909-1913=1000, was 1299 for August, showing no change from the July level. Increases in foodstuffs, etc., of vegetable origin and in animal products were offset by declines in all other groups.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number on the base 1926-1930=1000 was 821 for August, a fall of 2.2 per cent from the May level. Groceries was the only group to show an advance for this period.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 65.3 for September, an advance of 0.2 per cent for the month. Advances in hides and leather products, textile products, building materials and housefurnishing goods were partly offset by declines in fuel and lighting materials and chemicals and drugs. No changes were recorded for the farm products, foods and metals and metal products groups.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$6.9658 at November 1, a fall of 4.3 per cent for the month. With the exception of chemicals and drugs which were unchanged all groups were included in the general decline. Breadstuffs fell 8.9 per cent and livestock 6.1 per cent in the month.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 125.2 for September, a decrease of 2.6 per cent for the month due to declines in food, clothing and shelter, partly offset by an increase in fuel and light.

According to a statement issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of June, 1932, was 1,180,616. This compares with 1,188,077 at the end of March, 1932, and with 966,930 in June, 1931. The increase recorded in the three previous quarters continued during the first two weeks of April; thereafter there was a decline for three weeks. The numbers rose again in May (except in the week following the Whitsuntide holiday), but fell steadily in June.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1932

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the third quarter of 1932, was 226, there being 78 in July, 74 in August and 74 in September.

The report for the second quarter of 1932 was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1932, page 936. In the third quarter of 1931, 275 fatal accidents were recorded (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1931, page 1269). The supplementary lists of fatal industrial accidents on page .... contain 24 fatalities for the first half of 1932 and 2 fatalities for 1931. In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents on the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, from certain other official sources, and from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the third quarter of 1932 were as follows: agriculture, 67; logging, 19; fishing and trapping, 1; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 27; manufacturing, 22; construction, 23; electric light and power, 4; transportation and public utilities, 45; trade, 9; service, 9.

Of the mining accidents, 10 were in "metallic mining," 13 in "coal mining," 2 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and 2 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, one was in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," one in "animal foods," 5 in "saw and planing mill products," 5 in "wood products," 5 in "pulp, paper and paper products," one in "printing and publishing," one in "iron, steel and products," and 3 in "non-metallic mineral products."

In construction there were 13 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 5 in "highway and bridge," and 5 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 16 fatalities in "steam railways," one in "street and electric railways," 18 in "water transportation," 4 in "air transportation," 4 in "local transportation," and 2 in "storage."

In trade there were 5 fatalities in "wholesale," and 4 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 5 were in "public administration," one in "custom and repair," and 3 in "personal and domestic."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

On September 1, a mushroom farmer and his helper were poisoned while using calcium cyanide to exterminate mice in a shed, at Woodville, Ontario.

On July 27, five river drivers were drowned near Deux Rivières, Quebec, when their boat capsized in rapids; and two jobbers in logging were drowned from a raft in the Montmorency River, on September 17.

Two miners were killed in an explosion at Rouyn, Quebec, on July 11, when a lightning struck the safety electrical detonating equipment. Two coal miners were overcome by carbon monoxide gas while rescuing children in a mine in Queen's County, New Brunswick, on July 28. Two gas well drillers lost their lives following an explosion of gas in a well near Dresden, Ontario, on September 7.

When a boiler exploded and their engine was derailed near St. Malachie, Quebec, on August 5, the engineer, fireman and brakeman lost their lives. A stevedore fell down a hold of a ship at Windmill Point, Quebec, on August 26, striking another stevedore in falling and both of them were killed. On September 10, the first officer and fireman were drowned when their collier was wrecked in a storm off Cape Percy, Nova Scotia. On July 1, a pilot and two mechanics were killed in a plane crash near Mazenod Lake, Northwest Territories.

On July 11, two fumigators were poisoned by hydrocyanic gas in an apartment, in Toronto, Ontario.

*Supplementary Lists of Accidents.*—The supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first half of 1932, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains 24 fatalities, of which 3 were in logging, one in fishing and trapping, 2 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 4 in manufacturing, 4 in construction, 5 in transportation and public utilities, one in trade, and 4 in service. One of these accidents occurred in January, 2 in February, 2 in March, 6 in May and 13 in June.

Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1931. This includes 2 fatalities, both of which were in construction and both occurred in October.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1932

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—</b>				
Farmer.....	Near Chatham, Ont.....	about July 1..	70	Foot cut by mower when team took fright. Died July 27.
Farmer.....	Near Chatham, Ont.....	" 2..	about 55	Gored by cow.
Farmer.....	St. Cyr, Que.....	" 3..	45	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	Near Windsor, Ont.....	" 11..	15	Burned in fire that destroyed home.
Farm hand.....	Near Woodstock, Ont.....	about July 11..	31	Kicked by horse.
Farmer.....	Near Bismark, Ont.....	about July 13..	39	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Near Mundare, Alta.....	July 13..	26	Buried under cave-in of well when cribbing collapsed.
Farmer.....	Near Rocanville, Sask.....	" 12..	.....	While repairing binder it fell on him.
Farmer.....	Brookdale, Man.....	" 18..	60	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Near Richmond, Ont.....	about July 19..	.....	Struck by pulley during haying operations.
Farmer.....	Near Port Perry, Ont.....	" 20..	78	Thrown from seat of rake when horses ran away.
Labourer.....	Longueuil, Que.....	" 23..	27	Kicked by horse.
Farmer.....	St. Elmo West, Ont.....	" 23..	30	Kicked by horse. Died July 24.
Farmer.....	Near Lloydminster, Sask.....	" 25..	.....	Burned in fire that destroyed his home.
Farmer.....	Buttontown, Ont.....	" 27..	60	Gored by steer. Died July 28.
Farmer.....	Macamie, Abitibi, Que.....	" 30..	60	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	Champany, Que.....	Aug. 2..	55	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	St. Paul du Buton, Que.....	" 3..	.....	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	Near Barwick, Ont.....	" 6..	19	Struck by piece of timber hurled from saw.
Bee farmer.....	Deschambault, Que.....	" 8..	28	Congestion of lungs from using mask.
Farm labourer.....	Outlook, Sask.....	" 10..	47	Kicked by horse. Died Aug. 12.
Farmer's son.....	Near Winterburn, Alta.....	" 11..	22	Thrown from horse.
Farm hand.....	Near Fort William, Ont.....	Aug. 12..	50	Kicked by horse.
Farmer.....	Notre Dame d'Issoudun, Que.....	" 12..	52	Struck by arm of thresher. Died Aug. 14.
Farmer.....	Near Ellwood, Alta.....	" 16..	.....	His truck overturned when it struck a calf.
Farmer.....	Cooks' Mills, Ont.....	about Aug. 17..	.....	Kicked by horse.
Farmer.....	Near Grenville, Que.....	Aug. 17..	35	Struck by auto while driving cow.
Farmer.....	Key River, Alta.....	" 18..	48	Kicked by horse.
Farmer.....	Near St. Henedine, Que.....	" 19..	30	Crushed under falling rock in trench.
Farmer.....	Near Scotsguard, Sask.....	" 20..	40	Struck by lightning.
Farmer's son.....	Near Lampman, Sask.....	" 20..	12	Thrown from wagon when horses bolted.
Farm hand.....	Near Cayuga, Ont.....	" 22..	25	Run over while trying to stop runaway team.
Farmer.....	Near Birtle, Man.....	" 24..	.....	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Near Regina, Sask.....	" 27..	63	Fell from hay loft. Died Aug. 30.
Farm hand.....	Phillipsburg, Ont.....	" 29..	43	Trampled by runaway team.
Farmer.....	Near New Dundee, Ont.....	Sept. 1..	.....	Overcome by the heat.
Mushroom farmer.....	Woodville, Ont.....	" 1..	.....	Poisoned by fumigating gas in mushroom shed.
Helper.....	".....	" 1..	.....	"
Farmer.....	Near Fall Brook, Ont.....	" 1..	70	Collapsed after rescuing horses from burning barn
Farmer.....	Near Chatham, Ont.....	" 1..	40	Fell from wagon.
Farmer.....	Near Masham, Que.....	" 2..	66	Thrown from load of hay when truck struck wagon. Died Sept. 6.
Farmer.....	Isle Verte, Que.....	" 4..	23	Collision of auto with his wagon.
Thresher.....	Near Wainwright, Alta.....	" 5..	33	Drawn into threshing machine.
Farm hand.....	Near Whitewood, Sask.....	" 6..	.....	Kicked by horse. Died Sept. 7.
Farmer.....	Near Aurora, Ont.....	" 7..	78	Struck by auto while leading horse on road.
Farmer.....	Near Adolphustown, Ont.....	Sept. 8..	55	Fell 18 ft. from hay mow.
Farmer.....	Near Fontheill, Ont.....	" 9..	73	Fell from load of hay.
Farmer's wife.....	Near Rocanville, Sask.....	" 10..	.....	Trampled by cow while driving cows into yard.
Dairy farm worker.....	Near Ottawa, Ont.....	" 12..	23	Fell from truck and was run over.
Farmer.....	Near Vulcan, Alta.....	" 14..	50	Struck by feeder of threshing machine when it fell.
Farmhand.....	Near Govan, Sask.....	" 15..	18	Fell on fork when he jumped from separator. Died Sept. 19.
Farmer.....	Near Havelock, N.B.....	" 15..	47	Dragged under reaper when horses bolted. Died Sept. 16.
Farmer.....	Gardenton, Man.....	" 16..	68	Killed by enraged bear.
Farmer.....	Legal, Alta.....	" 16..	28	Trampled by bull. Died Sept. 17.
Thresher.....	Near Harris, Sask.....	" 17..	39	Crushed between engine and separator of threshing outfit.
Farmer.....	Edmore Dist., Sask.....	" 17..	22	Thrown from wagon.
Rancher.....	Near Kaslo, B.C.....	" 19..	.....	Accidental discharge of his rifle.
Rancher.....	Erickson, B.C.....	about Sept. 19..	76	Attacked by bull.
Rancher.....	Midnapore, Alta.....	Sept. 20..	52	Caught beneath wagon when team bolted.
Farmer.....	Near Readlyn, Sask.....	" 20..	44	Overcome by gas in old mine shaft from which he was hauling home coal.
Farmer.....	St. Come de Beauce, Que.....	" 21..	65	Caught in thresher.
Thresher.....	Near Parkhill, Ont.....	" 21..	.....	Struck by flying cable. Died Sept. 27.
Farmer.....	N.D. des Anges, Que.....	" 25..	58	Stumbled on stone while searching for stray hens.
Farmer's wife.....	Near Petrolia, Ont.....	" 27..	.....	Gored by bull while milking cows.
Farmer.....	Near Millet, Alta.....	" 27..	22	Caught in threshing machine. Died Sept. 30.
Farmer.....	Near Newdale, Man.....	" 29..	22	Killed while cleaning jammed shot gun.
Farmer.....	Near Kamloops, B.C.....	about Sept. 30..	31	Accidental discharge of shot gun when mower struck rock.
Logger.....	Mermaid Bay, B.C.....	July 13..	27	Struck by rolling log.
Workman.....	Near Burnaby, B.C.....	" 14..	28	Anchor tree broke and fell on him.
Logger.....	Near Newlands, B.C.....	" 23..	.....	Fell from hand car. Died July 25.



# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1932—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—Con.				
River driver	Near Deux Rivières, Que.	" 27..	17	Drowned when boat capsized in rapids.
River driver			28	
River driver			20	
River driver			23	
River driver			32	
Labourer	Thorold, Ont.	" 30..	45	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Annis, B.C.	Aug. 1..	49	Crushed by falling tree.
Hooktender	Squamish, B.C.	" 4..	50	Struck when skid swung.
Faller	Hanson's Island, B.C.	" 11..	47	Struck by falling snag.
Boomman	Esquimalt, B.C.	" 22..	41	Slipped from boom and was drowned.
Logger	Rivière des Neiges, Que.	" 27..	31	Cut his wrist with axe. Infection. Died Sept. 12.
Grader	Fanny Bay, B.C.	" 29..	40	Injured when he jumped off runaway speeder.
Logger	Ocean Falls, B.C.	" 29..	30	Struck by saw and lift..
Logger	Near Courtenay, B.C.	Sept. 3..		Speeder on which he was riding ran away on grade crashing into logging train.
Jobber	Montmorency River, Que.	" 17..	27	Drowned from raft.
Jobber			43	
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman	Off Cape Spear, N.B.	Sept. 16..		Fell from boat and was drowned.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining—				
Miner	Anyox, B.C.	July 5..	23	Fell from mine bench.
Miner	Schumacher, Ont.	" 7..	34	Miner's phthisis. First laid off July 22, 1925.
Miner	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 8..	30	Fall of rock.
Miner	Rouyn, Que.	July 11..	40	Explosion when lightning struck safety electrical detonating equipment.
Miner			35	
Miner	Near Amos, Que.	" 16..		Fell down shaft when hoist fell.
Mucker	Wawa, Ont.	" 20..	19	Cut finger by rock, infection. Died Aug. 1.
Miner	Red Lake, Ont.	Aug. 16..	32	Killed during blasting operations.
Prospector	Prince George, B.C.	Sept. 11..		Drowned when canoe capsized in rapids.
Miner	Stewart, B.C.	" 29..		Bucket in which he was riding fell when tramway collapsed.
Coal mining—				
Miner	Queen's Co., N.B.	July 4..	44	Fell down mine shaft.
Miner	Cumberland, B.C.	" 4..	60	Buried when roof caved in.
Miner	Queen's Co., N.B.	" 28..	32	Overcome by carbon monoxide gas while rescuing children in mine.
Miner			48	
Miner	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Aug. 1..		Crushed by falling stone.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 2..		Crushed by falling stone.
Driver	Hillcrest, Alta.	" 10..	45	Fell between two cars. Died Aug. 11.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 10..	44	Struck by fall of coal.
Driver	Corbin, B.C.	" 31..	25	Smothered by fall of coal.
Miner	Saunders, Alta.	Sept. 7..	49	Struck by falling piece of clod.
Miner	Nordeg, Alta.	" 16..	58	Crushed by cave-in.
Mine worker	Estevan, Sask.	" 17..	32	Explosion of gun powder on electric mine train.
Mine worker	Estevan, Sask.	" 27..	24	Run over by mine car.
Non-Metallic mineral Mining and Quarrying, n.e.s.—				
Gas well driller	Near Dresden, Ont.	Sept. 7..	36	Explosion of gas well. Died Sept. 8.
Gas well driller			47	
Structural Materials—				
Hoist engineer at gravel pit	Lethbridge, Alta.	July 16..	45	Fell off truck.
Craneman in gravel pit	Near Weston, Ont.	Aug. 23..	37	Buried under cave-in following blasting.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco—				
Worker at milling plant	Prince Albert, Sask.	Sept. 12..	21	Suffocated in bran bin.
Animal foods—				
Machinist at salmon cannery	Steveston, B.C.	July 2..	52	Drowned.
Saw and planing mill products—				
Canter	Fairview, Alta.	July 1..		Struck head on saw.
Sawyer	Matane River, Que.	July 15..	27	Struck by detached circular saw. Died July 26.
Saw operator	Welsford, N.B.	Aug. 2..	30	Caught in saw.
Worker in cedar mill	Hammond, B.C.	Sept. 8..	23	Fell from roof of dry kiln.
Saw operator	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 10..	40	Struck by piece of fly wheel of wood-sawing machine when it broke.
Wood Products—				
Labourer with timber preservers	Sioux Lookout, Ont.	Aug. 2..	52	Struck by piece of wood while unloading wood from flat car and fell from car. Died Aug. 6.
Press operator with casket mfrs.	London, Ont.	Aug. 15..	38	Scratched hand while handling steel, blood poisoning. Died Aug. 20.
Saw operator	Norwood, Ont.	Aug. 26..	38	Fell on saw.
Worker at shook mill	New Westminster, B.C.	" 29..	35	Fell from wharf at plant and was drowned.
Machinist at furniture factory	Listowel, Ont.	" 31..		Struck by piece of wood while shaping tops. Died Sept. 1.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1932—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—Con.</b>				
<i>Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—</i>				
Mill worker.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	July 22..	27	Crushed between reel drum and roll of paper.
Foreman.....	Deesbien, Que.....	Aug. 5..	35	Buried under pile of rolling logs.
Steam fitter.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Aug. 10..	58	Electrocuted while repairing pipe when it touched high tension wire.
Wood room cleaner..	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	Sept. 22..	51	Thrown against wall when he stepped on moving belt. Died Sept. 24.
Log scaler.....	Hull, Que.....	" 27..	about 55	Caught in log conveyor. Died Sept. 28.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>				
Printer's apprentice..	Halifax, N.S.....	Aug. 13..	19	Lead poisoning. Died Aug. 21.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i>				
Machinist.....	Bracebridge, Ont.....	July 21..	40	While turning steel shaft in lathe, piece got in eye. Died Aug. 28.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>				
Yard labourer.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	July 2..	36	Struck by falling pipe on July 29, 1930.
Worker at glass plant	Ville St. Pierre, Que.....	Aug. 9..	51	Wind blew pile of boxes on his head.
Worker in glass factory..	Kitchener, Ont.....	Aug. 6..	37	Pneumonicosis. First laid off Dec. 24, 1928.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and Structures</i>				
Painter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	July 3..	50	Injured when scaffold gave way on Nov. 30, 1930
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 6..	50	Buried under falling brick. Died Aug. 7.
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20..	35	Fell from elevator.
Labourer.....	Mimico, Ont.....	" 21..	-	Crushed by fall of earth.
Painter.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 26..	58	Fell from house.
Worker on storage tank..	Port Stanley, Ont.....	" 26..	28	Struck by falling piece of sheet steel.
Painter.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Aug. 4..	50	Took weak spell and fell to floor.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 10..	47	Collapse of part of ceiling of reservoir.
Workman.....	St. Charles de Bellechasse, Que.....	" 18..	29	Fell from roof of church.
Worker with roofing company..	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 24..	27	Explosion while using acetylene torch.
Plasterer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 29..	26	Electrocuted when he touched socket of extension cord.
Worker on power house..	Masson, Que.....	Sept. 9..	20	Crushed between concrete car and scaffold. Died Sept. 10.
Bricklayer.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 13..	77	Fell from chimney. Died Sept. 16.
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i>				
Contractor.....	Ecumsecum, N.S.....	July 31..	-	Pinned under truck when it overturned.
Highway worker.....	Irish Cove, N.S.....	Aug. 3..	30	Fell under wheels of truck.
Powderman.....	Donald, B.C.....	" 24..	58	Premature explosion of charge.
Labourer.....	Near Dundalk, Ont.....	Sept. 14..	45	Fell from truck and was run over.
Pile driver.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 28..	47	Fell off swerving truck.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Worker on dredge..	Toronto, Ont.....	July 25..	25	Fell into bay and was drowned.
Labourer on power tunnel construction	Near Buckingham, P.Q.....	" 27..	29	Crushed by rock falling from roof of tunnel.
Carpenter on dam construction..	Calgary, Alta.....	Aug. 26..	42	Fell from dam into river and was drowned.
Labourer on power development..	St. Louis de Gonzague, Qué.....	" 29..	25	Fell from freight car and was run over.
Well digger.....	Highland Creek, Ont.....	Sept. 1..	50	Fell down shaft of well.
<b>ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER—</b>				
Operator.....	Midland, Ont.....	July 4..	26	Burns from an electric arc. Died July 7.
Lineman.....	Sydney, N.S.....	Aug. 1..	33	Electrocuted when he came in contact with partially bare primary wire.
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23..	34	Explosion while repairing wires in manhole.
Lineman.....	Humberstone, Ont.....	Sept. 23..	41	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Railway worker.....	Hawthorne, Ont.....	July 5..	-	Killed when gasoline speeder jumped tracks.
Carpenter.....	Wainwright, Alta.....	" 12..	60	Struck by falling post.
Section foreman.....	Gracefield, Que.....	" 16..	55	Thrown from speeder when crow-bar fell off and jammed in wheel.
Signalman.....	Near Welland, Ont.....	" 25..	35	Collision of motor car with jigger on which he was riding.
Labourer.....	Assiniboia Sd., Sask.....	" 27..	31	Crushed by plough between corner post of car and door.
Labourer.....	Near Dundas, Ont.....	Aug. 1..	62	Collision of train with gas car on which he was riding.
Bridgeman.....	Rochford Bridge, Alta.....	" 3..	25	Fell 35 feet from bridge to ground. Died Aug. 7.
Engineer.....	Near St. Malachie, Que.....	" 5..	47	Boiler explosion and derailment.
Fireman.....			43	
Brakeman.....			44	Fell beneath wheels of his train during switching operations.
Conductor.....	Glencoe, Ont.....	" 12..	56	
Yardman.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 30..	47	Struck by car while opening knuckles between cars.
Engineer.....	Coalspur, Alta.....	Sept. 1..	52	Struck by piece of feed water pump when it blew off.



# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1932—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Steam Railways—Con.</i>				
Engine tester.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 9..	58	Fell from top of freight train.
Conductor.....	Dutton, Ont.....	" 17..	58	Fell from roof of car.
Conductor.....	Near Glencoe, Ont.....	" 28..	-	Collision of two freight trains.
<i>Street and Electric Railways—</i>				
Lineman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	July 27..	50	Electrocuted while working on high tension pole.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Engineer on freighter	Sandwich, Ont.....	July 7..	42	Fell into river and was drowned.
Engineer on oil tanker	St. Lawrence River, Que.....	" 10..	40	Poisoned by gas fumes from one of tanks.
Sailor.....	Rimouski, Que.....	" 27..	-	Slipped off gangway into river and was drowned.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27..	30	Crushed under falling bale.
Labourer for lumber company.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 29.. about	23	Fell off scow while loading lumber and was drowned.
Seaman.....	Near Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Aug. 5..	-	Fell overboard and was drowned.
Deckman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 5..	31	Drowned.
Engineer on hoisting engine.....	Yarmouth, N.S.....	" 16..	65	Engine explosion while unloading coal from schooner.
Stevedore.....	Windmill Point, Que.....	" 26..	21	{ First man fell down hold of ship and struck second man in falling.
Seaman.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Sept. 2..	52	
First officer.....	Off Cape Percy, N.S.....	" 10..	-	Fell from gangplank and was drowned.
Fireman.....	Off Cape Percy, N.S.....	" 10..	-	Drowned when collier was wrecked in storm.
Skipper on tug.....	Off Vancouver, B.C.....	" 11..	-	Swept overboard during storm and was drowned.
Worker on gas boat.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 12..	53	Fell from boat and was drowned.
Sailor.....	Sorel, Que.....	" 18..	40	Fell into hold of ship. Died Sept. 19.
Longshoreman.....	Windmill Point, Que.....	" 19..	53	Crushed under falling piece of steel. Died Sept. 20.
Sailor.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 28..	39	Fell from wharf and was drowned.
<i>Air Transportation—</i>				
Pilot.....	Near Mazenod Lake, N.W.T.....	July 1..	33	{ Killed when aeroplane crashed.
Chief mechanic.....	Near Mazenod Lake, N.W.T.....	July 1..	35	
Mechanic.....	Near Mazenod Lake, N.W.T.....	July 1..	32	
Instructor.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 13..	32	Killed in plane crash.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Truck driver.....	Verdun, Que.....	July 26..	21	Crushed under his truck when it overturned on curve.
Chauffeur for auto-bus.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 23..	33	Auto collision.
Truck driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 13..	37	Struck by rim of tire when tire exploded.
Truck driver.....	Near St. Leonard, N.B.....	" 14..	-	Pinned under truck when it overturned.
<i>Storage—</i>				
Sand elevator operator.....	Lachine, Que.....	July 13..	47	Fell 40 feet from elevator into canal and was drowned.
Elevator supt.....	Prudhomme, Sask.....	" 19..	48	Car struck by train.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Helper delivering oil drums.....	Mackayville, Que.....	July 12..	13	Slipped and was run over on attempting to board moving truck.
Truck driver for oil company.....	Sardis, B.C.....	" 13..	20	Run over by train.
Oil truck driver.....	Near St. Catharines, Ont.....	Aug. 25.. about	45	Pinned under truck when it overturned.
Traveller for brewery.....	Quyon, Que.....	Aug. 30..	-	Train struck his auto.
Worker with seed company.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Sept. 26..	22	Crushed between freight elevator and floor.
<i>Retail—</i>				
Packer for fish dealer	Halifax, N.S.....	Aug. 10.. about	41	Cut in hand, blood poisoning. Died Aug.. 25.
Butcher.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 18..	47	Injured when side of veal fell on him. Died Aug. 22.
Truck driver for dairy.....	Sand Point, Ont.....	Sept. 8..	22	Pinned under truck when it skidded in fresh gravel.
Labourer with coal company.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28..	48	Buried under coal when bottom fell out of hopper.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
R.C.M.P. corporal.....	Foam Lake, Sask.....	July 5..	44	Slain by auto bandits.
Forest ranger.....	Near Rossburn, Man.....	" 13..	-	Slain in forest cabin by raiders.
Road worker.....	Near Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Aug. 19..	59	Struck by auto while painting traffic lines.
Fire truck driver.....	Near Florenceville, N.B.....	" 24..	-	Pinned under truck when it overturned.
Garbage collector.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Sept. 8..	58	Ran rusty nail into hand, infection. Died Sept. 15.
<i>Custom and Repair—</i>				
Garage man.....	Smiths Falls, Ont.....	July 27..	-	Crushed under auto. Died July 30.
<i>Personal and domestic—</i>				
Fumigator.....	Toronto, Ont.....	July 17..	51	Poisoned by fumigating gas in apartment.
Fumigator.....	Toronto, Ont.....	July 17..	20	Poisoned by fumigating gas in apartment.
Labourer.....	Near St. John, N.B.....	Aug. 23..	-	Pinned under gate post when it fell.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1932

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—				
Labourer.....	Bowman, Man.....	Feb. 10..	30	Struck by falling tree. Died Aug. 7.
Logger.....	Victoria Co., N.B.....	Mar. 16..	28	Tree fell on his back. Died Mar. 30.
Section man.....	Royston, B.C.....	May 23..	57	Struck by snag.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Oysterman.....	Ladysmith, B.C.....	" 23..	35	Drowned from boat.
MINING, NON-FERROUS				
SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining—				
Machine runner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	June 25..	.....	Crushed by falling rock in chute.
Surface labourer.....	Schumacher, Ont.....	" 29..	35	Silicosis. First laid off Mar. 7, 1930.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco—				
Baker.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	June 14..	52	Struck elbow on pipe, septicaemia. Died July 5.
Saw and planing mill products—				
Saw operator.....	Matsqui, B.C.....	June 25..	27	Struck by saw when it broke.
Wood products—				
Crib loader at shingle mill.....	Stillwater, B.C.....	June 28..	20	Fell off erib into water and was drowned.
Iron, steel and products—				
Machinist.....	Brookville, Ont.....	June 16..	60	Cut finger while cutting thread on bolt, infection. Died Sept. 2.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Highway and bridge—				
Foreman.....	North Bay, Ont.....	June 25..	48	Fell from truck. Died June 26.
Steel worker.....	Penticton, B.C.....	" 28..	43	Fell 160 feet.
Miscellaneous—				
Dredging inspector..	Saint John, N.B.....	Jan. 17..	69	Slipped on hopper. Died June 15.
Wharf builder.....	Glacie Bay, N.S.....	Mar. 5..	55	Struck by log. Died April 24.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Street and electric railways—				
Lineman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	May 13..	58	Injured when he fell from tower truck. Died Aug. 8.
Water transportation—				
Dredge hand.....	Becanour, Que.....	about June 21..	.....	Fell from dredge and was drowned.
Local transportation—				
Wagon driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	May 10..	53	Fell off wagon. Died May 30.
Helper.....	North Bay, Ont.....	June 25..	34	Fell from truck. Died June 26.
Express—				
Warehouseman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 24..	58	Jammed between two trucks. Died July 1.
TRADE—				
Retail—				
Driver for bakery...	Toronto, Ont.....	June 27..	36	Thrown from cart when pony took fright.
SERVICE—				
Public administration—				
R.C.M.P. sergeant..	Carmacks, Yukon.....	about Feb. 14..	43	Feet frozen while on patrol. Died May 26 at Vancouver.
Forest ranger.....	Lake Edward, Que.....	about May 15..	42	Drowned.
Fireman.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 17..	56	Inhalation of fumes. Died July 5.
Street cleaner.....	Mimico, Ont.....	June 22..	.....	Struck by auto.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1931

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—				
Highway and bridge—				
Labourer.....	Burnaby, B.C.....	Oct. 15..	.....	Injured in excavation.
Labourer.....			.....	



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Mechanics' Lien covers building of Several Structures under One Contract

Several lien claimants and mortgagees appealed from the judgment of the Assistant Master in an action under the Mechanics' Lien Act of Ontario, seeking to establish mechanics' liens in respect of five twin duplex dwellings. The appeals were heard in the Court of Appeal at Toronto by Chief Justice Mulock, Mr. Justice Masten and Mr. Justice Grant, who allowed the appeals, applying the following principles to the case:

(1) The phrase "entire contract" in section 32 (2) of the Mechanics' Lien Act, which provides that "Where an owner enters into an entire contract for the supply of materials to be used in several buildings the person supplying such material may ask to have his lien follow the form of the contract and that it be for an entire sum on all the buildings....." should not be given a strict construction. The Assistant Master held that the phrase "entire contract" meant a contract whereunder all the obligations of one party had to be fulfilled before that party could call on the other for fulfilment of his obligations. Mr. Justice Masten said that he could not agree with the interpretation placed on the phrase by the Assistant Master. Subsection 2 of section 32 was first incorporated in the statute in 1923 and gave statutory recognition to the principle previously enunciated in the cases that a person supplying material under one contract or arrangement for use in the erection of several buildings was entitled to a general lien for the whole sum on all the buildings (Reference to *Ontario Lime Co. v. Grimwood* (1910)). The subsections should be given a liberal construction, and it is not necessary to the validity of a lien that there should be even a binding preliminary agreement, or that prices should have been previously fixed, or that the total quantity to be required had been agreed on or even known. What is essential is that the parties must have had in contemplation one contract or arrangement covering all of the buildings, and not a separate arrangement as to each building. The word "entire" means "one" contract or arrangement as distinguished from separate contracts (Reference to *Morris v. Tharle* (1894), *Dunn v. McCallum* (1907), *Fulton Hardware v. Mitchell* (1923)).

2. A wage earner, as well as a material man, is entitled to have his lien follow his contract for an entire sum upon all the buildings. This right was recognized before section 32 (2) was passed, and although this subsection mentions only material men, the subsection should not be construed as cutting down the rights of wage-earners.

3. A prior mortgagee who has a priority over subsequent mortgagees and lien holders does not lose that priority over the lien holders by postponing his mortgage in favour of the subsequent mortgages.

*Boake versus Guild* (Ontario) 1932, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, vol. 41, page 331.

### Effect of sick leave allowance on question of time-loss

An employee of the Soldier Settlement Board in Saskatchewan was engaged at a salary of \$150 a month. Under the regulations of the Board he was entitled to one and a half days of sick leave for each completed month of service. The regulations also provide for a retiring allowance of one month's salary for each two completed years of service; if however the employee suffers a protracted illness which lasts beyond the length of his accumulated sick leave he receives no pay for such additional time.

The employee in question sustained personal injuries on June 18, 1931, when he was struck by an automobile. In an action for damages the District Court found that the driver of the car had been negligent, and awarded the plaintiff the sum of \$320 and costs. The damages awarded were made of \$20 paid for medical attendance, \$150 general damages for pain and suffering, and \$150 for one month's pay during the time the plaintiff was incapacitated immediately after the accident. The defendant appealed on the question of the amount of damages only, and the appeal was limited to the sum of \$150 allowed for loss of time.

Mr. Justice Martin, in the Court of Appeal, gave the following judgment:

"In referring to general damages, the learned trial Judge said: 'So far as general damages are concerned, the plaintiff undoubtedly suffered a great deal of pain and suffering, but he was back at work within a month, and I think if he is allowed \$150 general damages that would afford some solatium and yet not penalize the defendants unfairly.' From this statement, and from the fact that the learned trial Judge dealt separately with the question of a month's pay as damages for loss of time, it may at once be concluded that the matter of loss of time was not included in the assessment of the amount of \$150 as general damages.... In the present case the learned trial Judge treated the time lost by reason of the accident as capable of exact assessment and allowed a full month's wages, viz., \$150. With deference, he should have treated the time lost as an element for consideration in the assessment of general damages, and should have allowed a fair and reasonable compensation for it, having

in view the fact that the probability of the plaintiff having worked during the whole month was subject to many contingencies. As to what is fair and reasonable under any circumstances, is not, of course, capable of accurate definition, for it would be difficult to find any two Judges, or any two jurymen, who would agree on exactly the same amount. Here, I think, the sum of \$100 would be a fair and reasonable amount, and this should be added to the amount assessed as general damages.

"There is, however, another feature in the case which requires attention. The plaintiff received from his employers full pay for the month he was absent from his work, because he had the accumulated sick leave, as above explained. For this reason, it is contended that he suffered no loss in respect of the loss of time, or at least that the only loss he suffered was the consequent reduction in the amount of his accumulated sick leave. I do not think this contention can help the defendants. In actions for negligence causing personal injury, the damages are not subject to deduction because of money paid to the plaintiff by an insurance company, under a policy of insurance against accident, as a compensation for the same injury: The reason for the rule appears to be that the fact that the plaintiff has provided against accident and is entitled to certain benefits from an insurance policy in the event of accident or sickness occurring does not diminish the wrong done him by the accident, nor the liability of the wrongdoer to pay for such wrong.

"I agree with the learned trial Judge that this principle should be applied in the present case. Under the terms of his employment the plaintiff was entitled to one and one-half days sick leave for each month he worked; this sick leave accumulated until he had to his credit at the time of the accident more than sufficient to equal the time he was absent by reason of his injuries; the allowance of sick leave was a part of the contract of employment, and in effect, was a kind of insurance against illness, and I do not think that the damages to which the plaintiff is entitled should be subject to deduction by reason of the benefits derived by him from the terms of his employment.

"In the result, the judgment below should be varied by reducing the amount allowed by the trial Judge to the sum of \$270 with costs of the action. The defendants are entitled to the costs of the appeal, to be set off against the judgment."

*Tubb vs. Lief and Gordon* (Saskatchewan) 1932, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, page 245.

#### Payment of work done by school trustee under contract with Board

A board of school trustees in Saskatchewan awarded a contract for repairs of the school house, and provided that the excavation of the basement should be done by the ratepayers by day labour. Some of this work was done by two of the trustees, who were paid for it by cheque of the board, issued by themselves as respectively chairman and secretary. Two ratepayers sued on behalf of the ratepayers of the district to recover the amount so paid on the ground that the payment was a violation of section 130 and 239 of the School Act of the Province. Section 130 provides that a trustee shall not enter into any contract in which he has a pecuniary interest; and section 239 provides that any two ratepayers may recover as a debt for the school district, the sum for which the district has been rendered liable through such action. Two ratepayers having sued under the latter section the District Court dismissed the action, holding that neither of the sections referred to could be relied upon in support of the action. On appeal by the plaintiffs this judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeal. Chief Justice Haultain stated that the payment authorized by the defendant did not come within the provisions of section 239, "which was clearly intended only to oblige boards of trustees and individual members of such boards to keep within the limits, both as to amount and subjects of expenditure required or authorized by the Act. The work done in the present case," the judgment continued, "and the expenditure incurred therefor were clearly within the competence of the board in respect of both subject and cost. Section 130 of *The School Act* provides that a trustee shall not enter into any contract in which he has a pecuniary interest with the board of which he is a member, and that if he does so, he shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding \$25 on complaint laid before a justice of the peace by any two ratepayers. This section cannot be relied on in support of the present action. The plaintiffs also claim the sum of \$45, the value of a certain quantity of lumber belonging to the district, which they allege the defendant has wrongfully taken. If the district has any claim in the matter, the right of action is in the trustees under their corporate name. There is nothing in the Act giving two ratepayers the right to bring such an action on behalf of the district."

*McNabb and Jarnagin versus Findlay* (Saskatchewan) 1932, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, page 255.





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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

THERE was rather more than the customary seasonal contraction in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of November, when the 8,125 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 780,301 employees, as compared with 799,100 on October 1. Each of these firms employed a minimum of 15 workers. Reflecting the reduction, the index (based on the average for the calendar year 1926, as 100) declined from 86.7 in the preceding month to 84.7 on the date under review, as compared with 103.0 on November 1, 1931. On that date in the preceding ten years, the index was as follows: 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3.

At the beginning of November, 1932, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 22.0 in comparison with 20.4 per cent at the beginning of October and 18.3 per cent at the beginning of November, 1931. The percentage for October was based on the returns tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,765 labour organizations covering a membership total of 162,682 persons.

Reports received from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada during October, 1932, indicated a marked decline in vacancies, applications and placements when the figures were compared with those of the corresponding month a year ago, the outstanding loss occurring in the highway division of construction and maintenance. Vacancies in October, 1932, numbered 23,222, applications 56,877, and placements in regular and casual employment 22,205.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again slightly higher at \$7.09 for the beginning of November as compared with \$7.07 for October. Comparative figures for earlier dates are \$7.82 for November, 1931; \$10.25 for November, 1930; \$11.75 for November, 1929; \$11.08 for November,

1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.96 for November, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 64.8 for November as compared with 65.0 for October. Corresponding figures for earlier dates are 70.7 for November, 1931; 79.5 for November, 1930; 95.7 for November, 1929; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 67.2 for November, 1914.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during November showed a marked decline from the similar loss in the previous month. Twelve disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,130 workers, and resulting in the loss of 3,653 working days. Corresponding figures for October were: fifteen disputes, 2,225 workers, and 14,470 working days; and for November, 1931, twelve disputes, 1,681 workers and 21,315 working days. Particulars of the disputes which occurred or were in progress during November, will be found on another page of this issue.

### Dominion Contributions to Direct Relief.

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1932, the Dominion Government is contributing to the expenditures of the provinces, and through the provinces to the municipalities in respect of direct relief expenditures. The basis of the Dominion contribution to the provinces in respect to direct relief is largely the same as under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931. That is to say, the Dominion is contributing 33½ per cent of municipal expenditures for direct relief and 50 per cent of provincial expenditures for direct relief in unorganized territory. In the case of certain indigent municipalities, arrangements have been made with the province concerned whereby the Dominion pays more than 33½ per cent.

The speech of the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on November 22, in which he described various undertakings and expenditures for the relief of unemployment throughout Canada, is reproduced elsewhere in this issue.



**Interprovincial  
unemployment  
conference to  
be held at  
Ottawa,  
January 17.**

The Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, announced in the House of Commons on November 22 that a conference between the Dominion and provincial governments would be held at Ottawa before the reopening of Parliament next January for the purpose of considering the subject of unemployment and similar problems. Contributory unemployment insurance is to be one of the major subjects on the agenda. It was announced later that this conference would open on Tuesday, January 17. The Prime Minister's statement in the House appears on another page of this issue.

**Unemployment  
insurance and  
the "I.L.O."**

In connection with the forthcoming interprovincial conference to consider the question of establishing a system of unemployment insurance for the Dominion, it may be recalled that the Recommendations concerning Unemployment, which was adopted by the First International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919, page 1445), contained the following section:—

iii. The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization establish an effective system of unemployment insurance, either through a Government system or through a system of Government subventions to associations whose rules provide for the payment of benefits to their unemployed members.

The subject of unemployment insurance is included in the Agenda of the 1933 session of the International Labour Conference (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932, page 190). The last report of Mr. Albert Thomas as Director of the Office, which was presented to the Conference this year, contained the following remarks on the subject (May, 1932, page 581):—

"Until this year, the Governing Body has been unable to place the question on the Agenda of a session of the Conference. That has now been done, and the question will be discussed at the next session. It will be considered in the widest possible form. The item includes both unemployment insurance and unemployment relief. Social insurance, which was recommended as early as 1919, must, it would seem, be extended and consolidated. It should also be supplemented by relief measures. It would certainly be desirable to distinguish clearly between the two ideas. The present intensity of unemployment, its extent and its duration have exceeded everything which the actuaries could have foreseen. In the light of this experience it would seem

unwise in future to reckon for the relief of the unemployed exclusively on the funds paid by employers, workers and Governments to insurance institutions in the form of regular contributions. In addition to insurance in the strict sense intended to cover a definitely limited risk which is regarded as normal, consideration will no doubt have to be given to the establishment of supplementary relief institutions to deal with periods of abnormal unemployment. This will be one of the subjects to be discussed at next year's Conference, and further progress should result."

**I.L.O.  
Conference on  
Reduction of  
Working  
Hours.**

Reference is made elsewhere in this issue to a Preparatory Conference which is being held in Geneva, Switzerland, opening on January 10, 1933, under the auspices of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations), to study the question of the reduction of hours of work as a means of relieving unemployment. An Order in Council was passed on December 12, sanctioning Canadian participation in this meeting and authorizing the appointment of three Canadian representatives: one on behalf of the Government, one on behalf of the Employers and one on behalf of the Workers. The Provincial Governments have also been invited to be represented by advisers if they see fit.

**52nd Conven-  
tion of American  
Federation  
of Labour.**

The proceedings at the 52nd annual convention of the American Federation of Labour are outlined on another page of this issue.

In view of the existing depression, "the paramount purpose of the convention" was declared to be to obtain shorter working time, namely a working week of five days and working day of six hours, the shorter working period to be effected without decreases in pay, but with steady future increases to correspond with increases in production. The convention also adopted a comprehensive policy on unemployment, including adequate relief funds from federal appropriations, and the holding of a national economic conference to consider national economic planning "to a limited degree." Compulsory unemployment insurance, under state auspices, was among the measures recommended by the convention.

**Proctor and  
Gamble adopt  
5-day week.**

The five day week of forty hours' work was adopted in October by Proctor and Gamble, manufacturers of soap products in the United States and Canada. The company's Canadian

plant is at Hamilton, Ontario, which had been operating previously on a 50-hour week basis. The staff which numbered about 225 was expected to increase as the result of the change. Officials of the company stated that wages would not be seriously affected.

### Progress of co-operative banks in Canada

In addition to the labour legislation enacted by the Nova Scotia Legislature this year (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1932, page 865), an

Act was passed to provide for the organization of co-operative savings and credit societies. The Act has been proclaimed as effective from November 14, 1932. Under its provisions credit unions are authorized to receive the savings of members either as payment on shares or as deposits, to make loans to members exclusively for provident or productive purposes, and to "make loans to a co-operative society or other organization having membership in the credit union." They are empowered also to invest in trust securities and to borrow money. Any seven or more residents of Nova Scotia can organize and incorporate a credit union. It is provided that the par value of the shares is not to exceed \$10 and that credit unions "shall be limited to groups (of both large and small membership) having a common bond of occupation or association, or to groups within a well defined neighbourhood, community or rural district or fishing village."

In the *Canadian Co-operator*, November, 1932, the editor explains the new legislation: "A credit union," he says, "is a local co-operative bank. It has the advantage alike of cultivating habits of systematic thrift, and of providing credit accommodation to its members for providential and productive purposes. So far as the working class is concerned, the credit union puts at its service accommodation it has not previously enjoyed. The ordinary chartered bank does not cater for the financial credit needs of working people. Even for the farming community the facilities are not as good as those provided for commercial and manufacturing concerns. That may not be due altogether to the neglect or indifference of the banks. The type of security the farmer has to offer is not as negotiable as that of commercial and manufacturing enterprises.

"We have now satisfactory co-operative credit legislation in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia. The Canadian Co-operative Congress held at Regina in July last urged upon the governments of the other provinces to secure the enactment of similar legislation. The credit union is a very useful form of co-operative activity and its introduction in many communities would probably lead

to the establishment of consumers and other types of co-operative societies, and to the general cultivation of the co-operative spirit in the community."

### Problem of average earnings in workmen's compensation

A question having arisen as to the effect of past unemployment upon the amount of compensation payable to workmen who have been disabled in industry, Mr. E. S. H. Winn, K.C., chair-

man of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, recently made the following statement as to the policy of the Board in determining the "average wages" on which the amount of compensation is based:—

"Compensation paid to a workman injured in an industry coming within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act," he said, "is fixed by the Statute at 62½ per cent of his average earnings. Consequently, just to the extent that the average earnings of each individual workman has been affected by periods of unemployment and reduced rate of wages his compensation will be affected, when he is unfortunate enough to meet with an accident at work. The workman, therefore, who has been steadily employed has a larger amount of earnings than the workman spasmodically employed. Consequently, the workman having the larger earnings is paid more compensation than the workman having had lower wages.

"The Statute provides that the compensation shall not be less than five dollars per week, unless the average earnings are less than that figure, in which case the compensation equals the average earnings. When the employment has been such that no satisfactory basis of average earnings can be arrived at the injured workman receives five dollars per week, in addition to the necessary hospital and medical attention indicated in his particular case.

"The compensation awarded in respect of time loss and permanent disablement is paid from an Accident Fund created under the Statute. That fund is wholly maintained by levies made on employers engaged in the various industries. As amongst the individual employers in any type of industry the cost is distributed in exact proportion to the actual pay-roll expenditure. The employer who pays out \$20,000 in wages in any year pays just ten times as large an assessment to the Accident Fund as does his smaller competitor whose expenditure in wages is \$2,000. The percentage rate of assessment applicable to each is the same. Assessments are based on actual wages paid, and compensation is based on actual wages earned. For periods of unemployment



no assessments are collected. For periods of low wages the rate of assessment applicable to the payroll yields a correspondingly reduced contribution to the Accident Fund. If the rate of wages falls to one-half and actual wage expenditure falls accordingly, the assessment levied and based on a percentage of that payroll must yield a similarly lesser amount for the Accident Fund, out of which compensation is payable. The difficulty of arriving at a basis for calculating average earnings in periods of broken or seasonal employment is manifest. In past years the peak of employment has been reached in the summer months, with a falling off in winter. Pensions to dependants of workmen losing their lives in industry do not fluctuate up or down with current rates of wages, but remain constant, being fixed by the Statute."

#### **Unemployment question in Parliament of Great Britain**

The King's speech at the opening of the Parliament of Great Britain contained the following passage in reference to the prevalence of unemployment and the need for adequate provisions for its relief:—

"Large numbers of my people are still unable to find employment and the persistence of this situation causes me the greatest anxiety. Unemployment as we have known it for some years is undoubtedly the gravest of social problems. In particular I am distressed that many young men and women have never in their lives had an opportunity of regular employment. In the view of my Ministers any provision for unemployed persons should not only afford material assistance but should also be designed to maintain their *morale* and fitness to resume work when opportunities can be found. My Government intend to bring forward measures dealing comprehensively with unemployment insurance and with the treatment of those unable to obtain work and the considerations I have mentioned will be borne in mind in framing their proposals."

#### **Suggestions for organization of welfare and relief services**

The Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare has made a valuable contribution to the solution of the problem of unemployment relief by the timely publication of a pamphlet entitled "In Times Like These" containing practical suggestions for the organization of community welfare and relief services, especially those dealing with the unemployed man and his family. Miss Charlotte Whitton, the Executive Director of the Council, points out the difficulty

of arriving at rules of organization that would be generally applicable in a country of such varied social conditions as Canada; the primary object of the Council, was rather "to set forth in a simple form fundamental principles and practices which the best of experience appears to endorse." No effort, therefore, has been made to prescribe any system for a particular community; but in offering these general suggestions the Council intimates that it will place its experience at the disposal of any community desiring advice on the question of a suitable form of relief service.

"The principles underlying the effective organization of unemployment relief, and of all other welfare measures," it is declared, "are simply those of good business administration. . . . Expenditures that are intended to provide social aid, if dispensed through indifferent or incompetent hands, admit of the most dangerous misuse. Even with supervision, if this be insufficient or unskilled, such measures have a subtle and potent capacity to undermine the independence of the recipient. There are two essentials to the safeguarding of welfare expenditures,—the first is the provision of efficient accounting and competent staff and office administration, the second is the assurance of the training, discretion, and good judgment of the worker prescribing and supervising the expenditure for each individual applicant."

The limits of municipal and voluntary organization are defined, and the proper division of work between public and private agencies is described in the pamphlet, which proceeds to outline the organization of actual relief machinery in small and large communities, and to state the fundamental principles of good social work. The last section deals with the functions of the churches and volunteers as partners in social work.

Three supplements are issued with the main pamphlet under the following titles: (1) the actual provision of relief (food, clothing, fuel, shelter, etc.); (2) the organization of special services for problems of particular type (homeless men, unemployed women, ex-service men); and (3) the organization of relief work programs (in co-ordination with the social work program). The preparation of the handbook was directed by Mrs. G. Cameron Parker, Acting Director of the Council.

"In Times Like These" may be obtained from the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, Ottawa, for 10 cents, the price of each supplement, if forwarded separately, being 5 cents.

### Need for trained social workers in Canada

Addressing the Social Workers' Club of Montreal on November 22, Mrs. G. Cameron Parker, President of the Canadian Association of Social Workers, suggested that a need existed in Canada for a Canadian Foundation of the Rockefeller type that would encourage and promote the organization of social work in places where the community is unable to organize for this purpose, particularly among the scattered population in the west. Social work has been organized in eastern Canada, she stated, especially in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and other cities, but elsewhere it is left in the hands of permanent officials, or of men appointed without regard to their experience in such work. "There has been," the speaker continued, "a lack of system and of unification of relief methods; valuable opportunities for constructive work in families have been lost owing to the fact that many of those having the responsibility of administering such relief have no conception beyond vouchers for rent, food and garments for the distressed; whereas trained workers could do much to build up and maintain the *morale* of the unemployed.

Speaking of the work of the Association and its members Mrs. Parker said: "We are the people who will have to deal with the wreckage caused by this distress. Our profession has not made its way to the point where public authorities and the community have any conception that this profession can better than any other, cope with the situation."

### Garden allotments at Fredericton, N.B.

An article in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1932, page 877, described the progress of the movement in Canada for providing garden allotments as a means of

alleviating the hardships resulting from unemployment, reference being made to the work carried on by the Rotary Club at Fredericton, New Brunswick. Further particulars of this work have been received from Mr. C. F. Bailey, chairman of the Relief Garden Committee of the Club.

The unemployment relief garden project in the City of Fredericton met with considerable success during the past summer. The Club expended approximately \$200 in the purchase of seed, fertilizer and spray material to 56 families who undertook to operate a relief garden. While an opportunity was given to any deserving family to take advantage of this project, the work centred largely at Victoria Mills. In this section of the city many

families are in distress because the Fraser Companies' Mill has not been operating for three years. A large number of these families had no land adjoining their homes suitable for garden purposes, but the Dominion Experimental Station granted the use of a piece of land nearby, which was taken over by 31 families and divided into an equal number of gardens. The Experimental Station also granted a piece of land adjoining, which was used as a community potato field. The 31 families combined to prepare the land and plant the potatoes. During the balance of the summer each family had a definite number of rows to care for and harvest.

In order to stimulate an interest in this garden project and insure that the gardens would be well cared for, the Fredericton Experimental Station Athletic Association offered \$35 in prizes for the best kept gardens. During the summer a special committee of the Experimental Station staff scored the gardens and later awarded the prizes. Members of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture assisted by giving advice as to the control of insects and plant diseases. An Unemployment Relief Garden Association was formed, and all communications were directed to the Secretary of this Association.

As to the effects of this communal effort, a few of the gardens that adjoined the cultivators' homes showed poor results. On the other hand, the 31 gardens on the Dominion Experimental Station property were all well handled. This was attributed to the spirit of rivalry that would naturally develop where gardens of this kind were placed side by side. The Superintendent of the Experimental Station made it clear to all those operating gardens on the Station property that any neglected garden would be ploughed under rather than allow anyone, unworthy of assistance, to pass discredit on the project.

The Association estimates that the cultivators harvested on the 31 gardens (located on the Dominion Experimental Station property) an average of 4½ barrels of potatoes, 2 barrels carrots, 2 barrels beets, 4 barrels turnips, 1 bushel onions, one-half bushel dried beans, 8 quarts dried peas, 3 bushels tomatoes (ripe and green), 2 bushels corn, 12 heads cabbage and all the lettuce, radish, green beans, green peas, etc., needed in their homes throughout the summer months. The value of the crop produced on the 56 gardens based on prevailing prices in the Fredericton market is estimated at \$1,227.81.

Mr. C. F. Bailey expresses the opinion that if a similar project were launched another year in every urban community and should



meet with the same success, it would go a long way toward relieving want as well as give employment to a great many people during the summer months who would otherwise be idle. The Fredericton Rotary Club and the Dominion Experimental Station will be glad to give the benefit of their experience to any group that may contemplate similar work in any other part of the province.

### 6-hour day recommended for pulp and paper industries

An editorial in the November issue of *Pulp and Paper of Canada*, the official organ of the Technical Section of the Pulp and Paper Manufacturing Industry, makes the following recommendations as to the need for a reduction in working hours in the industry: "There has been no fundamental change in working hours for twenty-five years. At that time industry on this continent was readjusting itself to the eight-hour day, and the paper industry generally was changed from two to three shifts. Even that change is not yet complete, for we know of some isolated instances of plants still operating on the two-shift basis. . . . That change involved an addition of approximately 50 per cent of the number of employees on shift work. The next step is naturally to four shifts of six hours each. Some paper mills and some other industrial plants have already adopted the plan. But shortening of hours and spreading of employment should extend further to be fair, and industry must be kept alive.

"The question in the minds of a great many industrialists to-day is whether we are not again at a point where another fundamental change in working hours is necessary. The problem is seriously complicated by the abnormal amount of unemployment. But unemployment is not an entirely new factor that appeared only with the current financial crisis. Unemployment has been gradually increasing with the continued perfection and efficiency of machinery. The steam shovel does the work of a dozen men in a ditch. Increased speed and better control of stock quality enables four paper machines to produce what formerly required five. Other industries can tell the same tale. Consolidation of companies has reduced the amount of clerical help necessary. And industry does not concern itself with opportunities for re-employment of the workers so released, in many cases. . . . It is obviously time for a change, although it is unfortunate that the need for such a fundamental change should be complicated by the abnormal circumstances of a general business depression. However, so many assertions of improvement in business conditions are being made, it seems

to us that the present would be not such a bad time for such a change to be made. The relief of unemployment by providing useful work would put an entirely new spirit on the nation. Such a movement should be general, at least in Canada and the United States, and if the field could be further extended it would do just that much more to improve world conditions in industry."

### Death of Joseph Marks, Ontario labour pioneer

Mr. Joseph Marks, a pioneer of the labour movement in Ontario, passed away on November 14, at an advanced age. He had been associated with the movement for the past fifty years, and was the leading spirit in the organization of the Industrial Brotherhood of Canada in 1891, a union of labour men not members of the various craft unions of the time. Through Mr. Marks, the Brotherhood established the *Industrial Banner* in 1891, an influential labour paper of which he continued to be the editor for some years after its removal to Toronto in 1912. In the meantime the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was organized by Mr. Marks to carry on in a larger way the educative work of the earlier Brotherhood. After its foundation, he took no part in trade union activities but devoted himself to the work of the Association. The influence of Joseph Marks was widely felt, and it was always exercised with the single object of bettering the conditions of the lives of his fellow men.

About 8,000 men returned to work on November 23 in the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway. About half this number are employed in the Angus Shops, Montreal, the remainder being in the shops at McAdam, New Brunswick; Carleton Place, Ont.; North Bay, Ont.; Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. The re-opening of the shops followed lengthy conferences between the management and representatives of the shop crafts employees, acting under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank McKenna, chairman of C.P.R. System Federation No. 125, Montreal.

The Department of Pensions and National Health (Ottawa) has published in its series of "Little Blue Books" a pamphlet entitled "Good Food for Little Money," prepared by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, chief of the Division of Child Welfare. Useful information is given as to food values and a balanced diet suitable for both adults and children, the purpose of the pamphlet being to show how families may secure the highest nutritive value from their expenditures of money for food.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada at the end of November was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Some farmers in the province of Nova Scotia were still busy with fall ploughing, but there was no demand for farm help. Fairly plentiful catches of fish were reported along the coast. Lumbering operations remained quiet. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to six days per week, while water shipping activities from salt mines were about ended for the season. Slackness prevailed in the coal mines in Cape Breton and vicinity, as they were open only one or two days per week. All bakers and manufacturers of foodstuffs were somewhat busier in preparation for the Christmas trade, and oil companies reported business fair, due to the lateness of the season. Foundries and machine shops stated operations were slow, but in the iron and steel industry as a whole no shutdowns were reported. Sawmills were running part time only. Municipal and street and sewer work continued with a few small gangs of men placed on relief shifts. The Department of National Defence at Halifax also added about fifty men to its relief camps, but building construction throughout the province was slow. Passenger and freight traffic was fair, also trade. A number of requests were received for char workers and women domestics, and these were easily filled.

Farmers in New Brunswick were busy cutting wood or hauling seaweed for compost. City markets were well stocked and prices were better than for some time. Fishermen were preparing for the smelt fishing season, which opened along the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Straits on November 25. Lobster fishing in Saint John and Charlotte counties was good, but salmon light. A small crew had been sent to cut hardwood in King's county, but elsewhere lumbering was quiet. Manufacturing also showed no improvement, with confectionery and foodstuffs alone showing any activity. No new work in building construction was in sight, but road construction and other works of a public nature were being carried on by the various municipalities as relief measures. Costal steamers still continued busy, carrying winter supplies to the smaller centres, but land transportation, both passenger and freight, was only fair. Trade likewise was dull. There was little change in requirements for help in domestic service.

Montreal alone in the province of Quebec reported any requests for farm help. This city

also recorded the first call of the season for bushmen. At Rouyn, several placements were effected in this industry, but there was a reduction of fifty per cent in this fall's activity, as compared with that of the corresponding season a year ago. Mining also was very quiet, except at Rouyn, where mining syndicates were making active researches with good prospects. Some improvement in manufacturing was reported by Hull, Montreal, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers, but for the most part there was little vital change. In Quebec city, leather and furs operated on a large scale, but other factories on reduced time. Conditions in the building trades also were far from satisfactory, and many bricklayers, masons, plasterers, painters and so forth throughout the province were unemployed. The municipality of Montreal still had a number of men on unemployment relief work, and large contracts had been signed for sewer construction, which would afford work for thousands. Trade and transportation also were dull. In Montreal, in the Domestic and Personal Service Division, there was a certain number of vacancies, but not sufficient to counterbalance the number of constantly increasing applicants. In Quebec city, placements were above the average, but at reduced wages.

The demand for farm help in Ontario was considerably reduced, although the call for single men for the winter was somewhat better than was anticipated. Pulp camps were rapidly being filled with bushmen, but some difficulty was experienced in obtaining men as quickly as desired since they were required to pay their own transportation, however, applicants for bush work were still very plentiful. Very few men were being taken on at the mines, and there did not appear much chance of improvement in the near future. The majority of manufacturing industries were operating as usual, some with reduced staffs and some with shortened working hours. All of the larger concerns in the iron and steel group continued at a low level of activity, and it was considered that at least sixty per cent of the registration of unemployed in Brantford was attributable to inactivity in this line of industry. Textiles were somewhat busier, in fact, at St. Thomas one concern was operating overtime with a full staff, but tire and rubber companies, as well as furniture factories, were still much below par. Little building or construction work was being carried on throughout the province, either as a relief measure or otherwise, but highway construction continued active. A number of single men had been despatched to highway camps



## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1932			1931		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		94,254,899	77,168,933	105,340,793	102,466,571	95,287,885
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		37,094,525	34,504,129	46,911,012	45,932,572	45,379,099
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		56,628,095	42,186,815	57,486,950	55,537,917	48,991,385
Customs duty collected..... \$		6,634,810	6,156,925	9,074,824	9,077,219	9,288,648
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,367,179,485	2,097,930,633	2,841,832,827	2,586,858,058	2,450,545,080
Bank notes in circulation..... \$			133,241,528	145,533,231	152,928,936	139,908,403
Bank deposits, savings..... \$			1,359,389,475	1,395,829,124	1,462,308,101	1,455,518,906
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$			1,003,044,855	1,102,493,170	1,140,734,029	1,136,510,527
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	53.4	54.8	63.0	71.9	64.6	68.6
Preferred stocks.....	45.1	46.7	48.3	66.5	63.9	64.2
(1) Index of interest rates.....	102.3	98.1	101.9	105.4	103.3	97.1
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	64.8	65.0	66.9	70.7	70.4	70.0
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	16.10	16.40	16.34	17.81	17.86	18.06
(3) Business failures, number.....		295	246	275	253	230
(3) Business failures, liabilities..... \$		5,347,000	3,234,000	6,299,775	3,124,466	4,583,527
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	84.7	86.7	86.0	103.0	103.9	107.1
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage, (trade union members).....		20.4	21.4	18.3	18.1	15.8
Immigration.....		1,723	1,871	1,530	2,056	2,355
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	179,022	195,301	203,529		237,913	207,377
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	11,742,329	14,186,896	14,108,689	15,290,993	16,018,766	15,159,905
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			11,349,856	13,110,517	14,082,975	13,770,971
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$			13,344,078	13,560,582	13,501,048	12,486,517
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$			9,621,502	8,785,957	8,848,623	9,386,662
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			3,043,105,361	2,805,241,837	2,927,389,243	2,057,308,656
Building permits..... \$		3,056,137	2,203,230	7,992,815	8,442,627	10,322,414
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	10,170,400	8,875,000	9,646,500	24,642,200	28,789,200	33,658,400
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	14,149	6,731	5,799	14,292	11,562	17,585
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	37,083	17,102	23,139	28,337	30,925	23,290
Ferro alloys..... tons	1,544	1,599	732	1,911	1,912	5,799
Coal..... tons	1,229,167	914,467	1,226,032	1,638,456	1,612	1,094,753
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	83,450,000	78,910,000	83,140,000	97,340,000	96,530,000	96,530,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	2,704,000	6,204,000	2,761,000	3,509,000	3,438,000	3,438,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	7,029,000	4,553,000	15,451,000	7,589,000	4,999,000	4,999,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.	857,000	535,000	323,000	442,000	366,000	366,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.	110,128,787	97,188,888	109,055,115	176,883,319	132,437,861	132,437,861
Flour production..... brls.		1,344,500	1,812,457	1,693,925	1,515,613	1,515,613
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	115,873,720	106,613,000	81,917,000	121,790,544	96,185,000	89,406,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,599,193	1,723,202	1,254,696	1,554,144	1,672,437
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		44,843,000	42,638,000	47,167,000	45,980,000	42,947,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		29,657,000	25,023,000	38,615,000	35,722,000	29,833,000
Newsprint..... tons		157,510	150,690	175,641	184,250	178,410
Automobiles, passenger.....		2,361	1,741	886	761	2,108
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		75.3	77.1	88.6	88.5	92.9
Industrial production.....		70.4	71.9	85.5	85.1	90.9
Manufacturing.....		70.6	74.3	79.2	77.7	84.2

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending November 26, 1932, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending November 5, October 8 and September 10, 1932; November 7, 7, October 10, and September 12, 1931.

(7) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newspaper, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

(8) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(9) Including lines east of Quebec.

(10) MacLean's Building Review.

for the Department of Northern Development, while additional camps were expected to open shortly, over 2,000 men already having found employment on the Eastern section of the Trans-Canada highway, these men being distributed among eighteen camps. Trade showed some improvement, due to the approaching holiday season, although in many instances former employees, for some time idle, were to be first absorbed before additional help was taken on. There was a fair demand for experienced women domestics, but wages were low.

A slight decrease was indicated in the call for farm help in Manitoba, orders received being mostly under the Relief plan. Quietness prevailed in logging and mining, and little change was reported in manufacturing. There was no activity in construction, other than street and sewer work, which was given out for the most part, on a rotation basis. The re-opening of the railroad shops in Winnipeg provided employment for about 1,800 men, but this was not expected to be of a permanent nature. Retail trade was moving faster and wholesale drygoods, footwear and clothing lines remained fairly active. Conditions remained practically unchanged in the women's group.

The majority of farm orders filled in the province of Saskatchewan were by men sent out on the Government Relief plan, and in some districts there were insufficient experienced men to meet requirements. There was no activity in logging and little in mining, as all the mines were filled, and a long waiting list remained. Building construction also was very quiet, but a few men were transferred to the relief camps at Prince Albert National Park. Registration of women domestics at Regina had increased, but vacancies showed a corresponding decline, while at Saskatoon there were a number of unfilled vacancies for domestics under the Government Relief scheme, but no applicants willing to accept them.

Requests for farm help in Alberta showed little change, and all the orders with any wages were easily filled. Many inquiries were made for men for board only, but these were difficult to fill as the men were in need of clothing. Logging was fair, with quite a few camps operating, most of these being manned by former employees. Conditions were slack in mining at Drumheller and Lethbridge, some mines laying off help, due to lack of orders, others working only three days per week. At Edmonton, the majority of mines were running steadily, but there was practically no call for men. Manufacturing was quiet. There was little construction work in progress, and many unemployed men receiving relief, for whom camps were being prepared. The re-

opening of the railway shops at Calgary furnished employment for about 900 men, but even with this help, employment conditions showed little alleviation, due to the arrival of drifters. Wholesale trade was quiet, retail a little busier, with collections very slow. There were sufficient applicants on hand in the Women's Domestic Section to fill all requirements.

There was no call for farm labour in the province of British Columbia. A few logging camps were opened, but there was little increase in sawmill crews. Some men were taken on at the local mines in Nanaimo, but these were mostly replacements and a great surplus of labour still remained in that district. Of the six fishing camps opened there this season, four had closed down, at least temporarily, and crews discharged. Manufacturing was quiet. A little construction was in progress, but was largely casual or relief work. The creation of a Gyro Park at Penticton also provided employment for a few men. Some work was available for longshoremen at New Westminster and Prince Rupert, while at Vancouver the grain movement continued strong and general cargo rather poor. Employees at the drydock at Prince Rupert were still on short time. Trade was fair. Quite a number of orders were received in the Women's Domestic Section, and these were readily filled, while many applicants were registering daily who were willing to accept any work offering for the winter.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment at the beginning of November showed a seasonal contraction, which involved a greater number of workers than have been released, on the average, on the same date in the last eleven years. The staffs reported by employers were smaller than on November 1 in other years of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 8,125 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 799,100 persons on October 1, to 780,301 at the beginning of November. Reflecting this decrease, the index number (with the average for the calendar year 1926, as the base equal to 100) declined from 86.7 in the preceding month to 84.7 on the date under review, as compared with 103.0 on November 1, 1931. On the same date in the preceding ten years, it was as follows: 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3.

The trend was upward in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere losses were recorded. In the Maritime Provinces, there was a considerable increase on November 1, most of



this taking place in manufacturing, logging, coal-mining and highway construction. In Quebec, construction and manufacturing registered pronounced curtailment, while logging and retail trade reported improvement. In Ontario, food, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone, lumber and tobacco and beverage factories, transportation and construction showed reduced activity, while logging and retail trade were seasonally busier. In the Prairie Provinces, coal-mining and retail trade showed gains, but manufacturing, transportation, construction and services showed contractions. In British Columbia, decreased employment was indicated in the food, lumber, transportation, construction and trade industries, while pulp and paper mills and logging showed rather more activity.

Additions to staffs were registered in Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions. In Montreal, manufactures, construction and transportation reported reduced activity, while there were gains in retail trade. Within the manufacturing group, there was also curtailment in textile, leather, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel plants; the iron and steel group reported a very large share of the general decrease. In Quebec City, construction and manufacturing showed curtailment, while other industries recorded only slight changes. In Toronto, most of the decline was in manufacturing and in transportation and building, while trade was seasonally busier. In Ottawa, curtailment was reported in construction, while manufacturing was slightly more active, and the changes in the other groups were small. In Hamilton, most of the increase took place in manufactures (particularly in textiles and iron and steel), but transportation and building afforded rather less employment. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, improvement as compared with October 1 was reported, mainly in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, trade reported seasonal gains, but manufacturing, transportation and construction released help. In Vancouver, manufacturing on the whole showed no change, while communications, transportation and trade were not so active.

Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the iron and steel, lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in leather, building material, electric current, tobacco and beverage and non-metallic mineral works. On the other hand, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories registered advances. In the non-manufacturing industries there were increases

in logging, coal and metallic ore mining and retail trade, while communications, services, transportation and construction reported seasonally reduced activity.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of November, 1932.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Following several months of uninterrupted though small employment advances among local trade union members, the situation at the close of October declined to some extent, as manifest by the returns furnished to the Department by 1,765 labour organizations with a membership aggregate of 162,682 persons. Of these 35,788 or a percentage of 22.0 were idle on the last day of the month, as compared with 20.4 per cent in September. Depression continued more marked than in 1931, when at the close of October 18.3 per cent of unemployment was registered. In Ontario and Nova Scotia the employment tendency was toward greater activity during October than in the previous month, though the gains were less than 1 per cent, while all other provinces reflected an adverse situation. Of the contractions the most extensive was reported from Quebec where the Montreal garment trades were responsible to a large degree for the unfavourable employment movement. In New Brunswick declines on a more moderate scale were recorded, inactivity in the iron and steel trades of the province being a contributing factor. On October 21 railway car shop closings released a large number of workers, the effect of which was noticeable in the majority of the provinces, influencing both the iron and steel trades and railway operation. Each province shared in the retrogressive employment trend noted from October, 1931, New Brunswick unions especially showing a severe drop in activity while in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec also declines of noteworthy proportions occurred.

Appearing on another page of this issue is a more detailed article with tabular statements on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of October, 1932.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of October, 1932, the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 23,858 workers to positions and effected a total of 22,205 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 9,930, of which 6,522 were of men and 3,408 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 12,275. Employers notified the Service of 23,222

vacancies, of which 16,388 were for men and 6,834 for women. Applications for work were received by the Offices from 43,511 men and 13,366 women, a total of 56,877. A decrease in vacancies listed and placements effected and an increase in applicants registered was noted when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month, but in comparison with October of last year all divisions recorded declines, the reports for September, 1932, showing 32,111 vacancies offered, 53,437 applications made and 29,944 placements effected, while in October, 1931, there were recorded 56,901 vacancies, 85,685 applications for work and 55,789 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the Offices for the month of October, 1932, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during October, 1932, was \$3,056,137, as compared with \$2,203,530 in the preceding month and with \$8,442,627 in October, 1931.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that the November total for construction contracts in Canada was \$10,170,400. Over half of this total related to operations of an engineering nature. The November total exceeded the October total by 14.5 per cent. Quebec Province, during November, accounted for 48.6 per cent of the Dominion awards. They were valued at \$4,938,000. Ontario followed with \$2,860,500 worth which was 28.1 per cent. British Columbia had 11.8 per cent or \$1,195,700, while the Prairie Provinces show \$827,800 or 8.1 per cent, and the Maritime Provinces 3.4 per cent or \$348,300.

Well over half of the November awards appeared in the engineering group which took care of 59.8 per cent valued at \$6,083,100. The Residential group shared to the extent of \$2,074,600, which was 20.4 per cent. The Business Buildings group accounted for 12.8 per cent on a valuation of \$1,303,200. Seven per cent related to Industrial buildings valued at \$709,500.

#### Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL  
PRODUCTION

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 1252.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statis-

tics, states that while business operations in Canada, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies, were at a slightly lower level during October than in the preceding month, the relative stability of the current period presents a strong contrast with the marked declines in the same months of 1930 and 1931. Industrial activity is now at a lower level than in either of the two preceding years, but the pronounced downward trend has been replaced by a period in which greater resistance is manifested against reactionary tendencies. The business index was 75.3 in October compared with 77.1 in September, but the drop only counterbalanced the gain of the spring and summer, leaving the index in the same position as in April last.

A favourable development was the gain in mineral production. Eight factors used in this connection showed general increases. Exports of copper and nickel recorded marked gains. Zinc spelter was exported to the extent of 14,646,700 pounds in October compared with 14,530,000 pounds in the preceding month. Shipments of gold and silver were greater than in September. Exports of the better grades of asbestos were 5,707 tons compared with 3,834 tons. Imports of bauxite for the manufacture of aluminium showed a gain after seasonal adjustment. The output of coal was 1,229,167 tons compared with 914,467 tons in September, a gain, after seasonal adjustment, of 10 per cent. The index of mineral production was 99.3 in October compared with 89.5 in the preceding month.

The output of manufacturing plants was somewhat less in October than in September, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. The index based on 29 factors was 70.6 compared with 74.3 in the preceding month. The indicators of the trend of the production of foodstuffs were mostly reactionary after seasonal adjustments. The manufacture of sugar was an exception, as the output showed a marked gain. Cheese exports were also considerably greater. The output of the milling industry showed a decline in output after seasonal adjustment. The gain in sheep and hog slaughterings was less than normal for the season, while cattle slaughterings showed a decline. The release of tobacco for consumption showed a decline after seasonal adjustment. Imports of crude rubber showed reaction from the high level of the preceding month, while a moderate gain was recorded in the manufacture of rubber tires. Automobile production showed moderate gains, but was at a low level. The imports of crude petroleum showed a gain, the total in October



being 83,449,000 gallons compared with 76,913,000 gallons in September. The production of leather boots and shoes was more than maintained after seasonal adjustment. Imports of raw materials by the textile industry, cotton and wool in the raw and intermediate stages, were acquired by Canadian manufacturers in greater volume indicating preparation for extended operations. The gain in the output of newsprint was less than normal for the season. Gains were recorded in the export of woodpulp, planks, boards and shingles. Production of steel ingots was at a low point, amounting to 17,102 tons. A slight gain was shown by pig iron, and imports of iron and steel products, reduced to a volume basis by the elimination of the price factor, showed a gain.

**Coal.**—Coal production in Canada during October totalled 1,229,167 tons. Although this tonnage represented a slight advance over the October, 1931, output of 1,226,032 tons, it was 20.3 per cent below the five-year average for the month of 1,541,308 tons. In October, the output of bituminous coal amounted to 632,584 tons, of sub-bituminous coal, 68,303 tons, and of lignite coal, 528,280 tons. Alberta mines produced 632,574 tons of coal in October, an increase of 25.9 per cent over the October, 1931, total of 502,641 tons. Nova Scotia's output totalled 343,174 tons as compared with 460,782 tons a year ago. A decline of 22.8 per cent was recorded in British Columbia's output; the month's total was 126,217 tons while in October, 1931, the production was 163,423 tons. The output from Saskatchewan's mines continues to advance, in October 113,571 tons were mined as against 84,518 tons produced a year ago. New Brunswick's output declined 6.8 per cent to 13,631 tons from the October, 1931, total of 14,629 tons.

Canada imported 1,331,774 tons of coal during October; in the preceding month 1,296,274 tons were imported, while the five-year average for the month was 1,872,413 tons. Imports of anthracite coal totalled 350,825 tons, consisting of 203,189 tons from the United States, 140,916 tons from Great Britain, and 6,720 tons from Germany. For the first time since April, 1932, the receipts of anthracite from the United States exceeded shipments from Great Britain. From May to October, inclusive, the Canadian anthracite requirements were drawn from the following sources; Great Britain, 55.1 per cent; the United States, 43.5 per cent; and Germany, 1.4 per cent. Bituminous imports in October included 949,388 tons from the United States, 31,425 tons from Great

Britain and 2 tons from Newfoundland. British Columbia importers received 134 tons of lignite from the United States in October.

Canadian coal exported amounted to 17,748 tons, a 73.7 per cent falling-off from the October, 1927-1931 average of 67,563 tons. Exports through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec ports totalled 6,069 tons in October while Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports cleared 11,679 tons.

Coal made available for consumption in Canada during October amounted to 2,543,193 tons or 24.0 per cent below the 1927-1931 average for the month of 3,346,158 tons. The October supply consisted of 350,825 tons of anthracite coal, 1,597,188 tons of bituminous coal, 68,303 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 526,877 tons of lignite coal.

**EXTERNAL TRADE.** A summary of Canadian trade in October, 1932, prepared by the Department of

National Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$37,094,525 as compared with \$34,504,129 in the preceding month and with \$45,932,572 in October, 1931. The chief imports in October, 1932, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, \$8,625,559; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$5,428,304; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$5,418,772.

The merchandise exported from Canada during October, 1932, amounted to \$56,626,095 as compared with \$42,186,815 in the preceding month and as compared with \$55,537,917 in October, 1931. The chief exports in October, 1932, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$27,892,204; Wood, wood products and paper, \$11,412,736; Animals and animal products \$4,929,425.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes during November showed a marked decline from that recorded for the previous month, no strikes or lockouts involving large numbers of workers or lasting for any appreciable time occurring during the month. The number of strikes or lockouts recorded and the number of workers involved also showed a substantial decline. As compared with November, 1931, while the same number of strikes and lockouts were recorded, there was a sharp decline in the number of workers involved, and the time loss incurred was much less than during the same month last year when strikes involving saw-mill workers on the Pacific coast caused a time loss of approximately 15,000 working days.

There were in existence during the month twelve disputes, involving 1,130 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 3,653 working days, as compared with fifteen disputes, involving 2,225 workers and resulting in a time loss of 14,470 working days in October, 1932. In November, 1931, there were on record twelve disputes, involving 1,681 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 21,315 working days. At the end of the month there were on record three disputes involving approximately 282 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the unions involved.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again slightly higher for November at \$7.09, as compared with \$7.07 for October. Comparative figures for earlier dates are \$7.82 for November, 1931; \$10.25 for November, 1930; \$11.75 for November, 1929; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The advance was due mainly to seasonal increases in the prices of eggs, while the prices of beef, veal, mutton, pork, butter, bread, flour, rolled oats and beans were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.10 for November as compared with \$16.40 for October. Comparative figures for earlier dates are \$17.81 for November, 1931; \$20.60 for November, 1930; \$22.03 for November, 1929; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel was somewhat lower, due mainly to decreases in the prices of wood. In rent declines were reported from many localities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 64.8 for November as compared with 65.0 for October. Figures for earlier dates are 70.7 for November, 1931; 79.5 for November, 1930; 95.7 for November, 1929; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 67.2 for November, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups were lower, four were higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for hides, leather, steers, calves, hogs, lambs and fresh and cured meats; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because

of reduced quotations for raw cotton, jute and certain lines of manufactured cotton; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to decreases in the prices of coke, which more than offset advances in the prices of coal tar and sulphur. The groups which advanced were: the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of higher prices for lumber and pulp; the Iron and its Products group, mainly because of higher quotations for steel tank plates, automobile body plates and scrap iron; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to higher prices for aluminium, lead, silver and zinc, which more than offset declines in the prices of antimony and copper wire bars; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to increases in the prices of calcium chloride and zinc oxide. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was unchanged, lower prices for wheat, rye, gluten meal and shorts being offset by advances in the prices of barley, corn, oats, rolled oats and oatmeal.

The number of industrial accidents involving loss of one working day or more exceed two million a year in France. One workman is injured for every quarter hour worked in the year and one killed for every hour.

The 1932 edition of the "Code of Labour and Industrial Laws of the Province of Quebec," the annual publication containing the text of provincial and also of certain federal laws, has just appeared. It consolidates, in a form handy for reference, the existing body of labour legislation including that of the current year, with the rules and regulations in connection with the various laws. This useful compilation is the work of Mr. Gustave Franco, chairman of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission of the Province.

According to a return tabled in the House of Commons on November 21, Canada's disbursements in eight of the nine provinces for direct relief among unemployed war pensioners for the past three years has amounted to close to \$3,000,000. The sum disbursed in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, was double that of the previous year, and was nearly four times the amount disbursed in the year ending March 31, 1930. In all a total of \$2,985,512 has been distributed in those three years, of which \$1,725,918 was disbursed in the last fiscal year. In the 1930-31 fiscal year the total was \$813,452, and in the previous year \$446,142. Last year Ontario received the largest distribution, its unemployed war pensioners getting \$791,638. Manitoba was second with \$327,100, while Quebec had \$248,687.



## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### Investigation Into Alleged Combine in Distribution of British Anthracite Coal in Canada—Other Inquiries

NUMEROUS complaints have been made in recent months concerning prices of British anthracite coal in Canada. These complaints, made in the daily press, as well as in the Senate, the House of Commons and elsewhere, have been based on the opinion that the spread between the selling price of coal at the mines in Wales and Scotland and the selling price to consumers in Canada was unreasonably large and indicated the existence of a combine or monopoly.

Following a preliminary inquiry under the Dominion Fuel Board, which was completed early in November, the Minister of Labour directed that an investigation should be made under the Combines Investigation Act into the importation and distribution of British anthracite coal in Canada with the view of determining whether a combine existed.

The investigation commenced in Montreal on November 29 and is being conducted by Mr. F. A. McGregor, Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act. Mr. Gregor Barclay, K.C., of Montreal, is acting as counsel for the Dominion Government. The examination of Hon. Lorne C. Webster, president of the Canadian Import Company, Limited, and the British Coal Corporation, was completed during the first week's sessions.

#### **Alleged Coal Combine in Western Canada**

During November preliminary inquiries into an alleged combine of Winnipeg coal dealers and other coal producers and distributors in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was commenced under the Combines Investigation Act. This preliminary inquiry was commenced upon receipt of a formal application for investigation under the Act. The applicants alleged that a combine had maintained prices and lessened production and competition to the detriment of the public.

#### **Inquiry into Ontario Raw Tobacco Trade**

A preliminary investigation under the Combines Investigation Act into an alleged combine of buyers of Ontario-grown tobacco was commenced at the end of November, following receipt of an application alleging that a combine had depressed prices paid to Ontario tobacco growers to unreasonably low levels, while no reductions in retail prices of tobacco had been made. Hon. Donald Sutherland of Ingersoll, Ontario, was appointed to act for the Registrar in conducting a preliminary investigation into the alleged combine.

## Conciliation and Arbitration in Argentina

The Director of the Department of Labour of the Argentine Province of Cordoba recently laid before the Legislature a Bill to provide for a system of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes. The Bill provides that the employer or the association representing the workers must inform the competent authorities of the existence of the dispute and ask for mediation. The body which is to try to effect conciliation is called the Labour Committee and is to be composed of three representatives of the workers and three representatives of the employers, all being chosen by the Department of Labour from lists of candidates submitted by the parties. If the efforts of the committee remain fruitless, the dispute shall be referred to an arbitration court, the members of which are to be appointed by the parties themselves. If the parties fail to reach an agreement as to the membership of the court, the justice of the peace whose turn it is to preside in the local court for the area to which the parties to the dispute belong shall

act as arbitrator. The award of the arbitration court shall be binding on the parties; penalties are provided for infringements.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to award the Imperial Service Medal to Mr. Donald Robb, letter carrier, of Montreal, and Mr. Henry Peter Howell, general construction foreman, Department of Railways and Canals.

The first annual report of "Cape Breton Tramways, Limited," a co-operative organization formed by the employees about a year ago, showed satisfactory conditions, making it possible to increase wages in the coming year. When the Cape Breton Electric Company went into liquidation last year the employees, 33 in number, pooled their savings and bought the rolling stock and operating rights of the concern. Mr. A. J. MacDonald, one of the senior employees, was appointed president and general manager of the new co-operative.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1931

### Province of Quebec

THE Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission recently issued their fourth annual report, containing an outline of their operations during the calendar year 1931. These operations were partly under the Act of 1928, and partly under the new Act which took effect on September 1, 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 525). The Act of 1931 abolished the former system of self-insurance, and substituted a system of collective insurance somewhat similar to that in force in Ontario since 1915. Under its provisions, insurance companies are no longer permitted to write Workmen's Compensation Insurance for employers falling under Schedule 1 of the Act and the Commission is charged with the responsibility of collecting assessments and paying indemnities for accidents happening in the service of such employers. Schedule 2 of the Act provides for certain employers such as the Government, municipalities, railways, navigation companies, etc., who still have the privilege of acting as self-insurers or of covering their responsibility by policies issued by insurance companies.

The commission therefore had the double task of administering the earlier Act with respect to accidents happening before September, and of reorganizing their system under the new law. The problem of ascertaining the adequate rates to be charged under the Act of 1931 to the various groups of employers under schedule 1 was met by the temporary use of the provisional rates adopted by the Ontario Board for the same year. The commissioners expect to be in a position, at the end of 1932, to calculate the rates based on their own experience under the Accident Fund, but in the meantime they will continue to use the actual and provisional rates established by the Ontario Board. The number of employers assessed for the last four months of the year was 6,120. This number includes those employers who submitted estimates for their contractors and sub-contractors. This contracting group, mostly connected with forest industry, would add about 2,000 to the number of employers affected. The total assessment made on employers under Schedule 1 amounted to \$1,035,147, besides some arrears in many of which delay could not be avoided. "The Commission," it is stated, "is following up the collection of these arrears very closely, and at the end of the period of thirty days allowed for payment after the notice of assessment is sent out, a letter is sent to the employer concerned,

informing him of the addition of a penalty of 5 per cent for failure to pay the assessment. If, at the end of a further period of thirty days, the amount has not been paid, a second letter is sent informing the employer that an additional one per cent of the amount of the original assessment has been added. If this second letter does not result in the collection of the amount due, the Commission issues its decision against the employer concerned, so that it may be presented for homologation by the Superior Court, in accordance with Section 64 of the Act. Such decisions are executory fifteen days after the date of homologation by the Superior Court and are final and without appeal."

The total expenses of the administration of both acts during the year was \$172,161 but the respective cost for each Act could not be ascertained.

*Pension Fund.*—The report gives the following information as to the Pension Fund: "The capitalized value of all claims involving permanent incapacity or death is immediately charged to the accident fund. In other words, if a fatal accident involves the payment of pension to a widow and children and the capitalized value thereof represents a sum of \$8,000, that amount is immediately charged to the accident fund. In other words, the employers in each class pay the entire cost of the claims in each particular year including the capitalized value of pensions. As such capitalized values are charged immediately to the accident fund, it is necessary to treat such sums as a reserve, and to assume in our calculations a rate of interest which will probably apply over a period of years. . . . As a widow receives a lump sum payment equivalent to her pension for a period of two years in the event of re-marriage, it has been necessary to take into consideration the probability of re-marriage. No statistics in this connection are available for the Province of Quebec, and a Danish table has been used with modifications suggested by our actuary. No assessment has been made on employers of Schedule 1 to provide for a Disaster Emergency Fund. If a disaster were to occur at the present time, we would be obliged to deal with the payment of the indemnities thereunder according to the circumstances which might develop. It should be borne in mind, that the Commission has always the power to issue a supplementary assessment."



*Act of 1928.*—The Commission received 12,420 claims in respect to accidents which happened prior to September 1, 1931. "Owing to the industrial depression," it is stated, "the number of claims received proportionately was less than for the year 1930, when 20,900 claims were received for the period of twelve months. We may add, however, that in common with other jurisdictions, very numerous demands have been made for the re-opening of claims previously closed. In times of industrial depression, we believe that this has been the usual experience, and as the disposition of such re-opened files involves medical examinations by experts, our work has been considerably increased thereby. Such re-opened cases represent a very considerable addition to indemnities already awarded, even after deducting certain cases, where it has been proved that there has been diminution of incapacity. The total amount of indemnities awarded in the year 1931 amounted to \$2,758,785.19, including additional indemnities for re-opened cases. As stated in our previous reports, this amount represents indemnities only and does not include medical charges, transportation expenses, funeral expenses, etc., all of which are paid direct by the employer or his insurance company, without reporting the amount thereof to the Commission."

During 1931, 13,204 accidents involving the payment of compensation were disposed of, some of these accidents belonging to the previous or earlier years. Lumbering operations again provided the greatest number of accidents, namely 3,322, followed by industrial establishments 3,177. The work of building or demolishing, 1,888, together with the building and maintaining of roads, bridges, etc., 2,232, represent a total of more than 4,000.

Of the 13,204 accidents disposed of, 5,160 related to the Island of Montreal or approximately 40 per cent of the total. The power development at Beauharnois accounts for a considerable proportion of the 313 accidents disposed of for that county. The large number of accidents happening in the forest industry is reflected in the figures for the Counties of Champlain, Chicoutimi, etc.

A table is given showing the total and the average compensation paid to the various classes for temporary and permanent incapacity and for death cases. The total amount

paid was \$2,758,785, or an average of \$208.93 for each case. For temporary incapacity the amount paid was \$605,011.64 (average \$56.07); for temporary incapacity, \$482,645.62 (average \$208.21); and for permanent incapacity \$1,116,100.72 (average \$481). In connection with cases which finally proved fatal, \$677.34 was paid for temporary incapacity and \$554,349.87 (average \$5,835.26) was payable in the form of allowances to representatives of the deceased.

A table is given of the sex and marital condition of the injured workmen showing that only 281 out of a total of 13,204 cases were of women who had been injured in industry.

Of 2,318 claims involving permanent incapacity 1,673 were valued at less than 10 per cent of incapacity. Injuries to the fingers and hands account for a considerable percentage of this total. The cases of permanent total incapacity were somewhat higher proportionately for 1931 than in 1930. There were 15 such cases in 1930 and 14 in 1931, although the number of accidents disposed of was considerably less.

The number of minors who received injuries involving payment of compensation was 1,619. In this connection the commissioners point out that "the need to enforce a strict supervision in case of minors engaged in industry is only too evident."

The total number of claims under the Act of 1928, since it became effective on September 1, 1928, was 67,196.

The report contains numerous tables giving full particulars regarding the work of the year. It concludes with the following statement in regard to the staff:—

"Our staff has been greatly increased to provide for the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931. On January 1, 1931, we had a total of 79 employees, and at January 1, 1932, this number had been increased to 125. The Commission has been faced with a heavy task in training the new members of our staff, the majority of whom had no previous insurance experience, but we feel that in the near future, some of the delays which have inevitably arisen will no longer occur, and that the record of the Commission in the past will be maintained."

The members of the Board are Mr. Robert Taschereau (Chairman), Mr. Simon Lapointe, and Mr. O. E. Sharpe.

### New Brunswick

The thirteenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick reviews the financial side of the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the calendar year 1931, and

contains also, in their final form, the full statistics of the previous year. (As noted in the last issue (page 1178) a new Act, framed in accordance with the recommendations of a commission of inquiry into the operation of

workmen's compensation in the Province, was adopted this year by the provincial legislature.)

The total income of the Board for the year 1931 is estimated at \$701,466, in addition to a surplus carried over from 1930 of \$17,637. The estimated expenditure was \$518,393, leaving an estimated surplus of \$200,710. Payments during the year in respect to temporary total disability amounted to \$146,717; permanent partial disability payments totalled \$38,843; medical aid involved payment of \$34,459 for hospital and nursing services and \$51,668 for doctors' fees and transportation. For fatal cases \$71,134 was expended during the year, besides \$1,359 for burial expenses. The amount of compensation estimated for unreported claims and claims in process of assembly but not completed, was \$123,000. Revaluation of the Pen-

sion Reserve Fund was made during the year by Mr. T. Norman Dean, of the Ontario Board, who served as consulting actuary for the Royal Commission appointed by the provincial government, whose recommendations were embodied in the new Act of 1932. Mr. Dean recommended that the fund should be capitalized on a 5 per cent instead of the former 4 per cent basis. This change resulted in a surplus in the fund of \$158,123, which sum was transferred to the current fund.

The statistics for 1930 give the number of compensation cases in that year, as follows: fatal, 30; permanent total disability, 1; permanent partial disability, 8; temporary total disability, 42,760; minor disabilities and medical aid only, 7,204. The cost of accident compensation during 1930 was \$548,527.54.

### Workmen's Compensation in Quebec

The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission has issued a new order, approved on November 23, revoking Regulation No. 5 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1932, page 771), and replacing it by the following new regulation (Section 2 is new).

#### REGULATION No. 5A.

Acting in virtue of the powers conferred upon it by article 77 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931 (21 Geo. V, Chap. 100), the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission enacts that the saw-mill industry is only subject

to the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, under the following two conditions, to wit:

1. When generally employing seven or more workmen; and
2. When it constitutes the principal industry of the employer or an operation incidental to any industry subject to the authority of said act;

The industry thus excluded from the operation of the act may however, upon application by the employer to the Secretary of the Commission pursuant to article 78, be added to schedule 1.

The assessment which may be imposed shall never be less than \$50.

### Labour Recommendations to Quebec Social Insurance Commission

The Quebec Social Insurance Commission, at their final session at Montreal during November, received the recommendations submitted by a committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Railway Brotherhoods. The labour delegation was headed by Charles Masse, chairman, Quebec Legislative committee, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and included J. L. LaBrèche, chairman, legislative committee, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Hon. James Murdock, vice-president, and James Conley, Dominion legislative representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; William L. Best, Dominion legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and Alderman George R. Brunet,

chairman, provincial executive committee, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The committee recommended that a joint conference be immediately convened of provincial and Federal government representatives in an effort to reach a practical solution of the unemployment problem. They also urged the establishment in Quebec of a compulsory system of health insurance to which the government, employers and employees would contribute. The system would include payments of benefits to expectant mothers, covering nursing services, confinement and medical fees. The committee also strongly recommended the adoption by the Province of the Dominion system of old age pensions. The chairman of the commission declared at the conclusion of the hearing that labour's contribution was one of the most constructive presented before the commission.



## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Proposed Accident Prevention Association in New Brunswick

At the suggestion of the Maritime Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, employers in New Brunswick are taking steps towards the federation of associations for accident prevention. Amendments that were made this year in the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province were outlined in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 1178. Many of these amendments had been suggested by a committee of the association. Section 80 of the Act relates to the formation of employers' safety associations, its provisions being similar to the corresponding section in the Ontario Act. The section is as follows:—

80. (1) The employers in any of the classes may form themselves into an association for accident prevention and may make rules for that purpose; (2) If the Board is of opinion that an association so formed sufficiently represents the employers in the industries included in the class, the Board may approve such rules, and when approved by the Board and by the Lieutenant Governor in Council they shall be binding on all the employers in industries included in the class; (3) Where an association under the authority of its rules appoints an inspector or an expert for the purpose of accident prevention, the Board may pay the whole or any part of the salary or remuneration of such inspector or expert out of the accident fund or out of that part of it which is at the credit of any one or more of the classes as the Board may deem just; (4) The Board may in any case where it deems proper make a grant toward the expenses of any such association; (5) The moneys paid by the Board under this section shall be charged against the class represented by such association and levied as part of the assessment against such class; (6) The word "class" in this section shall include groups or such part of a class or parts of classes as may be approved by the Board.

In Ontario the safety associations in the various industries are federated in the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, Incorporated. Similarly it is hoped that the employers' movement for industrial safety in New Brunswick may eventually be unified under one central organization.

### Cost of Compensation in Ontario —

In an address delivered at the recent quarterly meeting of the directors of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations at Toronto, Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, called attention to the question of the reduction of accident and its relation to the cost of compensation. The criticism had been made that the amount paid out in awards had not

been commensurate with the reduction; there had been, it was stated, a pronounced reduction in the number of accidents from 1929, when more than 87,000 were reported, to a probable total of 45,000 in 1932, and a reduction from more than \$8,000,000 in benefits awarded in 1929 to a probable total of \$5,500,000 for 1932. Mr. Sinclair said there was no proper relation between the number of accidents reported in a month or in a year and the amount of money awarded in that month or year. Practically all serious cases were closed months, and in some cases years, after the date of the accident, and it was quite possible for a man to have been seriously injured in 1929, and carried on temporary total disability since that time with a final award made in 1932. In addition, silicosis, affecting the Mining Class in 1932, would throw a heavy load on the benefit figures for the year as there would probably be a special levy against Class 5 to take care of claims for silicosis in the mines, and many cases were given their permanent awards.

Mr. Sinclair stated that there was a strong tendency in times of depression to look upon the Workmen's Compensation Board as an unemployment insurance fund. Reports of injuries were received from the employer, the injured employee and the doctor, and if all three of these took into consideration hard times, and the difficulties of employment, there was a great danger of changing compensation into an unemployment fund. This problem lay largely in the hands of the employers who should see that proper reports were made to the Workmen's Compensation Board. In 1930 the average rate of assessment levied over the entire payroll in Schedule 1 would have been \$1.40 per \$100 of payroll, which has dropped to \$1.22 in 1931. The average rate for all years under compensation in Ontario was \$1.18 per \$100 of payroll; and when it was remembered that medical aid was very limited at the outset of the Act, that compensation was fixed on a basis of 55 per cent of wages, and that there had been material increases in benefits for medical aid, compensation and industrial diseases, the 1931 rate was not noticeably above the average for all years. Taking the 1931 adjusted rates, he pointed out that out of 401 separate rates 167 were decreased, 177 remained the same as in the former year, and only 57 had been increased; and on provisional rates for 1932, 142 decreased, 185 the same and only 73 increased out of 400 rates. The average compensation per case awarded in the four years, 1927 to 1930 inclusive, covering

only those cases that involved compensation to the injured worker or his dependants, showed an increase, running: \$147.96, \$166.50, \$171.30, \$189.88, while the number of accidents was decreasing. Never in the history of the Act had so many claims come up for reconsideration, and requests for cases to be reopened and increases made; also many demands for advances or commutation of pensions.

### Safety Rules for the Engineering Industry

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario recently published a useful booklet under the title "How to avoid Accidents in the Engineering Industry." The rules it contains are stated to represent the accumulated experience of employers, management and operators, and to be based on facts, not theory. The first section includes general engineering shop rules, which are followed by rules for operators of lathes, and of machines for drilling, shaping, screw making, boring, milling and gear-cutting, planing and grinding, and for power presses.

Rules are given for the prevention of electrical accidents, the correct use of hand tools, and for the use of crane drivers and slingers. Other sections refer to ladders, piling and storage of materials, first aid, skin infection, etc.

### Proposed Licensing of Contractors

Regulation of the building and contracting business in Ontario is being sought by a committee representative of the Construction Industry, and according to a statement made to the *Contract Record* by William B. Sullivan, president of the Toronto Builders' Exchange, it is expected that the next session of the provincial legislature will be asked to enact a law providing for a system of licensing. This, it is said, would not restrict competition, since it would be province-wide, and judging from the results in American states where such licensing had been tried, it might be expected to effect a material saving in the ultimate cost of buildings, as well as add to their safety.

## MINIMUM WAGES IN MANITOBA

THE Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba has re-issued Regulation 3, governing the occupation of all women workers, and boys under 18 years of age, in laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface. The previous order, governing only female employees in these occupations, was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1925, page 461. The new regulation applies to boys as well as to female employees, the Minimum Wage Act having been amended at the last session of the Provincial Legislature so as to provide for the inclusion of male employees under 18 years of age (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1931, page 503). Regulation 12 (governing women and boys employed in retail stores in greater Winnipeg and Brandon) was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1931, page 1305, and Regulation No. 16, governing manufacturing industries in Winnipeg and Brandon, was given in the issue for May, 1932, page 540. The text of the new order, is as follows:—

### REGULATION GOVERNING THE OCCUPATION OF ALL WOMEN WORKERS AND BOYS IN LAUNDRIES, DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS IN WINNIPEG AND ST. BONIFACE.

#### 1.—Conditions of Labour

(1) *Cleanliness*.—Every room and the floors, walls, ceilings, windows, and every other part thereof, and all fixtures therein, shall at all

times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(2) *Drinking Water*.—A sufficient quantity of safe, fresh, drinking water within reasonable access of all workers, shall be provided, with sanitary appliances for drinking. A common drinking cup shall not be used.

(3) *Lighting*.—Artificial illumination in every workroom shall be installed, arranged and used, so that the light furnished will at all times be sufficient for the work carried on therein and prevent unnecessary strain to the vision or glare to the eyes of the worker.

Each workroom shall be lighted from outdoors, with windows, at least equal in size to one-eighth of the floor space, and opening on a street, lane or court at least ten feet wide, except where the work requires a low temperature or a subdued light.

(4) *Ventilation*.—There shall be a system of fans or alternative appliances, to forcibly remove the steam and overheated air, and there shall be at least 800 cubic feet of air space within each room for each employee working therein. Any employee working on a wet floor shall be supplied with a wooden grating upon which to stand.

(5) *Toilet Rooms*.—There shall be provided, suitable and convenient toilets, separate from those used by the opposite sex, and the number of such toilets shall not be less than one to every twenty-five persons employed at one time or fraction thereof. Such toilets must be thoroughly ventilated and open to the outside air, and must be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and privacy assured at all times.

(6) *Wash Basins*.—Wash basins shall be provided in at least the proportion of one to twenty persons employed at one time, or fraction there-



of, and shall be separate from those used by the opposite sex. Individual towels, either cloth or paper, shall be furnished to the workers and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(7) *Temperature*.—There shall be a thermometer in each workroom and the maximum temperature during working hours shall not exceed 75 degrees Fahrenheit, except when the temperature outdoors exceeds 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

(8) *Health and Injuries*.—All machinery and danger points shall be protected as far as possible by approved safety devices. All protection possible against occupational diseases shall be provided. Each establishment shall keep a first aid kit to be approved by the Bureau of Labour, and at least one reliable member of the working force shall be trained in its use. A couch or stretcher shall be provided for emergencies, and where no dressing room or similar apartment exists, a screen shall be provided.

(9) *Lunch and Rest Room*.—Where employees remain for lunch, suitable provision shall be made for dining and rest purposes.

## 2.—Hours

(1) *Hours of Labour*.—The hours of labour shall be not more than nine (9) hours in any day or more than fifty (50) in any week. No employee shall work between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., nor on Sundays.

(2) *Overtime*.—Overtime may be worked only on permit from the Bureau of Labour, not oftener for any employee than thirty-six (36) days in one year. No overtime is to exceed three (3) hours in any day or six (6) hours in any week. These permits are good only for dates specified and a record of each employee's overtime must be kept for inspection purposes. When work is being performed on overtime permit all employees must be off the premises by 9 p.m. No minor under seventeen (17) years of age shall work overtime. There shall be extra pay at not less than the regular rate for all overtime worked.

(3) *Lunch Hour*.—At least one hour shall be allowed for lunch.

(4) *Delays*.—An employee waiting on the premises as required by the employer shall be paid for the time thus spent.

## 3.—Wages

(1) *The Minimum Wage—Women*.—No experienced employee of eighteen years of age or over shall be paid wages at a rate less than twelve dollars (\$12) per week.

(2) *Inexperienced Employees*.—No inexperienced employee shall be paid wages at a rate less than \$9 per week for the first six months of employment, and \$10 per week for the second six months, and \$11 per week for the third six months, after which period she shall be considered an experienced employee.

(3) *Part-Time Workers*.—Employees working as part time workers shall be paid, if experienced, at a rate of not less than twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour, and if inexperienced, at a rate of not less than twenty cents (20c.) per hour. The total number of inexperienced workers shall not exceed twenty-five per cent (25%) of the total experienced employees.

### 3a.—Wages

(1) *The Minimum Wage—Boys*.—No boy under 18 years of age shall be paid wages at a

rate less than eight dollars (\$8) per week for the first six months of employment; nine dollars (\$9) per week for the second six months, and ten dollars (\$10) per week after twelve months of employment.

## Women and Boys

(2) *Method of Payment*.—Wages shall be paid weekly and after each week's wages have been earned they shall be paid within three days.

(3) *Statutory Holidays*.—No reduction shall be made from the minimum wage for statutory holidays.

(4) *Uniforms*.—If special uniform is required it shall be furnished and laundered by the employer without cost to the employee. No girl or boy under fourteen (14) years of age shall be employed.

(5) *Notice to Be Given*.—After four weeks' employment one week's notice shall be required on the part of the employer in dismissing an employee, and on the part of the employee on leaving employment, except in the case of flagrant insubordination on the part of the employee, or flagrantly unjust treatment on the part of the employer.

## 4.—Board, Lodging, Etc.

Where lodging is furnished by the employers, there may be deducted from the wage rate a sum which shall be not more than at the rate of two dollars (\$2) per week and for board at not more than at a rate of four dollars and a half (\$4.50) per week, or one dollar and a half (\$1.50) per week if one meal is supplied each working day; or three dollars (\$3) per week if two meals are supplied each working day; or twenty-five cents (25c.) for each meal if the number supplied is less than one each working day. For both lodging and board at not more than at a rate of six dollars (\$6) per week.

## 5.—Permits of Exemption

The Board may issue a permit upon application therefor to any employer, granting modification of or exemption from these regulations. Such permits will be issued only in cases of exceptional or emergent conditions arising.

## 6.—Penalty

Any violation of these regulations is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. See "The Minimum Wage Act," Section 17.

## 7.—Posting of Regulations

Each employer shall keep a copy of these regulations posted in a conspicuous place.

This order becomes effective and of full force and effect from this date and all regulations and orders of the Minimum Wage Board appertaining to the above mentioned establishments made prior to the date hereof are hereby repealed.

8.—Establishments operating in towns not specified shall be governed by these regulations, except that the Minimum Wage for experienced employees shall not be less than eleven dollars (\$11) per week, and for inexperienced employees not less than eight dollars and fifty cents (\$8.50) per week for the first six (6) months after entering the industry, and not less than nine dollars and fifty cents (\$9.50) per week for the second six (6) months; after which period of twelve (12) months she shall be considered an experienced employee.

Where boys are employed, they shall be governed by Section 3a, Clause 1.

All complaints treated strictly confidential.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO

THE following order by the Ontario Minimum Wage Board governing "Shoe Shine" employees in Toronto became effective on December 1, 1932:—

ORDER NO. 50.—GOVERNING FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN SHOE SHINE PARLOURS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

(1) *Minimum Wage*.—No female employee shall be paid wages at a less rate than twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) per week.

(2) *Hours*.—The Minimum Wage Rate established by this Order shall apply to a work period not to exceed fifty (50) hours in any one week.

(3) *Overtime*.—A female employee who works more than fifty (50) hours per week shall be paid at a rate not less than twenty-five (25) cents per hour for all time beyond the fifty (50) hours weekly work period established by this order.

(4) *Beginners or Apprentices*.—There shall be no reduction of these rates for beginners or apprentices.

(5) *Deductions for Absence*.—No deductions for absence shall exceed the exact proportion of the fifty (50) hours weekly work period.

(6) *Waiting*.—An employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

(7) *Posting*.—Each establishment shall keep a copy of this order posted where it can be seen and read by the employees.

(8) *Penalties*.—Violations of this order are punishable by fine or imprisonment (See section 21 of the Minimum Wage Act).

(9) *Complaints*.—Any female employee not being paid at least as much as this order requires should report to the Minimum Wage Board (East Block), Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Phone Adelaide 1211.

(10) This order shall come into force and be effective on and after December 1, 1932.

R. A. STAPELLS, *Chairman*.  
MARGARET STEPHEN.  
HENRY G. FESTER.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ALBERTA

### Amendments to Orders Governing Hotels and Restaurants, Office Workers, and Telephone Operators

The Minimum Wage Board of Alberta recently amended Orders No. 3, No. 5, and No. 8, as indicated below:—

*Order No. 3, governing female employees in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.* This order was reproduced in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1925, page 778. By the new amendment the minimum wages for this class are henceforth to be as follows:—

For experienced employees: \$12.50 per week of six days, and \$14.50 per week of seven days (these figures were formerly \$14 and \$16.50).

For apprentices (week of six days): \$9 per week for first month (formerly \$10); \$10 per week for second month (formerly \$11); \$11 per week for third month (formerly \$12).

For apprentices (week of seven days): \$10.50 per week for first month (formerly \$11.50); \$11.75 per week for second month (formerly \$12.75); \$13 per week for third month (formerly \$14).

*Order No. 5, governing office employees.* This order appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE August, 1925, page 779. The amendment adds "assistants in post offices" to the list of occupations covered by the order.

*Order No. 8, governing female telephone operators.* This order appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931. It formerly applied

"to cities, towns and villages having a population of 600 or over." The amendment provides that the order "shall apply to all private telephone exchanges in cities, towns and villages, having a population of 600 or over, and to all public telephone exchanges where the number of subscribers exceeds 250." Assistants in post offices, now added to the workers covered by Order No. 5, are removed from this order.

The United States Secretary of Labour, Mr. Doak, in a speech broadcast in September, 1932, stated that a shorter working day and week was the only way to offset mechanization of industry. With the general use of labour-saving devices, provision must be made for appropriate participation of the workers in the benefits of such devices. This participation, he continued, was absolutely essential for social, economic and civic reasons; the modern method of securing the participation of labour in the saving of money and time through the mechanization of industry must include a plan for shortening hours of work and for a general reduction of the prices of the products of machinery in favour of the ultimate consumer; the masses must benefit by the machine or the machine would destroy the society it was intended to benefit.



## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

### Summary of Proceedings of the 52nd Convention

THE fifty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labour was convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the morning of November 21 by Adolph Kummer, President of the local Central Labour Council. Hon. George White, Governor of Ohio, was escorted to a seat on the platform, after which Monsignor Wagner, director of Catholic Charities of the Arch-Diocese of Cincinnati, delivered the invocation. Mr. Kummer followed with an address on behalf of organized labour of Cincinnati and vicinity. Governor George White welcomed the delegates on behalf of the State of Ohio, and Mayor Russell Wilson acted similarly for the City of Cincinnati. After accepting the gavel from the local chairman, President Green thanked the previous speakers for their very cordial welcome, and on declaring the convention open for business called for the report of the Credential Committee. This report showed 327 delegates present, representing 78 international and national unions, 4 departments, 22 state branches, 54 central bodies, 13 local trade and federal labour unions, and 3 fraternal delegates, one of whom represented the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and two the British Trades Union Congress.

#### Report of Executive Council

The report of the executive council covered many pages and dealt with the various activities of the Federation during the past fiscal year. A synopsis of the report as read by First Vice-President Frank Duffy dealt with the following subjects: Unemployment; Loss of workers' incomes; Uses of excess incomes; Work week; Workers' security; Planning our lives; Relief; Unemployment insurance; National legislation; Economy law; Personnel classification; Jurisdictional problems; American Federation of Government Employees; Benefit services of national and international unions; Observance of Labour Day; Labour Sunday and Labour's Memorial Day; The Labour press; Our public school system; Workers' education bureau; Labour development in Porto Rico; Difficulties preventing a convention of the Pan-American Federation, and Organization activities. The various sections of the report were referred to the appropriate committees for consideration and report.

#### Report of the Secretary

This report showed total revenues, including the balance from the previous year, of \$837,192.25; expenditure amounted to \$468,747.28, leaving a balance on hand of \$368,444.97, of which \$33,949.88 is in the general fund and \$334,495.09 in the defense fund. Under membership were reported 106 national and international unions, 49 state federations, 619 city central bodies, 4 departments, 604 local departmental councils, 26,362 local unions, 307 local trade and federal labour unions—a total membership of 2,532,261. The treasurer's report showed income by months, warrants paid, investment of Federation funds and sums on deposit. The report of the trustees of the American Federation of Labour Building showed a balance on hand as at August 31, 1932, of \$55,593.89. A report of the auditing committee, to whom was referred the financial statement, as finding all books and records correct in every respect, was adopted by the convention.

#### Committee on Organization

The committee on organization, to which was referred that portion of the executive council's report under the caption, "Organizing work," as well as a number of resolutions, emphasized the necessity of having unorganized workers within the ranks of labour, and urged all affiliated bodies to lend their efforts to that end, as the need for expansion of unionism was never greater than at the present time.

The committee concurred in resolutions as follows: (1) that the American Federation of Labour instruct its organizers to co-operate to the fullest extent with the organizers of the International Association of Fire Fighters in their work of organizing the paid fire department members throughout the United States and Canada; (2) endorsing efforts of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance to organize all hotels and catering establishments and calling upon all affiliates of the A.F. of L. to patronize such establishments as employ union help; (3) requesting assistance in organizing culinary workers; (4) directing the executive officers and organizers to foster and assist in organizing employees of chain stores; (5) requesting all branches of the American Federation of Labour and its organizers to assist in an effort to organize

the laundry workers; (6) calling upon the Federation to urge all of its affiliated unions that discriminate against negro workers to remove the colour bar and accept the workers of this race upon a basis of equality. A resolution requesting that the Federation of Trade Union Auxiliaries be allowed a fraternal delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labour, which was favourably reported upon by the committee, was amended, and referred to the executive council for further investigation and study.

### Union Labels

The committee on union labels reported that the Union Label League membership was 496,283, and that during the season's label campaign, 219,921 leaflets were sent out to different committees on request. The committee closed its report, the whole of which was adopted, by advising the delegates the slogan at all times should be "Buy jobs for trade unionists by purchasing only union labelled goods and union service."

### Legislation

The committee on legislation dealt with the references in the report of the executive council, as well as with a number of resolutions. On the question of convict labour competition with free labour the committee joined with the executive council in urging State federations of labour and central bodies to take action with a view to securing suitable convict labour legislation. The committee reiterated labour's oft expressed opposition to the sales tax, and recommended the adoption of the Council's suggestion that all affiliates, collectively and individually, make known to members of Congress their opposition to sales tax legislation. Approval of the committee was given to the executive council's recommendation for an extended study of the personnel classification of government employees, and it was suggested that labour be represented on the personnel classification boards, and also that representatives of affiliated organizations affected by the classification should be called into conference regarding the proposed study.

The committee on legislation also approved of resolutions as follows: (1) urging Congress to extend application of exclusion laws to include seamen; (2) seeking legislation covering government employees in the Panama Canal Zone as follows: (a) full travel and cumulative leave privileges; (b) retirement on thirty years' service; (c) extension of retirement privileges to widows of retired em-

ployees; (d) prevailing rates of wages on public works and buildings; (3) urging the placing of the rural mail delivery service on a contract basis; (4) favouring voluntary retirement after thirty years' service for employees of the United States Government; (5) favouring improved government employment standards; (6) seeking the elimination of finger-printing as an employment requirement in the United States civil service; (7) asking the government, in its purchase of supplies, to insist that advanced employment standards conforming with the principles of organized labour be followed by the manufacturer.

The following resolutions were referred to the Executive Council: (1) advocating the widening of the Calumet Sag Canal; (2) opposing the placing of a three per cent tax on all electric energy sold for domestic or commercial consumption; (3) favouring the extension of public health facilities to seamen and dredgemen.

The committee on legislation, the report of which was adopted as a whole, non-concurred in a resolution favouring a 20th amendment to the constitution of the United States limiting working days to five in each week and the working hours to six per day.

### Education

The Committee on Education reported that although in the last decade there has been a decline of twenty-three per cent in the number of boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 gainfully employed, there are still over two million of these boys and girls engaged in such employment; and called upon the convention to reaffirm its stand of last year, namely that the initiative in securing the ratification of the Child Labour Amendment be taken by local labour groups in the various states, that these groups, in co-operation with national and international unions and the American Federation of Labour, assume largely the responsibility for securing this action. The statement of the executive council that "the employment of children at any time, and especially during a period of such unprecedented adult unemployment, is at variance with, and incongruous to all declarations of social policy and economic stability," was recommended by the committee for adoption.

The committee commended the executive council for its interest in the public school situation, and called upon the Federation to reaffirm its position of increased revenues to maintain and develop this school system. The convention adopted the committee's



recommendation that the executive officers prepare and have introduced into the next Congress a resolution providing for a nationwide investigation into school financing, such canvas to include the relations of the public school to public welfare, to discover how these schools at present function in our national economy, and what is their worth as a social institution.

The committee commended the national advisory council of the Radio in Education for their helpful co-operation and expressed its unqualified approval of the continuance of this important educational undertaking under the general direction of the Workers' Educational Bureau.

The committee commended the Council on that part of its report dealing with the purpose of the observance of "Special Labour Days" and stated that the observance of these days had increased in number and dignity. Approval was given to the recommendation of the executive council that labour papers should be aided in every way possible and be accorded a full measure of service and support. The committee congratulated the executive upon the progress made with the Samuel Gompers Memorial, and gave October 1, 1933, as the date of dedication. Regret was expressed by the committee on the necessity of discontinuing the publication of the bulletins of the legal information bureau and recommended that their publication be resumed as soon as financially possible.

The convention adopted the committee's favourable recommendation on the following resolutions, as well as the committee's report as a whole: (1) favouring compulsory full time education to the age of 18 for all children in every state and that the necessary machinery for law enforcement be provided; (2) authorizing vigorous action to guard against curtailment or elimination of any school activity necessary to maintain and improve educational standards; (3) seeking larger appropriations for vocational education and guidance; (4) recommending a publicity campaign in order to build up an alert public opinion on school questions; (5) urging all labour bodies, organizations, individuals and the people of America, to take heed of the danger of an entrenchment policy in public school support; (6) recommending that the Federation in every possible way acquaint the public of the extra services which are causing the increase in public school expenditures; (7) authorizing the executive council to give their fullest co-operation to the national committee on education by radio, and that the labour press publish full details of projected

broadcasts under the common heading "Labour Broadcasts."

### Shorter Work-Day

The committee on the shorter work week reported on that part of the executive's report under the caption "Our Outgrown Work Week," and commended the council for presenting the following declaration:

The average work-week in all industry in 1929 was about 49 hours. If the unemployed had been put to work there would not have been over 45 hours a week for each worker. Trade union standards average 44.8 hours a week at that time. Since 1929, depression has forced still greater use of labour-saving devices. The return of normal times could not provide even 44 hours' work a week for all now.

The 5-day 40-hour week and the 6-hour day with a 36-hour week, represent standards applicable to normal times at present. But in the emergency of this fall and winter, hours must be reduced even below this standard to provide work for the unemployed and prevent starvation.

The committee called upon the Federation vigorously and definitely to declare itself in support of a sharp reduction in the work-day and the work-week, and recommended: (1) that the convention record itself in advocacy of and as proposing to the country the universal adoption without delay of the six-hour day and five-day work week; (2) that such reduction in labour hours should carry with it no reduction in pay, but on the contrary wages should be maintained and steadily increased in keeping with the expansion of productive efficiency; (3) that the convention declare that this objective of the shorter work-day and work-week be now declared its paramount purpose, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labour be directed to spare no effort in giving purpose and direction to this program, and that they call upon the people generally in support thereof as the only means whereby the prosperity of the country can be restored.

After the recommendations of the committee had been discussed by a number of speakers President Green stated:

"I should like to make a brief observation or two regarding this very important subject. I have been so profoundly impressed with the subject itself as to be forced to the conclusion that prosperity in its fullest sense can never be realized until we make adjustments such as have been suggested by the Committee on Shorter Work Day. It appears to me that the country is face to face with a momentous decision, whether we shall dismantle industry or whether we shall make adjustments necessary to provide employment for all who are able and willing to work. It seems to me that

it is clear indeed that it is quite impossible for industry to provide work for fifty or fifty-five million able-bodied working men and women eight hours per day and six days per week. We have developed such mechanical technique as to make it impossible to absorb into industry the workers of the nation. If that is true, then—and I have never heard it successfully contradicted—what must America do? Are we to resign ourselves to an economic situation where from eleven to fifteen million people are to remain idle constantly and continuously? Will our social order sustain such an economic condition as that? How long will we be patient? How long will it be tolerated? These are the questions pressing for an answer that must not be denied."

In concluding his address the president further stated:

"I am wondering whether or not the time has arrived when we could select some strong, militant, fighting organization identified with the American Federation of Labour to make the fight now for the five-day week and the six-hour day? How long shall we tolerate the present condition? What shall we do? Something must be done, and so far as I am concerned, along with my colleagues on the Executive Council, I propose to find some way, to suggest some plan, even though it may be to resort to forceful methods to compel industry to give us this great reform.

"The trouble has been, as we have pointed out in the Executive Council's report, that industrial management seems never to have learned. They do not respond to the appeals made to their hearts, their minds and their consciences. They seem to think we will follow the old line and that eventually some power not yet in evidence will correct our economic ills. Labour knows that every reform we have ever secured, every advancement that has come to us for realization and enjoyment has really been forced from the reluctant managers of industry, and I presume that aside from a few who will step out willingly and accept the reform, it will ultimately rest upon labour to utilize its economic strength in a constructive and practical way in order to secure this great change. And in doing that we are fighting the battle of the unemployed, we are fighting for those who are yet working, and we are fighting for the nation. We will not be denied the realization of this great reform. The world must know, we must be given it in response to reason, or we will secure it through force of some kind."

After concurring in the recommendation of the committee on the following resolutions the

convention adopted the entire report: (1) reaffirming faith in the shorter work-day and work-week as a means of restoring the purchasing power of the workers and consumers of the nation, and instructing the executive council to prepare legislation embracing this suggestion, in so far as possible without reduction in the daily, weekly, or monthly wage, and have same presented to the incoming session of Congress for consideration and approval; (2) Approving of shorter working hours for all fire fighters in the United States and Canada, and calling upon all affiliates to support the movement for an eight hour day, with one day off in seven.

### Local and Federated Bodies

This committee recommended the building up of local unions, a closer affiliation of local unions with central labour bodies, and a never-ceasing education of the members to confine their patronage to the products of fair employers. National and international unions were urged to take such action as would bring their locals into central labour unions. After the committee had approved of a resolution which also urged closer co-operation and affiliation between local unions and central bodies, the convention adopted the report as a whole.

### Committee on Executive Council's Report

The committee on the Executive Council's report, which in the main dealt with trade jurisdictional matters, reported that \$39,961,-873.14 was paid out in benefits to members of organized labour by the various unions affiliated with the Federation; this being over \$3,000,000 more than was contributed in the previous year by the same organizations. In regard to workmen's compensation insurance, the committee approved of the suggestion of the executive in calling upon all State Federations of Labour to urge the adoption of the exclusive State fund plan, as used in the State of Ohio. The committee commended the executive council for its actions in endeavouring to bring about a better understanding between parties to jurisdictional disputes, and recommended that the council continue its efforts to this end. These parties include: (1) Printing Pressmen—Photo Engravers and Lithographers; (2) Engineers—Firemen; (3) Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Pulp and Sulphite Workers; (4) Pavers and Rammersmen—Hod Carriers; (5) Teamsters—Railway Clerks; (6) Theatrical Stage Employees—Electrical Workers; (7) Flint Glass Workers—Glass Bottle Blowers.



The proposed amalgamation of Cigar Makers-Tobacco Workers was left in the hands of the executive council for further action. Approval of the committee was given to the issuing by the Federation of a new charter to Federal Government employees. The committee reported that the supplemental report of the Executive Committee had been considered, and recommended that the president continue his efforts to bring about a better understanding between the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers and the United Hatters of North America. The report of the committee was adopted.

### Industrial Relations

To the committee on Industrial Relations was referred a resolution asking the Federation to renew its declaration of the unfairness of a New Jersey firm in its attitude towards members of the International Moulders' Union, and it was recommended that the attitude of the Federation as authorized at a previous convention be adopted in lieu of the adoption of the resolution. In referring to that part of the officers' report dealing with the controversies between the Stove Mounters and certain firms, involving members of another international organization, the committee requested that the members of the executive council continue their efforts to effect a settlement. It was suggested by the president that the officers of the two unions confer with a view to agreeing upon some plan or policy to overcome the difficulty.

### Unemployment

The first matter to be reported on by the committee on resolutions was the reference in the executive council's report on unemployment. The committee was of the opinion that an essential feature of the remedy for unemployment was the shortening of the work week and the work day, and approved of the executive council's proposal for promoting the security of the worker by the following means:—

1. A system of state employment services under Federal co-ordination.
2. The organization of wage earners in trade unions.
3. The diversion of work.
4. Higher wages.
5. Vocational counsel and retraining.
6. National economic planning.

As integral parts of a central or national plan the council urges the following:—

1. Steeply graduated income and inheritance taxes.

2. Constructive control of credit and finance production.

3. Recognition of the equities of workers in the industries in which they work.

4. Federal agency to collect and collate data on man-hours and wage earner incomes, and to provide standards for determining economic balance.

5. Federal licences for corporations operating on an interstate scope, with specific requirements as to accounting.

6. A protective service for investors.

7. Organization of wage earners in trade unions to advance their interests industrially and otherwise.

8. National economic planning should aim at raising standards of living for lagging groups and not at a program of limitation of production with price fixing.

In the matter of unemployment relief the committee urged the adoption of that part of the executive report which called upon union groups everywhere to take the initiative in pressing demands for the necessary relief appropriations upon state legislatures and Congress. The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

### Unemployment Insurance

A report of the international officers of the United Mine Workers of America on Unemployment Insurance together with five resolutions on the same subject was referred to the committee on Resolutions. The report of the executive council which recommended the enactment of unemployment insurance, the contributions to which "should be paid by management as a part of the cost of production" was approved by the committee in lieu of the five resolutions on this subject.

### National Legislation

The Resolution Committee approved of the stand of the executive council in opposition to legislation inimical to the interests of labour, and of its intention to urge appropriation by Congress of an adequate amount to meet relief requirements.

### Economy Law

Reference was made to that part of the executive report under the sub-caption "Economy Law," and the committee on resolutions joined with the council in expressing regret concerning reductions in the pay of employees of the Federal Government enforced under the Economy Law, and approved of the announced purpose of the Federation to give every aid to these employees to defeat this legislation.

### Immigration

Gratification was expressed by the committee on resolutions on the success of the American Federation of Musicians in securing an amendment to the immigration law which placed instrumental musicians under the contract labour provisions. The executive council's efforts towards eliminating all immigration as far as possible was recommended for approval by the committee.

### Old Age Security

The committee on resolutions referred to that part of the executive council's report under the sub-caption "Old Age Security" and expressed the hope that legislation on this subject would be forth-coming in the near future. The committee recommended that the Federation and its various State branches should continue their efforts to secure legislation providing for old age pensions.

### Anti-Injunction Law

Under the caption "The Anti-Injunction Law" the executive council recorded the enactment of the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Law as representing "the outstanding legislative achievement of the Federation during the last session of Congress"; and the committee on resolutions agreed with the council by stating that the passage of the law "marks a great step forward, reflecting, as it does, the culmination of years of effort to secure the enactment of injunction relief legislation." The committee also approved of the executive council's recommendation that State federations of labour and city central bodies endeavour to have a similar measure to the Norris-La Guardia Bill enacted into law by state legislatures.

### Volstead Act

The committee on resolutions, in addition to dealing with that part of the executive council's report under the heading "Volstead Act," considered five resolutions relating to the same subject. The committee basing its report on the stand of the Federation, which was in opposition to the Volstead Act and the resolutions submitted, urged the immediate modification of the act and recommended the repeal of the eighteenth amendment as rapidly as possible. The report of the committee on this heading was adopted.

### Non-Partisan Political Party

Under this heading the executive committee presented an account of the activities of the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee

in the recent national and state elections, and the Committee on Resolutions reporting on this section recommended that the convention reaffirm and adopt the non-partisan political party policy.

### Other Resolutions

The convention adopted the entire report of the committee after approving of its recommendations on the following resolutions:

Urging the members of affiliated national and international unions to use union mined coal.

Favouring the building of vessels and manufacture of munitions by the U.S. navy yards and arsenals.

Endorsing the educational campaigns for the prevention of fires.

Opposing the lowering of salaries or lengthening of hours of fire fighters in the United States and Canada.

Recommending that trade unionists agree to the philosophy of co-operation, so that higher wages and shorter hours may be the means of increasing membership in the American Federation of Labor movement.

Favouring the enactment of old age pension legislation.

Instructing all affiliated labour bodies that appeals for funds on behalf of Mooney-Billings be approved by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Calling upon the government and banks of Chicago to pay city and school employees for services rendered.

Protesting against the ratification of the Treaty of Safety of Life at Sea.

Favouring the independence of the Philippines at as early a date as possible.

Instructing the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to make a thorough study and prepare a bill for introduction in Congress for the licensing of business firms and corporations.

Favouring protection for the petroleum industry of the United States.

Opposing salary cuts.

Favouring the development and upkeep of all navy yards and arsenals.

Supporting the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against a company union.

Favouring the establishment of state funds for workmen's compensation insurance in each state.

Expressing opposition and hostility to (a) communism; (b) the recognition of the communist regime in Moscow by the Government of the United States, and (c) every activity of organized communism.

Commending owners of establishments operated under union shop conditions.



Instructing the president of the Federation to aid in every way possible the rehabilitation of Porto Rico.

Advocating that contractors in the construction of public works conform to the laws of the state in which they are operating in respect to safety and prevention of accident in the building industry.

### International Labour Relations

The committee on International Labour Relations, to which was referred two resolutions—one favouring the appointment of a representative of the American labour movement as a joint representative and member of the American delegation to the Preparatory Technical Conference on the shorter work week at Geneva, Switzerland, and the other recommending that the American Federation of Labour request the United States Government to maintain a permanent representative of the Department of Labour at the International Labour Office at Geneva, Switzerland, to carry on active co-operation with the International Labour organization,—concurred in the first resolution and recommended the second referred to the executive council. The convention adopted the committee's report.

### Fraternal and Other Addresses

During the sessions of the fourth day, the addresses of the fraternal delegates were delivered. Mr. W. V. Turnbull, Montreal, Que., member of the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, extended the greetings of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the fraternal messages from the British Trades Union Congress being given by Messrs. Charles Dukes and W. Holmes.

Others who addressed the delegates during the course of the convention were: Mr. Louis A. Johnson, National Commander, American Legion; Hon. James J. Davis, Senator from Pennsylvania; Miss Mary Anderson, Director, Women's Bureau, Department of Labour, Washington; Most Reverend Archbishop McNicholas, Archdiocese of Cincinnati; Mr. A. F. Whitney, President, Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen; Mr. Frits Rager, LL.D., Secretary, Chamber of Labour, Vienna, Austria; Mr. John P. Frey, Secretary, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.; Hon. William N. Doak, Secretary, United States Department of Labour; Hon. Robert R. Nevin, Federal Judge, Southern District of Ohio.

### Presentation to Fraternal Delegates

In accordance with the established custom, the president of the Federation made presentations to the fraternal delegates. To the two representatives from the British Trades Union Congress—gold watches, chains and knives were given, wrist watches being presented to their wives. Similar tokens were presented to the delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and his wife.

### Officers Elected

The officers elected for the year 1932-33 are as follows: President, William Green, Washington, D.C.; first vice-president, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.; second vice-president, T. A. Rickert, New York, N.Y.; third vice-president, Matthew Woll, Washington, D.C.; fourth vice-president, James Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio.; fifth vice-president, John Coefield, Washington, D.C.; sixth vice-president, A. O. Wharton, Washington, D.C.; seventh vice-president, Joseph N. Weber, New York, N.Y.; eighth vice-president, G. M. Bugniet, Washington, D.C.; Treasurer, Martin F. Ryan, Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary, Frank Morrison, Washington, D.C.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, Thomas E. Bourke, Washington, D.C.; and Christian M. Madsen, Chicago, Ill.

Fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, James C. Quinn, New York, N.Y.

Washington was chosen as the convention city for 1933.

The advantages of winter building are summarized in the *Contract and Record and Engineering Review*, November 2, as follows: "A contractor can keep his organization intact and command the cream of the labour market by staying on the job through the winter, and his losses from idle equipment are reduced. Frequently, too, material prices are lower in the off-season. On outside structures such as culverts, bridges and dams, it is sometimes advantageous to build at times when highway traffic is light or when water levels are lower than in the spring and early summer. While there is some additional expense involved in winter construction, this is generally more than offset by the advantages. The extra cost of heating and protection on winter concrete work ordinarily runs from one to two per cent of the total cost of the structure."

## RECENT LABOUR UNION CONVENTIONS

### International Typographical Union

The seventy-seventh convention of the International Typographical Union was held September 12-17, 1932, at Long Beach, Calif., with over one hundred and fifty delegates in attendance. President Howard replied to the addresses of welcome delivered by James Rolph, Jr., Governor of the State of California; Mayor Fickling of Long Beach, and Harvey C. Fremming, president of the Long Beach Central Labour Council.

President Howard informed the delegates that the amount of unemployment relief in some of the larger jurisdictions had reached the maximum, and that assessments to provide funds for out-of-work benefits exceeded any rate ever before imposed for a like purpose. Over three million dollars was given by the president as a conservative estimate of the amount collected and distributed to unemployed members during the past year. He reviewed in detail the many activities of the organization, giving the delegates a clear conception of the problems and difficulties confronting the Union at the present time.

According to the report of the secretary-treasurer 3,754 members received pension payments, amounting to \$1,466,897.18, while the sum of \$516,543.85 was paid to 1,137 beneficiaries from the mortuary fund, the balance on hand in this fund being \$3,039,723.87, or a net gain for the last two year period (June 20, 1930, to June 20, 1932) of \$39,412.90. The total membership for the past year averaged 76,389, comprised in 778 local unions. Receipts for the year June 20, 1931, to June 20, 1932, were \$203,652.98 below expenditures. In the general fund there is a balance of \$475,860.14, which includes the value of the headquarters property. The report further shows an average monthly cost of \$70.79 each for the 340 members resident in the Union Printers' Home.

The subject which caused the most debate at the convention was the five-day week. By a vote of 76 to 74 the delegates favoured the changing of the constitution in so far as the working time was concerned as follows:—

Section 3. Whenever any member works five days or nights on any six or seven day newspaper (exclusive of days off) in any week he shall engage for the sixth day the first available competent substitute; if no competent substitute is available these days shall accumulate; where a day is not claimed it shall be outlawed after two weeks. Time off through "begging off" or cancellation of overtime shall not relieve a member of obligation to take off the sixth day.

New section. Local unions are instructed to make operative, wherever possible, the provisions of section 3 in printing offices other than news-

papers (if necessary by negotiation or through the medium of scale contracts).

The Executive Council shall have full power to use discretion in bringing about compliance with the provisions of section 3 in printing offices other than newspapers.

Any member who fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of section 3 in offices where it is operating shall be fined one day's pay for each offence.

That the proposals in regard to the shorter work day be included with other amendments ordered submitted to a referendum vote of the membership was carried by a vote of 111 to 39 (this vote is to be held on December 7, 1932).

Another amendment to the constitution which caused considerable discussion was the proposed change in the old age pension law. The convention adopted this proposal, which if carried by a referendum vote of the members, to whom it is being submitted, will make it possible to continue the pension at the present rate to those now on the roll; it will prevent depletion of the reserve and meet the danger of insolvency; it will protect those who are to become pensioners in the future; and it will make unnecessary an increase in the assessment at a time when conditions are most unfavourable.

The old age pension laws were also amended by the convention, the change to be submitted to the membership for approval. In addition to the amendments to be voted upon in the referendum election, sixteen amendments to the by-laws were adopted by the delegates; five amendments to the general laws were approved; one amendment to the convention laws and six resolutions were acted upon favourably. These resolutions were as follows: (1) Favouring five day week for employees in the United States Government Printing Office; (2) Extending the appreciation of the delegates to Hon. George H. Carter, public printer of the United States; (3) Expressing appreciation of the union to Senator Shipstead for his efforts to safeguard the rights of the printers employed in the United States Government Printing Office; (4) Urging Governor James Rolph, Jr., of California, to pardon Tom Mooney; (5) Seeking the downward revision of the number of new apprentices allowed under new scale contracts; (6) Instructing the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home to study the feasibility of issuing suitable Christmas seals, the proceeds to be placed in the endowment fund of the home.

Chicago was selected as the convention city for 1933.



### United Textile Workers of America

The 1932 biennial convention of the United Textile Workers of America was opened at New York on September 12. The delegates were welcomed by John Sullivan, President of the New York State Federation of Labour, and by James C. Quinn, Secretary of the New York Central Trades and Labour Council.

President McMahon announced that there were indications in several divisions of the textile industry of an improvement in conditions, but he could not give any assurance that this improvement would be permanent. He called upon the local unions to affiliate with State branches or central bodies; and asked the delegates to give serious consideration to the question of insurance, so that some form of death benefits creditable to the International Union might become possible on a large scale. He claimed that if the textile industry was to continue on a profit-sharing basis, profitable for both employers and employees alike, the shorter work day and shorter work week must be adopted. The president vigorously condemned the practice of replacing adult with child labour, and called upon the incoming officers to do everything in their power to co-operate with all who are interested in child labour welfare.

The secretary-treasurer informed the delegates that notwithstanding all the difficulties experienced during the past two years the

organization was still in a healthy financial condition.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:—

Recommending the establishment of a *bona fide* independent political labour party.

Advocating that efforts be made to prevent further attack on the interests of the Chinese people and of the workers of the Soviet Union.

Demanding immediate recognition of the Government of the U.S.S.R. by the government of the United States.

Instructing that fraternal greetings be extended to cotton operatives of Northern England.

Demanding the liberation of Tom Mooney.

Asking that legal action be taken against corporations operating on Sunday.

Condemning the use of armed force in evicting unemployed war veterans from Anacosta and other places in the Districts of Columbia.

Re-affirming a previous declaration in favour of compulsory unemployment insurance at the expense of the State and the employers, and disapproving of the action of the American Federation of Labor at its Vancouver convention on the question of unemployment insurance.

Advocating wage increases.

Commending the United States Employment Service and urging that it be continued on a larger scale.

### International Association of Bridge and Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers

With approximately two hundred and forty delegates in attendance, the twenty-fourth convention of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers was held at St. Louis, Mo., September 19-24. A civic welcome was extended by Hon. G. M. Wood in the absence of Mayor Miller.

President P. J. Morrin informed the delegates that the membership had increased up to June 30, 1930, but during the past two years the organization had suffered greatly in the loss of members, the percentage of loss, however, being less than many other international unions. The various funds showed a gain of a few thousand dollars over the amount on hand just prior to the last convention, while at the same time the amount in the death benefit, old age pension, and disability funds had advanced to approximately \$600,000. Included in the many subjects dealt with by the president in his address were a number of cases in which the

Association had recourse to the courts, particulars of which were given in great detail. The president further advised that in order that jurisdictional disputes might be avoided agreements had been entered into with a number of other international unions.

Speaking of the Canadian situation the president stated as follows:—

"Our international has had an International vice-president in the eastern part of Canada during this time and in the Western district a general organizer has been stationed in Vancouver, B.C., assisting our western local unions to secure the work that rightfully belongs to our trade.

"Our Canadian local unions have been confronted with a dual union movement, and this movement has affected all trades in general, which necessarily has hampered the activities of our International officials considerably. To assist our local unions in Canada to combat this movement our International has done everything possible through our vice-president and general organizer stationed in Canada to organize the non-union men working at our trade.

"Our International Association exempted the members of our Canadian local unions, whose wage scale was less than \$1.00 per hour, from paying our International the \$2.00 assessment, and in 1929, Local Union 97 of Vancouver, B.C., started paying this assessment due to the fact that their scale of wages had been advanced to \$10 per day."

The delegates were further advised that the monies raised from the \$2.00 assessment, authorized at the last convention, had been used not only for organization purposes as intended, but from the general fund into which the assessment was paid, there has been lent to the Old Age Pension Fund during the period from July 1, 1928, up to August 31, of this year, a total of \$538,532.60. Aside from that, it was necessary to advance to the Death Benefit Fund a total of \$43,064.81, making a grand total of \$581,597.41, which is almost one-half of the entire money received from the International assessment.

According to the report of the secretary-treasurer the total membership of the International Association, as at June 30, 1932 was 14,504, there being included in this total 389 apprentices who had graduated to journeymen during the past four years. The secretary-treasurer stated that 78 local unions, representing a membership of 1,858, were working 44 hours per week; 75 locals, representing a membership of 12,619, were working 40 hours per week; and 2 local unions of railroad bridgemen, with 27 members, were working 48 hours per week.

The report of the general treasurer showed the balance in all funds, June 30, 1928 was \$646,589.19, and the balance June 30, 1932 as

\$651,704.61, making an increase of \$5,115.42 for the four year period.

Resolutions were adopted recommending that one week's salary of \$12.00 per day be paid to the delegates attending the convention, and instructing the general executive council to secure data from the various locals and to work out a plan for the equitable distribution of work among the members.

Previous to the convention the president appointed a special committee on old age and disability pensions and death benefit fund. The following recommendations of the special committee were unanimously adopted by the convention, to be operative immediately after the close of the convention:—

That an Old Age and Disability Pension stamp be sold to our membership at the cost of \$1 per month. The money received from the sale of these stamps to be deposited in two separate funds; one known as the Death Benefit Fund and one known as the Old Age and Disability Pension Fund, and that all death benefits shall be paid first from the Death Benefit Fund and whatever balance is left from the \$1 secured by the sale of the stamps, shall be deposited to the credit of the Old Age and Disability Pension Fund to be prorated from that fund.

We further recommend that in the payment of death benefits the present law be amended and members be paid \$100 death benefits for one year's membership; \$150 for two years' membership; \$200 for three years' membership; \$300 for four years' membership and \$400 for six years' membership.

Chief officers elected were: President, P. J. Morrin, 1615 Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, W. J. McCain, 1615 Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; Treasurer, J. H. Lyons, 1615 Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

## COAL STATISTICS OF CANADA FOR 1931

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch) recently published a report of the coal mining industry in Canada for the calendar year 1931. Canadian mines, it is stated, produced 12,243,211 tons of coal valued at \$41,207,682 in 1931, a decline of 17.7 per cent in quantity and 22 per cent in value from the 1930 output of 14,881,324 tons worth \$52,849,748. The 1931, production included 8,861,360 tons of bituminous coal, 471,343 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 2,910,508 tons of lignite coal. Nova Scotia's output declined 20.7 per cent, New Brunswick's 13 per cent, Alberta's 20.7 per cent, and British Columbia's 10 per cent. Saskatchewan's output increased 14.4 per cent and the Yukon's 38.4 per cent.

Mines in operation during the year produced only 60 per cent of their possible output as

compared with 70 per cent in 1930. The output loss in 1931 was computed at 8,193,947 tons; 95.2 per cent of which was due to lack of orders. An estimated additional loss of 52,210 tons was caused through mine labour disputes involving 2,129 men with a consequent loss in working time of 11,523 man-days. Nova Scotia mines in operation during the year produced 58 per cent of their possible output; New Brunswick mines, 63 per cent; Saskatchewan mines, 65 per cent; Alberta mines, 58 per cent, and British Columbia mines, 67 per cent.

Nova Scotia shipped 408,843 tons of coal to New Brunswick, 76,483 tons to Prince Edward Island, 1,746,085 tons to Quebec, and 52 tons to Ontario. New Brunswick mines made a small shipment to Quebec. Saskatchewan lignite shipments included 244,408 tons to



Manitoba, 1,524 tons to Ontario, 71 tons to British Columbia, and 33 tons to Alberta. Mines in Alberta supplied the Saskatchewan market with 903,801 tons, Manitoba with 443,107 tons, British Columbia with 171,835 tons, Ontario with 26,750 tons and Quebec with 100 tons. British Columbia shipped 66,725 tons to Saskatchewan, 57,562 tons to Manitoba, 34,247 tons to Alberta, and 72 tons to Ontario.

Sales of Canadian coal for railroad use in 1931 totalled 3,146,967 tons, or 23.7 per cent of the total mine shipments; in 1930, railroads absorbed 30.37 per cent or 4,085,228 tons of the coal shipped from Canadian mines.

Exports of coal from Canada have declined sharply since 1927. In that year 1,113,330 tons were exported from Canada; in 1928, a decline to 863,941 tons was recorded and in 1930 the exports were still lower at 624,512 tons. During 1931, exportations amounted to 359,853 tons or only 32.3 per cent of the 1927 total.

Coal imports into Canada decreased 23.2 per cent to 13,531,831 tons in 1931 as compared with the 1930 importations of 17,620,074 tons. Receipts of coal from the United States totalled 12,467,815 tons, consisting of 2,236,423 tons of anthracite, 10,224,982 tons of bituminous and 6,410 tons of lignite. Imports from Great Britain were recorded at 998,662 tons, made up of 876,364 tons of anthracite and 122,298 tons of bituminous. Despite the fact that the imports of Great Britain coal were 12.6 per cent below the 1930 total, British coal supplied 27.6 per cent of the Canadian anthracite requirements in 1931 as against 23.4 per cent in the preceding year. Canada's coal supply was further supplemented by 60,762 tons from Germany, and 4,592 tons from French Indo-China.

*Employment, Wages, Etc.*—The statistics showed that coal mines in the Dominion employed a total of 27,860 persons as compared with the 1930 average of 29,172. Of this total,

26,489 were wage earners while 1,371 were classed as salaried employees. Of the total of 26,489 wage earners, 20,701 were employed underground and 5,788 above ground. The average number of days worked by all wage earners in 1931 was 185 while in 1930 the average was 219 days. Surface employees averaged 223 days per man per year in 1931 while underground workers averaged 174 days; in 1930 these averages were 250 and 210 days, respectively. In Eastern Canada, 14,528 persons were employed and in the western mines 13,332 employees were engaged during the year.

The total paid in salaries and wages during 1931 amounted to \$28,802,428 as compared with \$36,442,361 in the preceding year, and with \$42,376,378 in 1929. The wage total, exclusive of salaries, amounted to \$25,841,882 as compared with \$33,257,178 in 1930. In 1931 the average wage earned per man per day was \$5.28 while in 1930 it was \$5.47 per day, and in 1928 it was \$5.57 per day.

The average labour costs for each ton of coal raised in Canada in 1931 was \$2.35, the labour cost in each province being as follows: Nova Scotia (bituminous) \$2.91; New Brunswick (bituminous) \$2.77; Manitoba (lignite) \$2.29; Saskatchewan (lignite) \$1.42; Alberta (bituminous) \$2; (sub-bituminous) \$1.88; (lignite) \$1.80; British Columbia (bituminous) \$2.52; Yukon (bituminous) \$1.08. The average value of coal raised in Canada in 1931 was \$3.36 per ton f.o.b. mines as compared with \$3.55 in 1930.

A further index of the decline in employment in the coal mining industry is indicated by the number of man-days worked during the year, namely 4,891,541, as against 6,076,684 in 1930 and 7,117,692 in 1929.

The accompanying table summarizes the number of employees, salaries and wages in the coal mines of Canada by provinces in 1931.

**Employees, Salaries and Wages in the Coal Mines in Canada, by Provinces, 1931**

Province	Average number of employees					Salaries and wages		
	Salaried employees		Wage-earners		Total	Salaries	Wages	Total
	Male	Female	Surface	Under-ground				
						\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	447	61	2,278	11,110	13,896	1,004,541	13,414,542	14,419,083
New Brunswick.....	20	4	148	460	632	52,890	451,686	504,576
Manitoba.....			12	26	38		3,000	3,000
Saskatchewan.....	45	8	166	372	591	105,200	404,432	509,632
Alberta.....	528	41	2,089	5,935	8,593	1,258,645	7,376,358	8,635,003
British Columbia.....	202	15	1,094	2,796	4,107	539,270	4,190,880	4,730,150
Yukon.....			1	2	3		984	984
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>5,788</b>	<b>20,701</b>	<b>27,860</b>	<b>2,960,546</b>	<b>25,841,882</b>	<b>28,802,428</b>

## EDUCATION IN CANADA, 1931

### Annual Survey by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

THE annual survey of education in Canada, giving statistics of schools in the Dominion for the calendar year 1931, has been published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The effects of the economic depression are seen in these statistics, the report noting, for example, the exceptionally large increases in the number of older pupils as suggesting that the usual opportunities for the employment of young people at the regular age for leaving school did not exist in 1931. The census of 1931 shows that the regularity of attendance during the years at school has improved in every province. The recorded enrolment at Canadian educational institutions in 1931 was 2,542,747, and the cost of their support was \$178,701,507. This represents an increase over the previous year of 2.1 per cent in attendance, and 8.1 per cent in costs—the latter percentage increase being higher on account of a great part of the enrolment increase being in the more advanced and more costly institutions.

In addition to the increase in the proportion of young people attending school, there is a pronounced increase in every province since 1921 in the average length of time spent at school in a year. The census as taken on June 1 asks how many months the child has attended school since September 1 in the preceding year. The maximum possible is nine months. Classifying the replies in three groups, i.e., those who were 7-9 months at school, those who were 4-6 months at school, and those who attended less than four months, it is found that the proportion of the whole attending 7-9 months was 94.6 per cent in 1931, where it had been only 87.96 per cent in 1921. Those attending 4-6 months fell from 7.8 per cent to 3.21 per cent, and the short time group from 4.24 per cent to 2.19 per cent. In 1921 Quebec was found to have a higher proportion of its school children in the group attending 7-9 months than any other province, and the smallest proportion attending shorter periods. In 1931 there is much less variation among the provinces than ten years ago, four of the others showing percentages very similar to Quebec's, and all having over 90 per cent in the 7-9 months group, except one that is very close. The provinces showing the biggest gains in the 7-9 months group in the ten years were New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Sas-

katchewan and Alberta. Part of the gain in the last two is no doubt due to the fact that many school districts that formerly closed for two months in the winter, now operate the regular school year.

The broad results of the census on literacy are given, showing that 92.34 per cent of the population over 5 years of age in 1931 could read and write as compared with 90.00 per cent in 1921. Every province showed advance in this respect, the most rapid improvement being in the four Western Provinces and the North West Territories.

### Laws Governing School Attendance

The following paragraphs show the requirements existing in the various provinces in regard to school attendance:—

*Prince Edward Island.*—Ages 7 to 13 inclusive; monthly attendance must be 60 per cent of the days schools are in operation. In Charlottetown and Summerside, attendance must be 100 per cent.

*Nova Scotia.*—Children of ages from 7 to 14 in rural schools, and 6 to 16 years in towns and cities. Within the age limits, children in town and country schools must attend regularly must be reported for discipline when 5 days absent; and parents and guardians in addition to fines, may have 2 cents a day added to their taxes for each absence to compensate the section for the loss of the "attendance" portion of the Municipal school fund.

*New Brunswick.*—In districts other than cities and towns under section 105 of the Schools Act (on resolution of trustees, but the question must be brought up at every annual meeting until adopted)—age 7 to 12 for a period of 80 days; in cities and in incorporated towns under same section, in which the compulsory act has been adopted by city or town council, ages 6 to 16 or grade VII standing if over 12 years old, period 120 days; in Saint John, Fredericton, Chatham, and Newcastle, 6 to 14. Employment of children under 16 may be forbidden by the school board.

*Quebec.*—No statutory laws for compulsory attendance.

*Ontario.*—(a) Children 8 to 14 must attend full time; children from 5 to 8, if enrolled, must attend full time to the end of the school term for which they are enrolled. (b) Adolescents 14 to 16 who have not attained uni-



versity matriculation standing must attend full time; those exempted on the plea of circumstances compelling them to go to work must attend part time for 400 hours a year in municipalities where part-time courses are provided. This provision came into force in September, 1921. In September, 1922, urban municipalities with a population of 5,000 and over were required to provide part time courses.

*Manitoba.*—Children of ages 7 to 14 must attend full time. Any pupil over 14 if enrolled must attend regularly. A child over 12 may be exempted for employment, but only six weeks in the term. Employment under 14 (except as mentioned) is forbidden. Children of ages 14 to 16 must attend school regularly if not engaged in some regular occupation.

*Saskatchewan.*—All children 7 to 15 who have not passed grade VIII standing, subject to certain conditions as to distance from school, etc., must attend full time. Employment of unexempted children under 15 forbidden. Deaf mutes between the ages of 8 and 15 must attend an institution seven months in each year.

*Alberta.*—All children 7 to 15 must attend full time.

*British Columbia.*—Children of ages from 7 to 15 must attend full time during the school year.

*Yukon.*—All children 7 to 14 years must attend full time where there is a school established.

### High Schools and Colleges

The report contains a chapter on universities and colleges, which shows that in 1931 there were 41,168 students of university standard reported—28,960 men and 12,208 women—but the numerous preparatory and extension departments enrolled a further 36,450, making a total of 77,618, as compared with 73,515 in the preceding year. Of the 41,168 university grade students 39,127 were undergraduates, and all but 7,919 were doing a full year's work in attendance. There was an unusual increase over the preceding year due in the main, no doubt, to employment conditions. Similar increases were experienced by the high schools.

### Technical Schools

Particulars of the technical and vocational courses provided in the various provinces are given in the report as follows:—

*Prince Edward Island.*—Night courses for day workers were not offered in 1931. Day courses at Charlottetown included 872 in agricultural courses conducted through the ordinary schools, 112 in woodworking and draw-

ing, 52 in home economics and 56 in dairying short courses, 48 in a commercial course offered to students having completed grade 10.

*Nova Scotia.*—No city in Nova Scotia had yet established a day technical school of secondary grade, though such a project was under serious consideration in both Halifax and Sydney. Short term or part-time day classes in the Provincial Technical College, Agricultural College, College of Art, and Halifax Industrial School reached 3,577 women and girls (including students of home economics) and 58 men. The figures include the full-time class of 21 at the College of Art. Evening coal-mining classes, which have been conducted for many years, were held in 16 centres and were attended by 669. Other evening technical classes in 13 centres enrolled 908 males and 1,090 females, while 2,207 were reached by correspondence courses.

*New Brunswick.*—The first day vocational school of secondary grade in the province was opened at Woodstock in 1919. There were eight in 1931 with a full-time enrolment of 1,415, and a part-time class of 28. The courses most generally offered are pre-vocational, home economics and commercial, but art, pulp and paper-making and other industrial courses are also given in some schools. In addition, a winter course of three months was given to garage-men in the Saint John School, and evening technical courses in nine centres were attended by 2,004 individuals, 944 male and 1,060 female.

*Quebec.*—There are day technical schools for boys, giving diversified industrial training in courses ranging from one to four years in length at Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls, Hull, Lachine and Beauceville. Their students in 1931 numbered 1,341. At Montreal and Quebec there are schools of Fine Art giving, in addition to courses in drawing, painting and design, a six-year course in architecture. Further day technical courses for boys are given at the Rimouski Intermediate Agricultural School, St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, Berthierville Forest Rangers' School, La Tuque College, etc., in addition to such institutions as the Polytechnic School included under higher education in this report. Home economics courses in Montreal and Quebec had 3,972 pupils.

Evening technical courses are widely held throughout the province—schools of arts and trades at 28 centres, commercial courses in Montreal and Quebec, dress-making schools at 55 centres, housekeeping schools, at 165. The total enrolment in courses subsidized by the Dominion Government was 7,724 in day classes and 13,654 in evening, but in addi-

tion to these there were the house-keeping and dressmaking evening classes, just mentioned, that are not subsidized, with an attendance of about 35,000 as well as some day classes.

*Ontario.*—There are now 62 day technical schools in Ontario offering full-time courses for which the completion of elementary grades is prerequisite. Of the total enrolment of 32,695 some 15,000 were taking commercial or business training. In the evening enrolment about a third of the 47,440 were taking commercial courses. Two other widely offered types of instruction in both day and evening schools are domestic or household science and art courses, and training for a variety of industries and trades is given, especially in the larger centres. Evening classes in English for "New Canadians" had 4,777 enrolled. Girls out-numbered boys in full-time classes, there being 16,891 of them to 15,804 boys. But more than half of those in evening classes are men and boys.

Men occupy the majority of teaching positions in the technical schools—792 as compared with 540 women in day schools, and 1,054 against 593 women in evening schools. Gross expenditure for technical education was \$8,692,355, of which \$1,144,052 came from legislative grants.

*Manitoba.*—The first full-time day industrial school in the province was conducted in Brandon in 1930. Its work was confined to auto mechanics, and a three-winter course was projected. In Winnipeg full-time technical courses are mainly confined to commercial training. These are given in the city's collegiate institutes and junior high schools, where attendance in commercial classes was 3,249, other 97. But in the upper elementary and high school grades, especially in the junior high schools, a number of periods are devoted weekly to vocational subjects with shop practice. Evening technical courses at Winnipeg's collegiate institutes have been popular for many years. Two of these have been equipped for technical instruction since they were first opened in 1912. Almost 2,000 attended some thirty different trades courses at these three institutions. Evening "Canadianization" classes in four of the city's schools attracted 687 others. The Winnipeg School of Art had 184 students. Evening classes are maintained outside of the provincial capital only at The Pas.

*Saskatchewan.*—Each of the province's three most populous cities has built and equipped a new technical school since 1929—the Regina school opening in 1930, the Saskatoon and Moose Jaw schools in 1931. Some technical courses were previously offered, both day and evening, in these three centres, but the work is being expanded with the new accommodation. The full-time day enrolment for the year under consideration was 1,211 in commercial courses and 146 in motor mechanics. A much wider variety of subjects was taught in evening classes, attended by 1,908 persons. Other instruction of a technical character, particularly agricultural, is given in short courses by the provincial university.

*Alberta.*—The commercial high schools in Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge had a full-time enrolment in 1931 of 1,219. Other day courses of a prevocational or technical character in the first two cities had 805 pupils. The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary had 625 full-time students in a wide variety of industrial classes—electrical, mining, engineering, telegraphic, welding, tractor, drafting, art, dressmaking, millinery, etc. The Institute is affiliated with the University of Alberta, and is under the direction of the Department of Education.

Evening classes at the Provincial Institute had 372 students in courses similar to those of the day, with aeronautics, radio, etc., added. Other evening classes in Calgary reached 523, in Edmonton 621, and in ten other centres 295.

*British Columbia.*—Students in day vocational classes in 13 municipalities numbered 5,856 practically all of whom are included in the high school enrolment. There were 3,053 in commercial high schools and 2,803 in other technical schools.

Evening technical classes were held in 41 centres and enrolled 7,167 of whom 3,899 were in Vancouver and 863 in Victoria. In the former city 69 different subjects were taught, in the latter 34, and smaller numbers in the smaller centres ranging down to a single class of a dozen members. Training classes for technical teachers were attended by 166. Correspondence courses reached 301.



## ONTARIO APPRENTICESHIP ACT, 1928

### Regulations governing the Training of Apprentices in the Building Trades

THE Ontario Department of Labour recently published in booklet form the text of the Apprenticeship Act, 1928, as amended in 1932, together with the list of the "designated trades," the form for the contract of apprenticeship, and the Regulations recently issued by the Provincial Apprenticeship Board, governing the training of apprentices in the building trades. The designated trades are those of the bricklayer, mason, carpenter, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, steamfitter, sheet metal worker, and electrician. The amendment of 1932 provided for the establishment of an Apprenticeship Board, to consist of three members. These members are now as follows: Messrs. J. B. Carswell, of the Burlington Steel Company, Hamilton (chairman); Ernest Inglis, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, London; and F. S. Rutherford, director of Vocational Education, Provincial Department of Education, Toronto. An account of the Act in its original form was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1928, page 269, and the amendments made by the Legislature at its session this year were outlined in the issue for May, 1932, page 529. The text of the new Regulations governing the employment of apprentices and the collection and distribution of the Assessment Fund, as approved on October 4, 1932, is as follows:—

#### No. 1—GENERAL REGULATIONS

In the following regulations,—

(a) "Apprenticeship" means the relationship between the employer and the apprentice by which the apprentice, with the consent of his parent or guardian, and in accordance with *The Apprenticeship Act*, engages himself for a certain minimum period to the employer for the purpose of learning a trade.

(b) "Apprentice" means any minor at least sixteen years of age who enters into a contract of service in accordance with *The Apprenticeship Act*, whereby he is to receive from or through his employer, in whole or in part, instruction in a designated trade.

(c) "Board" means the Provincial Apprenticeship Board appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in pursuance of section 5, subsection 1, of *The Apprenticeship Act*.

(d) "Employer" means and includes any person, firm or corporation, or municipal, provincial, or other public authority employing mechanics, helpers, labourers, apprentices, or other employees in connection with any of the designated trades or work incidental to these trades.

(e) "Trade Apprenticeship Committee" means an advisory committee from industry composed of an equal number of employers and employees in a designated trade or trades, to-

gether with an independent chairman who may also act as secretary. Committees may consist of from three to nine members.

(f) "Chief Inspector of Apprenticeship" or "Inspector" means the person appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in pursuance of section 5, subsection 2, of *The Apprenticeship Act*.

(g) "District Inspector of Apprenticeship" or "District Inspector" means a person appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in pursuance of section 5, subsection 2, of *The Apprenticeship Act* to assist and act for the Inspector in a district allotted by the Chief Inspector.

(h) "District" means the area or territory assigned to a District Inspector.

(i) "Temporary Transfer" means the removal of the apprentice from one employer to another without relieving the first employer of his obligations under the contract.

(j) "Permanent Transfer" means the removal of the apprentice from one employer to another involving the transfer of the employer's obligations, also the signature and registration of the apprenticeship contract.

2. *Obligations of an Apprentice.*—(a) To render faithful service during the period of apprenticeship.

(b) To show due regard for the tools and goods of the employer and not to damage or waste the same.

(c) To furnish to his employer satisfactory reasons for absence from work.

(d) To attend regularly such classes in trade training and related subjects as may be required by the Board.

(e) To suffer loss of pay for non-attendance at prescribed day classes, and to incur the cancellation of his apprenticeship contract for wilful failure to attend day or evening classes.

(f) To notify the District Inspector immediately when, for any reason, he ceases to be employed with the employer to whom he is indentured.

(g) To be subject to and obey the regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council governing his employment and training as an apprentice.

3. *Obligations of an Employer.*—(a) To immediately notify the District Inspector when employing a minor in any designated trade.

(b) To provide adequate training in all branches of the trade insofar as his facilities and the character of his work will permit.

(c) To keep the apprentice employed so long as work of any kind is available.

(d) To refrain from hiring a minor when one or more of his indentured apprentices is idle.

(e) To pay the wages set forth in the apprenticeship contract.

(f) To co-operate with the District Inspector in the transfer of an apprentice if for any reason such transfer is deemed necessary.

(g) To notify the District Inspector before making any change affecting the contract of apprenticeship. All such changes must be approved by the Board.

(h) To submit an annual report on the progress and conduct of the apprentice to the Board. Forms for this report will be supplied by the Board.

(i) To abide by and carry out the regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, governing the employment of an apprentice.

4. *The Number of Apprentices.*—The number of apprentices to be trained in the designated trades shall be set forth in special regulations for each trade and shall be based on the total number of journeymen employed in each trade.

5. *Entrance Requirements.*—(a) No person shall commence apprenticeship until he has passed his sixteenth birthday.

(b) Persons applying for apprenticeship may be required to furnish proof of age.

(c) Every person entering apprenticeship shall have completed the work of the junior fourth book in public school, or its equivalent.

(d) Any person applying for apprenticeship may be required to produce a medical certificate or pass a medical examination showing that he is in good health and possesses the physical requirements to successfully carry on the work of a journeyman.

(e) Every application for apprenticeship shall be made on a form to be supplied by the Board.

(f) Applications shall be forwarded to the nearest District Inspector.

6. *Probationary Period.*—The first three months of employment shall be regarded as a probationary period during which either the apprentice or the employer may terminate employment at will.

7. *Registration.*—(a) No minor may be employed for a longer period than three months without being indentured in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Those boys who have previously served three months at the trade and whose employment record is satisfactory to the District Inspector, must be placed under contract within one month after date of commencement.

(b) Triplicate copies of each apprenticeship contract shall be forwarded by the employer to the Board for approval and registration, immediately after being drawn up. One copy will be retained by the Inspector, one copy returned to the employer and the other given to the apprentice.

(c) Each registered apprentice shall be given an identification card, furnished by the Board, and this card shall be carried by the apprentice at all times.

(d) Whenever an apprentice is permanently transferred from one employer to another, all three copies of the contract must be signed by the parties concerned and the transfer registered in the same manner as a new contract.

8. *Period of Apprenticeship.*—(a) The period of apprenticeship shall be set forth in the Contract of Apprenticeship as provided in special regulations for each designated trade.

(b) Allowance of time may be granted to boys who have had previous experience in the trade. The time to be allowed shall be determined by the Board on the recommendation of the District Inspector.

(c) Where an employer fails to provide an apprentice with at least twenty-four weeks' employment in each year of the apprenticeship period, exclusive of the time spent in day classes, the apprentice shall be required to complete such period of employment before being advanced to the next year, or where, in the opinion of the Board, an apprentice has not

made sufficient progress, the Board may require that the period of apprenticeship be extended until such time as evidence of competency is adduced, or may terminate the contract without granting a diploma.

9. *Hours of Employment.*—(a) The hours of employment for apprentices shall be the same as those for journeymen.

(b) An apprentice may work overtime, but such time shall not reduce the period of apprenticeship.

10. *Wages.*—(a) The wages to be paid an apprentice shall be set forth in the Contract of Apprenticeship in the form of cents per hour.

(b) An apprentice shall be paid the full wages set forth in the contract except that deductions may be made for time lost due to illness and voluntary absence for personal reasons.

(c) Wage rates shall be determined by local trade apprenticeship committees, subject to approval by the Board. In districts where local trade apprenticeship committees have not been formed, the employer shall consult directly with the Board and obtain its approval on rates.

(d) It is suggested that the wage rate in any designated trade shall be:—

For the first year—15 per cent of the current journeyman's rate in the district when the indenture is signed.

For the second year—20 per cent of the current journeyman's rate in the district when the indenture is signed.

For the third year—35 per cent of the current journeyman's rate in the district when the indenture is signed.

For the fourth year—55 per cent of the current journeyman's rate in the district when the indenture is signed.

In no case, however, shall a contract be approved in which the wage rate is such that the apprentice shall earn less than the following amounts:—

For the first year . . . . . \$ 6 per week

For the second year . . . . . 8 per week

For the third year . . . . . 12 per week

For the fourth year . . . . . 16 per week

(e) The decision of the Board on any questions arising from an interpretation of the above clause (d) shall be final.

(f) The rates set out in the contract shall remain fixed for the term of the contract.

11. *Trade Training.*—An apprentice shall be taught the common practices of the trade. A schedule of the operations and processes to be covered shall be prepared by the Chief Inspector and when approved by the Board it shall be appended to the regulations governing the trade.

12. *School Training.*—(a) Apprentices shall attend special day classes for a period of eight weeks of five eight-hour days, or three hundred and twenty class hours, during each of the first and second years of the apprenticeship period. This day school training shall be supplemented by evening school instruction where such an arrangement can be made.

(b) Where suitable day classes cannot be organized in any municipality apprentices shall be required to attend day classes in the nearest centre where such special instruction is available.



(c) Apprentices in attendance at day classes shall receive a weekly pay allowance to be fixed by the Board.

(d) Tuition fees of apprentices from outside centres shall be paid by the school boards in the municipalities where the apprentices reside except in the case of small centres where vocational schools have not been established. In such places the fees shall be borne equally by the Assessment Fund and the Provincial Department of Education as provided in the Assessment Regulations.

(e) Where suitable instruction is available, third and fourth year apprentices shall attend classes two evenings per week during the period from October to March, inclusive.

(f) Apprentices shall pay all charges in connection with evening class instruction, except that the Board may pay from the Assessment Fund the excess cost of fees for apprentices in attendance at approved evening classes, who reside in municipalities where suitable classes are not available.

(g) The courses of study in these day and evening classes for apprentices must be approved by the Board.

(h) Weekly attendance records shall be furnished by the school to the Board for each apprentice in day classes.

(i) An annual report on each apprentice in day and evening classes shall be submitted to the Board by the school principal. Forms for this report shall be furnished by the Board.

13. *Supervision of Training.*—(a) All minor disputes between the employer and apprentice, except those involving policy, shall be settled by the District Inspector.

(b) Disputes of a major character and those involving policy shall be referred to the Board.

(c) Transfers from one employer to another may be arranged by the District Inspector but permanent transfers must be approved by the Board.

(d) Contracts may be cancelled or terminated in accordance with section 15 of the Act.

(e) An inspection visit shall be paid to each apprentice at least once each year and a written report submitted to the Board by the District Inspector.

14. *Examinations and Tests.*—(a) Every apprentice shall receive a practical test at least once each year, or failing this, the reports from his employer and the District Inspector must be satisfactory to the Board before the apprentice is advanced to the next year of his apprenticeship.

(b) Every apprentice shall be required to pass an annual examination or test in each related subject and branch of the trade taught in the special day school classes.

(c) Apprentices receiving instruction by correspondence must produce proof that they have successfully completed the course before the apprenticeship training may be regarded as completed.

15. *Certificates and Diplomas.*—(a) Every apprentice who serves the prescribed term of apprenticeship and completes the school training to the satisfaction of the Board will be granted a diploma.

(b) Those apprentices who show exceptional ability and application in connection with the trade and school training will be granted diplomas with honour standing.

## No. 2—TRADE REGULATIONS

### CARPENTRY

1. *Number of Apprentices.*—(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in the carpentry trade throughout the Province shall not exceed one to eight, except that those persons employed as apprentices when the Act is put into operation in any district may be allowed to complete their apprenticeship in accordance with the provisions of the Act, regardless of this ratio.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the number of journeymen reported in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector, and shall include all journeymen regardless of their affiliations. Provision shall be made to accept first-year apprentices each year, so that the first, second, third and fourth year apprentices computed, shall complete the ratio quota.

(c) Each employer who employs from two to eight journeymen may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each additional eight journeymen employed, providing the number of apprentices in the district does not exceed the ratio of one to eight as determined in accordance with provisions in paragraph (a).

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

2. *Term of Apprenticeship.*—The term of apprenticeship shall be four years, including the probationary period.

### BRICKLAYING AND MASONRY

1. *Number of Apprentices.*—(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in bricklaying and masonry throughout the province shall not exceed one to eight.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the number of journeymen reported in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector, and shall include all journeymen regardless of their affiliations.

(c) Each employer who employs from one to eight journeymen may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each additional eight journeymen regularly employed, provided the number of apprentices in the district does not exceed the ratio of one to eight. In no case shall more than three apprentices be under contract to one employer.

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

2. *Term of Apprenticeship.*—The term of apprenticeship shall be four years, including the probationary period.

3. *Age of Admission.*—Apprentices shall enter bricklaying and masonry between their sixteenth and eighteenth birthdays, except by special permission from the Board.

### PAINTING AND DECORATING

1. *Number of Apprentices.*—(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in painting and decorating shall not exceed one to five.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the total number of journeymen in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector.

(c) Each employer may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each five journeymen regularly employed, provided the ratio of apprentices in the district does not exceed one to five.

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

2. *Term of Apprenticeship.*—The term of apprenticeship shall be four years, including the probationary period.

#### PLASTERING

1. *Number of Apprentices.*—(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in plastering throughout the Province shall not exceed one to eight.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the number of journeymen reported in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector, and shall include all journeymen regardless of their affiliations.

(c) Each employer who employs from one to eight journeymen may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each additional eight journeymen regularly employed, provided the number of apprentices in the district does not exceed the ratio of one to eight. In no case shall more than three apprentices be under contract to one employer.

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

2. *Term of Apprenticeship.*—The term of apprenticeship shall be four years, including the probationary period.

3. *Age of Admission.*—Apprentices shall enter the plastering trade between their sixteenth and eighteenth birthdays, except by special permission from the Board.

#### PLUMBING AND STEAMFITTING

1. *Number of Apprentices.*—(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in plumbing and steamfitting throughout the Province shall not exceed one to five, except that those persons employed as apprentices when the Act is put into operation in any district may be allowed to complete their apprenticeship in accordance with the provisions of the Act, regardless of this ratio.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the number of journeymen reported in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector and shall include all journeymen regardless of their affiliations.

(c) Each employer may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each five journeymen regularly employed provided the number of apprentices in the district does not exceed the ratio of one to five.

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

2. *Term of Apprenticeship.*—The term of apprenticeship shall be five years, including the probationary period. The first four years shall be served under contract with an employer in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The fifth year shall be served as a junior mechanic, subject to the regulations governing apprentices except for the following provisions:

(1) The employer shall not be obliged to keep the junior mechanic employed during slack periods.

(2) The junior mechanic shall not be obliged to remain with the employer during a strike or lockout, but under other conditions, shall continue to serve the employer with whom he was last indentured.

(3) Where a trade agreement exists between employers and the local union, the conditions of employment for the junior mechanic shall be those set forth in the agreement.

#### SHEET METAL WORK

1. *Number of Apprentices.*—(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in sheet metal work throughout the Province shall not exceed one to four except that those persons employed as apprentices when the Act is put into operation in any district may be allowed to complete their apprenticeship in accordance with the provisions of the Act, regardless of this ratio.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the number of journeymen reported in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector, and shall include all journeymen regardless of their affiliations.

(c) Each employer may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each four journeymen regularly employed provided the number of apprentices in the district does not exceed the ratio of one to four.

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

2. *Term of Apprenticeship.*—The term of apprenticeship shall be four years, including the probationary period.

#### ELECTRIC WIRING AND INSTALLATION

1. *Number of Apprentices.*—(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in electric wiring and installation throughout the province shall not exceed one to three except that those persons employed as apprentices when the Act is put into operation in any district may be allowed to complete their apprenticeship in accordance with the provisions of the Act, regardless of this ratio.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the number of journeymen reported in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector, and shall include all journeymen regardless of their affiliations.

(c) Each employer may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each three journeymen regularly employed provided the number of apprentices in the district does not exceed the ratio of one to three.

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

2. *Term of Apprenticeship.*—The term of apprenticeship shall be four years, including the probationary period.

#### No. 3—ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS

1. For the purpose of maintaining a system of apprenticeship in accordance with section 21 of *The Apprenticeship Act*, assessment shall be made on employers in each trade designated in schedule "A," including:—

Bricklayer  
Mason  
Carpenter



Painter and  
Decorator  
Plasterer  
Plumber  
Steamfitter  
Sheetmetal Worker  
Electrician

2. *Basis of Assessment.*—Assessment shall be levied on the whole or any part of the payroll of the employer as determined by the Provincial Apprenticeship Board, but such payroll shall not include salaries or wages paid to the employer, a partner, or an executive officer of a limited company. Wages or salary of any employee in excess of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) shall be exempt from assessment. Assessments shall be levied each year on the payrolls of the preceding calendar year, wherever possible. In the case of new employers entering a designated trade and where an employer from without the Province takes work in Ontario during the year, the assessment shall be levied on an estimated payroll for the year and an adjustment shall be made after the close of the year, when the actual payroll has been ascertained.

3. *Rate of Assessment.*—The rate of assessment shall be fixed by the Board each year, but in no case shall the money collected from an employer be less than five dollars (\$5) or more than five hundred dollars (\$500).

4. *Statement of Payroll.*—Every employer in each designated trade shall keep an accurate record of wages paid to employees and shall submit each year a statement of same on or before such date as shall be prescribed by the Board. Forms for this purpose shall be supplied by the Board. New employers and employers from without the Province shall submit an estimated payroll within one month after commencing work in the Province.

5. *Arbitrary Assessments.*—If any employer fails to submit a statement of his wages within the prescribed time, he may be assessed on such sum as in the opinion of the Board is the probable amount of the payroll and the employer shall be bound thereby. An adjustment may be made when the actual amount of the payroll is ascertained.

6. *Examination of Books.*—The Chief Inspector or Assessment Officer shall have the right to examine the books and accounts of the employer and to make such other inquiry as the Board may deem necessary for the purpose of assessment.

7. *Instalments.*—Except where otherwise determined by the Board, assessments under twenty-five dollars (\$25) shall be payable within one month after mailing of the assessment notice; assessments over that amount shall be payable in two instalments. The first instalment, amounting to not less than one-half of the full amount, shall fall due within one month after mailing of assessment notice and the second instalment shall be payable on October 1, without further notice.

8. *Information Confidential.*—No officer employed in connection with *The Apprenticeship Act* shall divulge or allow to be divulged, except in the performance of his duties or under the authority of the Minister, any information ob-

tained by him or which has come to his knowledge in administering the Act.

9. *Assessment Account.*—All funds in connection with assessment shall be controlled by the Board and the money shall be deposited with a chartered bank in a special account to be known as the Assessment Account, Provincial Apprenticeship Board.

10. *Use of Assessment Funds.*—The money collected from employers shall be used to defray the cost of paying apprentices weekly allowances fixed by the Board while attending day classes in accordance with regulations, the cost of railway fares to and from classes, and tuition fees for apprentices attending classes from municipalities in which vocational schools have not been established and where arrangements cannot be made to have these costs defrayed by the local school boards.

Expenditures may also be made from the Assessment Account, on behalf of employers to whom the apprentices are indentured, to pay for protection under *The Workmen's Compensation Act* of apprentices while in attendance at classes.

Funds may also be taken from the Assessment Account to pay the cost of preparing courses of study and examinations, for use in apprenticeship classes.

11. *Provincial Government Refund.*—The Assessment Account shall be reimbursed by the Provincial Department of Education to the extent of one-half the cost of tuition fees paid from the account.

12. *Payment of Cheque.*—Payment of money from the account shall be made by cheque. Each cheque shall bear the signature of the Chief Inspector of Apprenticeship and the Assessment Officer.

13. *Annual Report.*—A statement of receipts and expenditures together with information regarding the operation of the assessment scheme shall be included in the report to the Minister.

It is announced that regulations will shortly be issued in Quebec in regard to the provision of safe conditions in shipyards in the province. Shipbuilding and repairing form one of the larger industries of Quebec, the firms established there including Canadian Vickers and the Montreal Dry Docks at Montreal; the Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company and George Davie and Sons, at Lauzon; Morton Engineering Company, at Quebec; and the shipyards at Sorel. The Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of the Province, in collaboration with Mr. Gerard Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Labour, recently carried out an inquiry as to the best methods of ensuring the safety of shipyard workers, and the new order will embody the results so obtained.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Conference on Hours of Work

A Preparatory Conference, to study the question of the reduction of hours of work as a means of relieving unemployment, will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, opening on January 10, 1933, under the auspices of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations), pursuant to a decision which was reached by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its last meeting. Each of the countries which are members of the International Labour Organization has been invited to send three representatives to this Preparatory Conference on behalf of the Government, the employers and the workers respectively. It will also be open to governments to send advisers, if they think fit, to accompany each of the three representatives.

Authority has been given by Order in Council dated December 12 for the participation of Canada in this Conference and the attendance thereof of a representative on behalf of the Dominion Government and of two other representatives, to represent the employers and the workers of Canada respectively. The representatives appointed on behalf of the employers and workers will be chosen in agreement with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, respectively, as in the case of the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference. The Order in Council also provides that, in view of the legislative jurisdiction of the respective provinces in regard to hours of labour, the provincial Governments shall be invited to be represented at this Preparatory Conference, as in the case of the regular sessions of the International Labour Conference which are held from year to year, and that any provincial representatives selected in this way shall be accredited as advisers to the representative appointed on behalf of the Government of Canada.

### Sixtieth Session of the Governing Body

The 60th session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Madrid on invitation of the Spanish Government from October 24-28. The Government of Canada was represented by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva. Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, was present as one of the Workers' Group.

*Date of Seventeenth Conference Session.*—The date of the Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference was fixed for May 31, 1933.

*Agenda of the 1934 Session.*—The Governing Body made a preliminary selection of questions which might be placed on the Agenda of the 1934 session of the International Labour Conference. The following four questions were provisionally chosen: (1) extension of the list of occupational diseases giving rise to compensation to include, among others, silicosis, poisoning by phosphorus, arsenic, benzene, etc., in industries involving utilization of these products, pathological manifestations due to radium, X-rays, etc.; (2) regulation of the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds; (3) measures to be taken to remedy the special consequences which unemployment involves for young persons; and (4) workers' holidays with pay.

*Election of Officers.*—The Governing Body recently adopted new Standing Orders under which its Chairman is appointed for one year and is not re-eligible until all the other members of the Government group have occupied the Chair. The Chairman is selected in rotation from the representatives of European States of chief industrial importance which have permanent seats on the Governing Body, the representatives of the extra-European States of chief industrial importance with permanent seats and the representatives of the States elected by the Conference. This year the Chairman had to be chosen from among the representatives of overseas countries with permanent seats. Sir Atul Chatterjee, Indian Government representative, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Governing Body. His term of office will begin immediately after the close of the present session.

The following vice-chairmen were elected: Government vice-chairman, Mr. Bramsnaes, Minister of Finance of Denmark; employers' vice-chairman, Mr. Oersted (Denmark); workers' vice-chairman, Mr. Mertens (Belgium).

*Report on 1933 Conference Agenda.*—The Governing Body considered preliminary reports which had been drawn up by the International Labour Office on subjects which will come up for first discussion at the International Labour Conference in 1933. These subjects are: Unemployment Insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed; and methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet glass works. The reports were approved with a few modifications of detail.

*Conference of Overseas Countries.*—The Governing Body considered suggestions of representatives of overseas countries with a



view to promoting the more effective participation of these countries in the work of the International Labour Organization. It was agreed that a meeting of members and deputy members of the Governing Body coming from overseas countries should be held in January, at the same time as the Preparatory Conference on Reduction of Hours of Work, to discuss these questions further.

*Resolutions of the International Labour Conference.*—The Governing Body considered the effect to be given to resolutions which had been adopted by the Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference. (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 553.) Action has already been taken on two of these resolutions, namely, that with reference to the forty-hour week, and measures to remedy the existing economic crisis. The resolution on the gold truce was submitted to the Financial Committee of the League of Nations, which stated that the question was dealt with in the final report of its Gold Delegation on problems of the distribution of gold and the improvements which might be introduced in existing machinery of the gold standard. The remaining resolutions dealt with collective agreements in agriculture, opium smoking among workers, the calling of a preparatory advisory conference on questions relating to colonies and mandated territories, the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships, recruitment of labour and long-term labour contracts, workers' housing, and the application of Article 401 of the Treaty of Versailles concerning the fixing of the agenda of the Conference. Most of these resolutions did not require any immediate decision on the part of the Governing Body. During the discussion on the resolution concerning the action to be taken to remedy the economic crisis, some of the workers' representatives asked the Director of the International Labour Office to urge Governments to supply fuller information concerning the number of unemployed in their countries.

*Sixty-first Session of the Governing Body.*—The 61st session of the Governing Body will be held in Geneva during the week beginning January 30, 1933.

#### **New Chairman of the Governing Body**

In the course of its recent session in Madrid, the Governing Body elected its officers for the ensuing year. The new chairman is Sir Atul C. Chatterjee, representative of the Government of India.

Under the amended standing orders adopted by the Governing Body last year, the chairman must be chosen from the Government Group. He holds office for one year, and is not eligible

for re-election until representatives of all the other Governments which are members of the Governing Body have occupied the Chair. Further, the choice each year must be made so far as possible in rotation—first, a representative of one of the European States of chief industrial importance (Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy); next, a representative of one of the extra-European States of chief industrial importance (Canada, India and Japan); and, thirdly, a representative of one of the four States elected by the Conference (at present Brazil, Denmark, Poland and Spain).

In accordance with this rule, the successor to the retiring chairman—Mr. Mahaim (Belgium)—had to be a representative of the second of these three groups, and the choice fell unanimously on Sir Atul Chatterjee. The new chairman has a long and intimate knowledge of the International Labour Organization. He has been a member of the Governing Body since 1926; he represented the Government of India at the first session of the International Labour Conference, in 1919, and has been a delegate to every session from 1924 to 1932.

#### **Employment of Women during the Night**

On November 15, 1932, the Permanent Court of International Justice gave an advisory opinion on the interpretation of the Convention concerning the employment of women during the night, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its First Session (Washington, 1919).

The Court was consulted on the question whether this Convention applies to women who, in industrial undertakings, hold positions of supervision or management and are not ordinarily engaged in manual work. Some uncertainty had arisen in this connection. In 1930 the British Government proposed the express exclusion from the scope of the Convention of women holding posts of supervision or management, and a proposal for revision of the Convention in this sense was laid before the International Labour Conference in 1931. As the two-thirds majority required by the Treaty was not obtained, the proposal was defeated. Unfortunately, the discussions of the Conference on this subject allowed some doubt to remain. The text of the Convention, which refers to "women without distinction of age," was still the subject of differences of view, some States claiming that the provisions should only be applied to certain classes of women, while others held that the Convention should be applied without exception to all women employed in the industrial undertakings to which it refers.

With the object of putting an end to these differences, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided in April, 1932, to obtain the opinion of the Court. The latter, by its decision of November 15, has replied in the affirmative to the question submitted to it. By 6 votes to 5 the Court decided that the Convention applies to women holding positions of supervision or management and not ordinarily engaged in manual work.

This is the sixth occasion on which the Permanent Court has given an advisory opinion in regard to the working of the International Labour Organization; it is, however, the first time that it has given an opinion on the interpretation of a Convention adopted by the Conference. From this point of view its recent decision has a special importance, and will doubtless have some effect on the interpretation of the whole body of international labour legislation.

### **World Monetary and Economic Conference**

Three representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office have been included in the membership of the Preparatory Committee of Experts appointed by the Council of the League of Nations to draw up the agenda of the World Monetary and Economic Conference which is to be held in London this year. The holding of this conference was strongly urged in a resolution passed at the Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference last spring. The three representatives nominated by the Governing Body to co-operate in this work are: Mr. Weigert (Germany), on behalf of the Government Group; Mr. Oersted (Denmark), on behalf of Employers; and Mr. Jouhaux (France), on behalf of the Workers.

The Council of the League of Nations has also decided to refer to the Preparatory Committee the suggestion which had been made by the International Labour Conference as to the desirability of formulating an international program of public works as a means of unemployment relief, and the inclusion of this item in the London Conference.

### **Publications of the Office**

The International Labour Office has just published a further series of brochures in the preparation of its *Encyclopaedia of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare*, under the title of "Occupation and Health." These brochures deal with the following subjects: Paper Industry; Perfume and Essence Industry; Phenols; Photo-Engraving; Seamen (Pathology and Hygiene of); Work in Silos; Sodium; Straw; Sulphur; Tantalum; Ultra-

marine; Vocational Guidance and Selection; and Welding, Autogenous.

### **The Work of the Organization**

A bulletin has been published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Worcester, Mass., dealing with the work of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations). This bulletin is the work of Mr. Francis G. Wilson, Associate Professor of Biological Science in the University of Washington, who has just spent a year at Geneva on a Social Science Research Council Fellowship, during which he devoted his time to the study of the International Labour Organization.

"In sixteen sessions of the International Labour Conference from 1919 to 1932, thirty-three conventions and forty-one recommendations have been adopted," Professor Wilson states; "this constitutes in fact the formal sum total of its international legislative work. Behind these seventy-four declarations of the international minimum of labour protection stand years of research by the Labour Office, nearly fourteen years of international negotiation and the twists of politics, unnumbered compromises, frequent false starts, disappointments to all those connected with the Labour Organization, and, perhaps more significant, a growing sense of international reality by governments, employers, workers, and international labour officials. Each of these conventions and recommendations is formally independent of the others. A state may take any one and leave the rest. The exigencies of international ratification demand that the program of the Organization be divided minutely so that members may take a part where they do not feel that they can take all. The Organization works, therefore, with the fragments of a program, but never at a single moment with the total scheme of international labour reform. In the nature of the case, the application of the objectives of the Labour Organization, as stated in the Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, is very unequal, but it is admitted now that any international program of consequence will take generations in its attainment. The Labour Organization is no exception to this appreciation of international reality.

"The object of the Labour Organization is to establish an international code of labour standards, a code of minimal protection for the most part; but a code which, in addition to averaging the law and practice of labour protection at any given time, will offer legislative and moral guidance, not only to countries less developed industrially, but also to those states which represent the farthest advance of rationalization or mechanical production. This code is not to be an industrial code, but a



labour code, a code which includes the workers on the soil, in the factory, in the commercial shop, on the water, whether seamen or fishermen, and ultimately in the air. It is to be a code which includes the protection of the potential workers, the child, and the mother of the child, the young person just entering industry, and the veteran ready for a pension or needing assistance because of industrial disease or accident. In concept it is a code which will help to relieve unemployment, and which will remove the toilers' fears of insecurity, disease and mutilation. And ultimately it will be a code which protects the intellectual as well as the manual worker. Its results will be, in theory at least, the elimination of class struggle and the establishment of rational co-operation between the factors in production. It should result in industrial peace."

The writer deals with the principle of unity embodied in the Organization and the bases of continuity both in the treaty and in the structure and practice of the Organization. He discusses the principles of international codification and treats of the different Conventions and Recommendations which have been adopted to date affecting hours of work; industrial hygiene; women, children and young persons; social insurance; wages; unemployment; education and social hygiene; migration; native labour; inspection; agricultural workers and seamen. In the concluding part of the bulletin, the writer gives an analysis of the effectiveness of the international labour code to date and reproduces a chart published by the International Labour Office showing the progress of ratification of International Labour Conventions to date.

### **Report on Unemployment Insurance**

One of the items on the agenda for the Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference, which is to be held in Geneva next year, is "Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unem-

ployed." As this will be a first discussion, under the double-discussion procedure, the International Labour Office has drafted a "Grey Report" setting out the law and practice in the different countries and indicating the points on which Governments should be consulted in preparation for the second discussion.

The report gives detailed information on the various official unemployment benefit schemes throughout the world. There are three main types of scheme in existence: (1) State insurance schemes, supplemented in most cases by relief schemes for those who exhaust their rights to benefit and are still unable to find employment; (2) voluntary trade union schemes subsidized by the State and also supplemented in most cases by relief schemes; and (3) unemployment relief organized by the local authorities with the aid of State subsidies and associated in some cases with employment on various works.

The report examines the situation of wholly unemployed and short-time workers in relation to benefit schemes; it then deals with the classes of workers included, with special reference to agriculture; it passes on to consideration of the conditions and rates of benefit, and discusses briefly a number of facilities offered to the unemployed other than the payment of cash benefits. The financing of unemployment benefits forms the subject of a detailed study, and, finally, there are chapters on administrative organization and the treatment of foreigners.

Each point dealt with is the subject of a short discussion in order to show the principles that form the basis of the legislation and regulations in force, and there are a number of tables which enable readers to see without any difficulty what are the main provisions of the different systems. The countries for which information is given include practically all the European countries as well as Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States.

### **"Shorter Work Periods in Industry"**

The National Industrial Conference Board of New York recently published a bulletin entitled "Shorter Work Periods in Industry." The question of reduced working time as a problem of economic adjustment is viewed from its relationship to future as well as present conditions: "The introduction of shorter work periods," it is stated, "or the spreading of work, finds ready justification and approval as a temporary emergency measure, but the advisability of its adoption as a permanent general policy raises important questions relating to the broad economic and social effects of such a policy." It is pointed out that all the former lines of reasoning re-

lating to the problem, which were based on the physical and mental benefits of a shortened work period, have been now crowded into the back-ground by the exigency of modern economic conditions. The shortening of work schedules is discussed with reference to the effect such a policy would have on employment, on wages and purchasing power, on production, on prices, on mechanization, on leisure, on utilization of equipment, and on competition. One chapter outlines specific types of shortened work schedules such as the five-day week and the six-hour day and flexible work periods. There is also a section dealing with work periods during the depression.

The report notes that under stress of emergency conditions "shorter work schedules have been put into effect at unchanged hourly rates of pay without general protest, either because curtailment was recognized as unavoidable for the time being, or because it was understood that the shorter work schedule would make possible the employment of some who were without jobs or income." However, it is considered that ready compliance with such a policy under normal business conditions is questionable because a change, for example, from an 8-hour to a 6-hour day would mean a 25 per cent decrease in weekly wages. Three possible methods of meeting the wage problem in the event of a shortened work schedule are summarized as follows:—(1) Wage rates should remain unchanged, and in that event there would be no increase of labour costs per unit of product, but such an arrangement would hardly be agreeable to wage-earners generally; (2) wage rates could be increased to permit workers to earn as much per week under the shorter schedule as had been earned under the longer schedule, which would unquestionably be satisfactory to workers but would substantially increase labour costs of production; and (3) wage rates could be increased to compensate in part, but not in full, for the working time lost under the shortened schedule. Since under this last arrangement both management and employees would be making concessions, it would appear to offer a basis on which a fairly satisfactory agree-

ment might be reached, if price conditions permitted."

Some of the conclusions reached in the bulletin are as follows:—

"The expectation that adoption of a general policy of shorter work periods will materially increase opportunities for employment is not likely to be realized fully. Experience in adopting shorter work schedules during the business depression and in spreading work indicates that the theoretical need for more labour as a result of such a policy is likely to exceed the actual need. Adoption of the 6-hour in place of the 8-hour day would indicate the need for a third more workers, but in the case of companies that have experimented with the change it is estimated that from 5 per cent to 25 per cent more labour was employed as a result of the shorter work day.

"Moreover, if wage rates are not increased as a result of a change to shorter work periods, unemployment as well as employment will be spread. This fact seems to be too frequently overlooked. There is no magic in dividing available work that is going to create a larger total of work to be performed. There can only be a redistribution of work and payroll, a sharing of both employment and unemployment, resulting in greatly increased underemployment. Whether such a policy would in the long run create more work by stimulating more active consumption is at least problematical."

### **"Work Unit" Plan for Giving Effect to 40-Hour Week**

A plan for spreading employment by means of the 40-hour week on the basis of "work units," employment being guaranteed for six months, took effect in England on September 27, 1932, as the result of an agreement in 1932, between Mander Brothers Limited, of Wolverhampton, and the Transport and General Workers' Union. The agreement, which is signed by the chairman of the company, and by Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the union, provides as follows:—

1. That a new system of piecework shall be introduced in the first instance in the Heath Town Paint Department, and should the system be extended to other Departments, the same principles and conditions shall be observed.

2. Work shall be timed and controlled by a system known as "Work Units."

3. The timing and price for each job, set out in cash terms, shall be handed to the workpeople concerned.

4. Wages: Men—The base rate shall be 55/5 per week of 40 hours; Women—The base rate shall be 28/- per week of 40 hours; Labourers or other workers shall be paid their appropriate present rate for 40 hours as they now receive for 47 hours.

5. The above rates shall be guaranteed for a 40-hour week.

6. In fixing the price it shall be calculated to produce 55/5 as a base rate for 40 hours. Output above that shall be paid for at four-fifths of the base rate.

7. If the price or time for a job is not regarded as equitable, the worker may, through his Shop Steward, challenge it, and the same shall be re-timed and the appropriate rate discussed with the Union representative.

8. The firm undertake not to discharge any worker for six months, and if, after that time workpeople are displaced, compensatory arrangements as per the letter to the Union, dated 26th July, 1932, shall be observed.

9. *Overtime*—The 40-hour week to be one of five days of eight hours each. Overtime to be paid for in accordance with the existing Overtime Agreement. Should any of the workpeople be required to work on Saturdays, ordinary rates shall be paid for any period worked up to 4½ hours; additional hours to be paid for in accordance with the existing Overtime Agreement.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**T**HREE applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour during November and early in December, as follows:—

(1) From employees of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, at Saint John, N.B., being members of Local Union No. 605, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. One hundred and forty employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute and 200 indirectly. A proposed furlough, i.e., a reduced number of working days over a given period, scheduled to become effective December 1, 1932, was given as the direct cause of the dispute, the employees also claiming that the company had adopted drastic methods in cancelling schedule increases, making general reductions of pay, laying-off employees for definite and indefinite periods and putting repeated furloughs into effect. Mr. E. McG. Quirk, departmental representative, was instructed to visit Saint John and discuss the matter with the parties to the dispute. Mr. Quirk interviewed representatives of both parties and through his mediation a conference was arranged between a committee of the men and the leading officials of the company, the latter agreeing not to put the proposed reduction in working days into effect pending the meeting.

(2) From motormen, conductors and busmen employed by the Winnipeg Electric Company and being members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit of the One Big Union. The application stated that 650 employees were directly affected by the dispute, and 300 indirectly. The dispute arose in connection with a wage reduction which the Winnipeg Electric Company contemplated putting into effect in the case of motormen and conductors holding runs on the Charleswood route of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, operated by the Winnipeg Electric Company. The application was under consideration at the time of going to press.

(3) From longshoremen employed by various shipping interests of the port of Halifax, N.S. The workmen in question, numbering 1,050, are members of Local 269, International Longshoremen's Association. The dispute related to the companies' proposal to reduce wages 10 cents per hour. The employees also made certain complaints as to working conditions. Representatives of the Department of Labour interviewed the parties concerned but did not succeed in effecting a settlement.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on December 13, Messrs. L. A. Lovett, K.C., and J. A. Walker, both of Halifax, being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the companies and employees, respectively.

Subsequently direct negotiations were resumed and an amicable settlement reached, the men accepting the companies' compromise offer of a 10 per cent wage reduction. Procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was accordingly rendered unnecessary and the constitution of the Board was not completed.

### Recent Proceedings under the Statute

Reference was made in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 854) to the receipt in the Department of an application from miners in the employ of the Intercolonial Coal Company, Limited, Westville, N.S., being members of Local No. 50, Mine Workers' Union of Canada. The dispute, which directly affected 450 employees, arose in connection with the employees' desire to negotiate a new working agreement. The men claimed that on numerous occasions the company had violated the former agreement, practically the whole of which was in dispute. It appeared from certain correspondence which developed that the difficulty was largely due to misunderstanding and misinterpretation of certain clauses of the former wage agreement, and the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department was instructed to proceed to Westville and if possible effect a settlement without the necessity of Board procedure. Through the mediation of this officer negotiations took place at which certain understandings were reached and some small concessions made by the company which it is believed will form the basis of a working agreement.

### Court Appeal Dismissed

Five coal miners employed by the Crescent Collieries, Limited, near Bienfait, Saskatchewan, were convicted on March 5, 1932, of having violated the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by going on strike on February 22 without first making application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into the matters in dispute (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1932, page 390). The charges were heard by Police Magistrate J. C. Martin, K.C., of Weyburn, Saskatchewan, who im-

posed a fine in each case of \$20 and costs, or twenty-one days in gaol.

A stated case to the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan was obtained and the appeal was heard on November 17, 1932. The merits of the appeal were not argued, the appeal

being dismissed on a preliminary objection by counsel for the respondent that the application to the magistrate for the stated case did not comply with the requirements of law involved. The convictions by the magistrate were affirmed.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

**R**EPORTS have been received of six cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1932, page 1050, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925, the date of the inception of the Board, to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application, or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. Up to the present time in only one case has it been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

#### Case No. 83.—Operating Department—Atlantic Region.

A dispute which had come before the Board early this year regarding the abolition of the position of cashier at North Sydney, had been referred back to the parties concerned for fur-

ther information. Later the parties reached a settlement, and the case was withdrawn.

#### Case No. 92.—Operating Department—Central Region.

This case also was withdrawn, the parties having reached a settlement. It concerned the claim of a female freight office clerk to exercise her seniority in regard to appointment to the position of "advice note clerk."

#### Supplement to Case No. 93.—Accounting Department, Moncton, N.B.

An employee claimed the right to exercise his seniority in connection with an appointment to the position of stenographer at the freight claims office. This case was submitted in September, when the Board allowed the applicant the right to exercise his seniority in any position held by a junior employee as cited in Article 3, Rule (b), regardless of rate of pay, provided he had sufficient ability to perform the work (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1932, page 1051). The employees' submission last September included a request for "back-time" for this employee. This was denied for the following reasons: 1st, the reasonable doubt as to the claimant's qualifications; 2nd, the doubt that existed in the mind of the management with regard to his rights to the position; 3rd, failure of the employees to quote any section of the schedule under which the employee involved is entitled to pay for time lost.

#### Case No. 101.—Operating Department—Central Region.

Complaint was made by the employees of the dismissal of a freight trucker at Hamilton on the ground that he had been intoxicated while on duty and had been unable to perform the work assigned to him. Owing to his condition the man left his work without reporting to his foreman, but it was claimed that he had been sick, and that there was no evidence of actual intoxication.

The claim of the employees was denied by the Board.



### Case No. 103.—Operating Department— Central Region.

The crown sheet of an engine was damaged as the result of shortage of water while the engine was in charge of a "leading-hand" fire builder, and the man was dismissed from the service in consequence. The employees claimed that he had been improperly discharged as he had taken all necessary precautions with respect to the water level, and that he should be reinstated and paid for time lost through dismissal.

The Board found that the employee had evidently neglected to check the water in the boiler; and further noted that he had been out of employment for about six months, and that previously he had a clear record for twelve years of service. They considered that his undertaking to light up this engine indicated his interest in the work, and suggested the possibility that the company might take a lenient view of the case on the employee's admitting his responsibility for the damage.

The contention of the employees in the case was not sustained.

### Case No. 105.—Operating Department— Atlantic Region.

Owing to a reduction in staff, a checker in the freight shed at Charlottetown, P.E.I., was reduced to the position of freight trucker. Later, when an additional freight checker was required, another employee junior to him in service, was assigned to the position. The employees claimed that as senior qualified checker the man should be reinstated in the position, with pay for the period during which he should have held it. The company contended that the claimant had never held any permanent appointment as freight checker, and that the man who was appointed had a better claim. The Board found that the claimant was senior as a checker, and was entitled to compensation during the time his junior had been so employed. The claim of the employees was sustained.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1932

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for November, 1932, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Nov. 1932...	12	1,130	3,653
*Oct. 1932...	15	2,225	14,470
Nov. 1931...	12	1,681	21,315

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts, as well as the number of workers involved, showed a substantial decrease from that recorded for

October, 1932, the decline in the time loss incurred being even more marked, as no strikes or lockouts involving large numbers of workers for any considerable time occurred during November. As compared with November, 1931, while the same number of strikes and lockouts was recorded, there was a sharp decline in the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred was much less than during the same month last year when strikes involving sawmill workers on the Pacific coast caused a time loss of approximately 15,000 working days.

Three disputes, involving approximately eighty-two workers, were carried over from October, and nine disputes commenced during November. Of the twelve disputes in progress during the month nine were recorded as terminated, four resulting in favour of the employers involved, three in favour of the workers concerned, and two resulting in compromises. At the end of November, therefore, there were three disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts in progress, namely: lithographers, Toronto, Ont.; women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; and coal miners, Princeton, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1932\*

Industry, Occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to November, 1932			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Three Hills, Alta.	25	225	Commenced Oct. 1, 1932; against reduction in wages; terminated Nov. 10, 1932; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING— Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	50	1,250	Commenced Oct. 15, 1932; against dismissal of union workers and for recognition of union; un-terminated.
Printing and Publishing— Lithographers, Toronto, Ont.	7	175	Commenced April 15, 1932; against reduction in wages; un-terminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during November, 1932			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Carbon, Alta.	50	150	Commenced Nov. 9, 1932; alleged violation of agreement re wage rates; terminated Nov. 13, 1932; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Bras d'Or, N.S.	100	360	Commenced Nov. 15, 1932; for equal division of work; terminated Nov. 18, 1932; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Princeton, B.C.	225	675	Commenced Nov. 27, 1932; for increase in wages; un-terminated.
MANUFACTURING— Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Textile factory workers, Hes- peler, Ont.	188	188	Commenced Nov. 7, 1932; against reduction in wage rates; terminated Nov. 7, 1932; compromise.
Other Wood Products— Lumber mill workers, New Westminster, B.C.	190	475	Commenced Nov. 11, 1932; against low earnings; terminated Nov. 14, 1932; in favour of employer.
Shingle mill workers, Ruskin, B.C.	27	54	Commenced Nov. 18, 1932; against reduction in wages; terminated Nov. 20, 1932; compromise.
METAL PRODUCTS— Factory workers (automobile accessories), Oshawa, Ont.	12	18	Commenced Nov. 22, 1932; for day wages instead of piece rates; terminated Nov. 25, 1932; in favour of workers.
Steel workers (sign makers), Toronto, Ont.	6	18	Commenced Nov. 28, 1932; against reduction in wages; terminated Nov. 31, 1932; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION— Other— Sewer construction labourers, Verdun, P.Q.	250	125	Commenced Nov. 2, 1932; for increase in hours; terminated Nov. 2, 1932; in favour of employer.

\* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.





as to seven such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February 29, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; composers, Regina, Sask., November 21, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 27, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and motion picture projectionists, Saskatoon, Sask., August 27, 1932. The dispute involving women's clothing factory workers employed by one firm in Montreal, P.Q., commencing August 1, 1932, and carried in the above list since October, is reported to have lapsed by the end of November and has consequently been removed from the list.

Information as to a dispute involving shingle sawyers, packers, etc., employed by a shingle mill at Ruskin, B.C., from October 17, 1932, to October 20, 1932, was received in the Department too late for inclusion in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. It is reported that the forty employees of the mill ceased work to enforce a demand for increased wages for day men and shingle packers. Negotiations between the parties resulted in the employer agreeing to grant an increase of five cents per hour for day men and one cent per thousand for shingle packers, and work was resumed under these conditions.

A minor dispute involving about forty workers, out of approximately seven hundred employed by a rubber factory at Kitchener, Ont., occurred early in November. It is stated that the strikers were temporary employees working in the shoe department of the factory and had made no definite demands, ceasing work about 11 a.m. in sympathy with certain workers who had personal grievances in connection with working conditions and wage rates. After conferences between the management and representatives of the strikers work was resumed in a short time.

A strike or lockout involving furniture factory workers employed by an upholstering company operating in Montreal is reported to have occurred during November, 1932, but no details have as yet been received in the Department.

A number of disputes are reported from time to time involving men on unemployment relief work, receiving subsistence for which some work is performed or may be required. As no relation of employer and employee is involved, these are not included in the record.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, THREE HILLS, ALTA.**—On November 11 complete operations were resumed in the colliery affected by this dispute, the miners who had ceased work on October 1, 1932, following a wage reduction from \$1.25 to 70 cents per ton, agreeing to accept the reduced rate. The decrease had been made on the introduction of new mining machinery, the workers however, demanding \$1 per ton. Shortly after the commencement of the dispute the employer had partially replaced the strikers, and on the termination retained the new workers, only such strikers as were needed being re-employed.

**COAL MINERS, CARBON, ALTA.**—The fifty coal miners affected by this dispute ceased work on November 9, demanding payment of wages on the scale in the agreement signed with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada on October 14, 1932, on the termination of a previous strike in this district. Following negotiations between the parties on November 14 work was resumed, the employer agreeing to the miners' demands.

**COAL MINERS, BRAS D'OR, N.S.**—A number of miners in one colliery ceased work on November 15, demanding the reinstatement of about thirty-five miners who had been laid off some time previously when a section of the mine, being worked out, was closed. The employees in the mine belonged to two unions and the strikers contended that most of the men laid off belonged to a new organization, the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, and were being discriminated against, the company having an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America. They accordingly demanded a division of the work available among all employees. The mine was picketed, and a number of the pickets were arrested as a result of injuries to miners on the way to work. The Deputy Minister of Mines for Nova Scotia took the matter up with the parties involved, but no agreement was reached. The management, having an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, refused to negotiate with the representatives of the other organization. By November 18, it was reported that almost a normal force of miners was working.

**COAL MINERS, PRINCETON, B.C.**—Employees in three collieries refused to work on the shift beginning on Sunday night, November 27, demanding a ten per cent increase in





wages, the restoration of a reduction put into effect last spring. The miners also demanded certain changes in working conditions. At the end of the month the dispute was untermated.

**TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, HESPELER, ONT.**—One hundred and eighty-eight weavers, spinners and knitters employed in three departments of one woollen manufacturing establishment in Hespeler, Ont., ceased work on November 7, when the management posted a notice of a ten per cent reduction to apply to all wage rates except those where such a reduction would conflict with Minimum Wage regulations. A modification of the wage reduction being arranged, the strikers returned to work on November 8.

**LUMBER MILL WORKERS, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.**—One establishment in New Westminster, B.C., which had been operating on a co-operative basis since April, 1932, became involved in this dispute on November 12, the two hundred employees of the company ceasing work as a protest against low earnings resulting from this system. The arrangement was that the workers would receive fifty per cent of the normal wage scale and a share of any surplus from mill operations. For the month of October no surplus was available for division. The establishment was picketed, but no disorder occurred. After negotiations between the parties work was resumed on November 15, under the same conditions as prior to the dispute.

**SHINGLE MILL WORKERS, RUSKIN, B.C.**—This dispute commenced on November 18, when the management of one shingle mill proposed a decrease of twenty per cent in the wages of sawyers and packers. At a meeting

on November 20 the employer offered to resume operations at a reduction of only seven and one-half per cent, to which the employees agreed, resuming work on November 21.

**FACTORY WORKERS (AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES), OSHAWA, ONT.**—This dispute commenced on November 22, when twelve employees in the polishing and buffing department of one establishment engaged in the manufacture of automobile accessories ceased work as a protest against low earnings under the piece-rate system. As a result of negotiations an arrangement was reached whereby the piece-rate system was discontinued and a satisfactory day rate set, the employees returning to work on November 24.

**STEEL WORKERS (SIGN MAKERS, ETC.), TORONTO, ONT.**—Six workers employed by a company engaged in the construction of signs ceased work on November 28, 1932, as a protest against a reduction in wages from 40-45 cents per hour to 35 cents per hour. The strikers picketed the plant, and it is reported two were arrested following alleged threats of violence. Negotiations between the parties resulted in the employer agreeing to withdraw the wage reduction, and on December 1, 1932, work was resumed at the former rates.

**SEWER CONSTRUCTION LABOURERS, VERDUN, P.Q.**—Workmen engaged on the construction of a sewer as relief work by the city of Verdun, P.Q., who, on the termination of a strike early in October, 1932, had been granted the civic rate of 40 cents per hour, on November 2, 1932, again ceased work demanding an increase in hours above forty per week. Later in the day, however, they returned to work at the same hours and under the same conditions as prior to the dispute.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

**T**HE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1932, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1931. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the

latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in October was 28, and 10 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 38 disputes in progress during the month, involving 130,000 workers and resulting in a time loss of 213,000 working days for the month.

Of the 28 disputes beginning in the month, 12 were over proposed reductions in wages, 9 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 6 on other questions of





working arrangements and one on a question of trade union principle.

Settlements were reached in 22 disputes, of which 8 were in favour of employers, 4 in favour of workers and 10 ended in compromises. In three other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

*Dispute in the Lancashire Cotton Manufacturing Industry.*—The dispute in the spinning section of this industry which involved about 130,000 workers and was noted in the last two issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, terminated November 5, when it was decided by a union vote to ratify the agreement reached in October, which provided for wage reductions of 7.67 per cent.

### France

The number of disputes for the year 1930 was 1,220, involving 324,916 workers.

### Germany

A strike against a reduction in wages in the bus, subway, elevated and street car lines in Berlin, which employ about 20,000 workers, began November 3. After three days some of the strikers returned to work and traffic was

partially resumed, and by November 8 normal traffic was practically restored.

### Netherlands

The number of disputes beginning in 1931 was 200, involving directly 27,050 workers with a time loss of 856,100 working days for the year.

### Spain

Statistics for the year 1929 show the number of strikes as 96, involving 55,576 workers, with a time loss of 313,065 working days for the year.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in September was 59, and 41 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of employees involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 9,707, and the time loss was 555,341 working days for the month.

*Bituminous Coal Mining Dispute.*—As reported in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, settlements were made in most of the coal fields, but in certain sections of Illinois and Oklahoma, where settlements had not yet been reached with some operators, disorders occurred at several mines during November.

## CENSUS OF INDUSTRY IN CANADA

### Summary Tables of Manufacturing Statistics and Hours of Labour in 1929 and 1930

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the annual census of manufacturing establishments in Canada, secures by mail, information as to the hours per day worked by employees on wages, that is the number of persons working eight hours or less, nine hours, ten hours and over ten hours per day. The accompanying tables give summary figures for 1929 and 1930. Table I includes information as to capital invested, number of employees on salaries and wages with remuneration paid, cost of materials and the value of products by the principal groups, while Table II gives the information as to hours per day worked.

The LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1931, pages 725-729, included information as to 1929 and 1930, except data as to hours per day which had not then been compiled. The issue for October, 1929, page 1189, contained information as to hours per day in 1926 and 1927. In the present issue information as to hours per day in 1928 for the principal groups is included with that for 1929 and 1930. Data for the more important of the sub-groups is given for 1929 and 1930. The figures show an increase in the percentage of workers on the

eight hour day or less for 1930 as compared with 1929, namely from 30 per cent to 35 per cent, with decreases in the percentage on longer hours. The sub-group showing the most change was that of manufacturing pig iron, steel, etc., as a result of the adoption of three 8 hour shifts per day instead of 2 shifts of eleven and thirteen hours each for continuous operation in the principal blast furnaces and rolling mills. An appreciable increase in the percentage of wage earners working eight hours per day or less in 1930 also appeared in the industries producing the following articles: tobacco, boots and shoes, men's furnishings, hosiery and knit goods, furniture, sash and doors, pulp and paper, automobiles, various iron and steel products, brass and copper products and clay products. The non-ferrous smelting and refining industry was already on the eight hour day to a great extent. In these industries as in others the reduction in hours in 1930 was to some extent incidental to a curtailment of operations and the adoption of the eight hour day, temporarily at least, was in a number of establishments one of the methods of working short time.











TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON WAGES, WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, BY GROUPS, DURING 1928, 1929 AND 1930, AND FOR CERTAIN SUB-GROUPS DURING 1929 AND 1930.

Groups of Industries	Year	8 hours or less		9 hours		10 hours		over 10 hours		Total
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Vegetable Products.....	1928	19,466	22	35,604	40	26,774	30	6,967	8	89,811
	1929	23,463	25	35,537	37	28,900	30	8,061	8	95,961
	1930	23,533	25	36,067	38	26,889	29	7,432	8	93,921
Animal Products.....	1928	16,232	27	23,149	39	18,517	31	1,628	3	59,526
	1929	15,304	26	22,469	38	19,675	33	1,456	2	58,904
	1930	15,693	29	22,043	40	15,862	29	1,436	3	55,034
Textiles and Textile Products.....	1928	34,846	30	50,381	43	28,275	24	2,602	2	116,104
	1929	28,889	24	53,977	46	32,450	27	3,366	3	118,682
	1930	29,840	26	52,654	46	29,614	26	3,252	3	115,300
Wood and Paper Products.....	1928	62,493	37	39,736	24	61,644	37	4,731	3	168,604
	1929	63,457	36	44,570	26	62,627	36	4,223	2	174,877
	1930	64,689	39	38,501	23	57,871	35	3,772	2	164,833
Iron and its Products.....	1928	32,487	25	59,534	46	26,560	21	9,984	8	128,574
	1929	33,530	24	63,881	45	33,536	24	10,908	8	141,855
	1930	51,038	40	46,990	37	22,837	18	6,028	5	127,502
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	1928	15,751	51	11,909	36	3,741	11	642	2	33,043
	1929	18,928	51	13,205	35	4,072	11	1,095	3	37,300
	1930	20,695	58	11,849	33	2,507	7	882	2	35,933
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	1928	11,621	39	7,189	24	8,465	28	2,627	9	30,202
	1929	12,372	37	8,560	26	8,925	27	3,302	10	33,150
	1930	13,875	44	7,490	24	7,514	24	2,845	9	31,724
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1928	5,392	40	5,774	43	1,752	13	551	4	13,469
	1929	4,676	33	6,131	43	2,510	18	863	6	14,180
	1930	4,567	34	6,389	47	2,157	16	416	3	13,529
Miscellaneous Industries.....	1928	6,334	31	10,231	50	3,024	15	1,108	5	20,697
	1929	6,033	28	11,182	52	3,185	15	1,279	6	21,679
	1930	6,205	38	7,334	45	1,909	12	714	4	16,162
<b>Total.....</b>	1928	<b>265,923</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>243,507</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>178,761</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30,840</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>659,070</b>
	1929	<b>295,652</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>259,512</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>195,880</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>34,553</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>696,592</b>
	1930	<b>230,135</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>229,326</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>167,160</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27,377</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>653,998</b>
<b>SUB-GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES</b>										
Bread and other bakery products.....	1929	5,207	32	7,493	45	3,393	21	421	3	16,514
	1930	5,611	32	8,376	48	3,105	18	361	2	17,453
Biscuits, confectionery, etc.....	1929	3,418	27	6,116	48	2,145	17	1,156	9	12,835
	1930	2,994	25	6,757	56	1,848	15	516	4	12,115
Flour and feed.....	1929	1,829	31	527	9	3,098	52	468	8	5,952
	1930	1,583	30	491	9	2,932	54	353	7	5,350
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	1929	2,933	18	2,266	14	9,953	60	1,400	8	16,552
	1930	3,305	18	1,856	10	10,803	59	2,363	13	18,327
Rubber, footwear and other goods.....	1929	4,058	22	8,901	49	3,604	20	1,565	9	18,128
	1930	3,384	22	8,989	57	2,028	13	1,243	8	15,644
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1929	1,361	15	6,251	71	1,055	12	141	2	8,808
	1930	1,961	23	5,476	66	876	10	46	1	8,359
Boots and shoes, leather.....	1929	2,349	14	7,507	46	6,036	37	324	5	19,216
	1930	2,726	19	6,799	48	4,500	32	210	1	14,235
Butter and cheese.....	1929	1,483	23	2,780	43	2,069	32	201	3	6,533
	1930	1,517	24	3,054	47	1,674	26	197	3	6,442
Fish curing and packing.....	1929	3,647	28	3,500	15	6,043	45	268	2	13,458
	1930	3,682	28	3,605	27	5,527	42	491	4	13,305
Leather tanning.....	1929	432	12	2,154	60	946	27	31	1	3,563
	1930	270	8	2,064	64	879	27	27	1	3,240
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1929	3,467	37	2,995	32	2,545	27	351	4	9,358
	1930	3,392	40	3,090	36	1,754	20	332	4	8,568
Clothing, factory, men's.....	1929	4,745	43	4,971	45	1,372	12	68	1	11,156
	1930	4,238	41	4,780	46	566	5	771	7	10,825
Clothing, factory, women's.....	1929	7,967	44	9,513	53	481	3	97	1	18,058
	1930	7,762	43	9,776	54	470	3	113	1	18,121
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1929	25	.....	4,904	23	15,000	69	1,830	8	21,750
	1930	7	.....	3,796	20	14,113	74	1,084	6	19,000





TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON WAGES WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, BY GROUPS, DURING 1928, 1929 AND 1930, AND FOR CERTAIN SUB-GROUPS DURING 1929 AND 1930—(Concluded)

Sub-groups of Industries	Year	8 hours or less		9 hours		10 hours		over 10 hours		Total
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry.....	1929	4,036	31	5,738	44	2,652	21	472	4	12,898
	1930	4,287	34	5,658	44	2,610	20	225	2	12,780
Furnishings, men's.....	1929	4,844	48	4,361	44	841	8	3	...	10,049
	1930	5,156	55	3,808	40	468	5	8	...	9,440
Hats and caps.....	1929	3,208	64	1,621	32	179	4	...	...	5,008
	1930	2,987	64	1,256	27	365	8	25	1	4,633
Hosiery, knit goods, etc.....	1929	1,828	9	12,475	64	4,853	25	310	2	19,466
	1930	2,765	14	12,670	64	4,022	20	273	1	19,730
Silk and silk goods.....	1929	92	2	1,971	44	2,263	50	204	4	4,530
	1930	104	2	2,249	39	3,006	52	470	8	5,829
Woollen cloth.....	1929	...	...	2,692	60	1,769	39	29	1	4,490
	1930	39	1	1,991	47	2,150	51	60	1	4,240
Furniture.....	1929	2,063	15	5,539	41	5,766	42	228	2	13,596
	1930	3,381	27	4,871	39	4,113	33	156	1	12,521
Planing mills, sash, door, etc.....	1929	3,266	23	4,537	32	6,081	42	143	1	14,027
	1930	3,418	33	3,097	30	3,762	36	46	...	10,523
Saw mills.....	1929	14,616	24	7,138	12	37,752	63	149	...	59,655
	1930	10,979	20	5,385	10	38,422	68	920	2	56,206
Printing and bookbinding.....	1929	6,393	54	5,030	42	347	3	67	1	11,837
	1930	6,069	55	4,659	42	244	2	81	1	11,053
Printing and publishing.....	1929	7,753	72	2,788	26	111	1	70	1	10,722
	1930	8,022	74	2,746	25	60	1	28	...	10,856
Pulp and paper.....	1929	21,204	60	6,430	18	4,600	13	2,912	8	35,146
	1930	24,024	72	4,345	13	3,018	9	2,112	6	33,499
Paper boxes and bags.....	1929	858	15	3,621	65	942	17	145	3	5,566
	1930	688	15	3,245	73	400	9	124	3	4,457
Agricultural implements.....	1929	694	6	9,683	79	1,522	12	382	3	12,281
	1930	1,936	22	6,458	72	506	6	53	1	8,953
Automobiles.....	1929	3,419	17	9,574	47	6,027	29	1,450	7	20,470
	1930	8,013	57	5,093	36	651	5	216	2	13,963
Castings and forgings.....	1929	3,315	13	15,005	60	5,541	22	1,034	4	24,895
	1930	6,553	25	10,939	50	4,565	21	751	3	21,808
Hardware and tools.....	1929	825	11	3,456	48	2,695	37	232	3	7,208
	1930	1,649	26	3,420	54	1,170	19	78	1	6,317
Machinery.....	1929	1,595	14	7,810	68	1,849	16	276	2	11,530
	1930	3,419	33	5,464	52	1,375	13	230	2	10,483
Pig iron, steel, etc.....	1929	865	7	787	7	5,073	43	5,145	43	11,872
	1930	2,711	25	530	5	4,579	41	3,222	29	11,042
Railway rolling stock.....	1929	18,526	67	5,023	18	3,283	12	867	3	27,699
	1930	20,277	73	3,044	11	3,488	13	801	3	27,610
Sheet metal products.....	1929	2,840	29	4,355	44	2,336	24	363	4	9,894
	1930	3,284	36	3,788	41	1,694	18	478	5	9,244
Brass and copper products.....	1929	1,219	21	2,846	50	1,410	24	289	5	5,764
	1930	2,165	43	2,347	46	487	10	90	1	5,089
Electrical apparatus, etc.....	1929	10,150	54	7,034	37	1,134	6	592	3	18,910
	1930	10,626	58	6,295	34	1,025	6	517	3	18,463
Non-ferrous smelting and refining.....	1929	6,514	77	1,071	13	807	10	44	1	8,436
	1930	6,627	77	1,446	17	447	5	79	1	8,599
Clay products.....	1929	861	12	2,519	35	3,289	46	447	6	7,116
	1930	1,207	18	2,039	31	2,858	44	431	7	6,535
Petroleum products.....	1929	4,840	90	479	9	39	1	14	...	5,372
	1930	5,170	96	181	3	14	...	1	...	5,366
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	1929	2,221	34	3,887	59	392	6	47	1	6,547
	1930	2,631	39	3,677	54	425	6	61	1	6,794





## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN CANADA, 1930-1932

### Statement by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons

THE Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, speaking in the House of Commons on November 22, made the following statement as to the work carried on under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and the Relief Act, 1932:—

"The Unemployment Relief Act of 1930, which came into effect in September of that year, covered expenditures for the carrying out of public works and the giving of direct relief to relieve unemployment until August, 1931. Under the provisions of the 1930 Act, the Dominion government contributed \$14,396,956.79 to public works, and to direct relief \$3,556,928.47. The total cost of administration was \$43,061.97. The total expenditures under the 1930 Act by the Dominion government were \$17,996,847.23. This expenditure resulted in public and other works being carried out to the extent of approximately \$69,000,000, including the contributions of provinces and municipalities. The direct relief expenditures by the Dominion, the provinces and the municipalities totalled about \$11,000,000. The carrying out of the work under the provisions of the 1930 Act afforded work to 337,633 individuals for varying periods, the amount of work thus afforded being 7,481,449 man-days.

"In August of the following year, 1931, the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act of 1931 became effective, and contributions were made for the relief of unemployment under this Act until the first day of March, 1932, and under the continuance Act of 1932 operations under the 1931 Act were continued until the 1st of May, 1932. Under the 1931 Act the Dominion government agreed to contribute the sum of \$35,739,312.19 towards the carrying on of works by the provinces, municipalities and the federal departments for the relief of unemployment, the total cost of such works being approximately \$81,000,000. Some of this work was not finished at the expiration of the agreements on May 1, 1932. Extensions of time were arranged to different dates, extending to the fall of 1932, the gross cost of the works thus extended being approximately \$14,778,000. For direct relief, the expenditures of the Dominion government, under the 1931 Act, to date, amount to \$11,536,789.73, which includes the \$5,250,000 to the Saskatchewan relief commission. Under the 1931 Act the expenditures for public works gave employment to 579,024 individuals to the end of September, 1932, the total wages paid being \$38,802,101.63, and a total of 13,152,381 man-days work being afforded.

"After a survey of employment conditions in the shops of the Canadian National Railways, it was decided to maintain operations so as to permit of intermittent employment being given to a large number of employees. In the month of September, 1931, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was compelled as you all know to shut down its shops and the former workers of these shops were without employment, concerning whom applications were made to the government for assistance. The government arranged, as has been already stated in this House, with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to open its shops on November 17, 1931, and to keep them open until December 31, of the same year, the government paying the wages of the workers employed in the shops, the railway company, however, to reimburse the government for expenditures so made. The total number of railway shop employees thus given employment was 8,455, the wages involved being \$1,447,222. The cost of administration under the 1931 legislation was \$814,875.7.

"In the spring of this year, 1932, it became apparent to the municipalities throughout the Dominion, and to the provinces, that the projection of works by the municipalities and by the provinces themselves was rapidly becoming so great a burden that the municipalities and probably the provinces would soon be impoverished and unable to carry that burden further. Intimation of this condition was made to the government by various communications, and following the custom that had prevailed from the beginning of the tenure of office of this administration, no time was lost in inviting the premiers of the various provinces to come to Ottawa in order that they might sit in conference with this government to see what steps could be taken, or what other course could be adopted so that people should not suffer for lack of the necessities of life in this country, and at the same time to try to inaugurate a plan that was within the financial competence of those concerned. As a result of that invitation, on the 9th of April last, I believe it was, that conference convened in this city. All the provinces of Canada were represented, and a general and prolonged discussion took place with respect to all the various matters and the complexities of the position as it faced those interested. It was the unanimous view of the representatives of all the provinces that they could no longer finance works and undertakings on the same scale that had obtained in the year prior to





that date. These representations were heard by this government, and further representation was made by the provincial premiers, headed, I think, I am not unfair in saying, by the premier of the province of Quebec, for whom I have the utmost and profoundest respect. He made it very clear, and he was supported in his contention by the other provinces, that he wished to promote the scheme of direct relief. Obviously the expenses to those concerned would be materially reduced. Just as soon as the scheme of direct relief could be perfected, it was put into motion, save for the completion of works which had been commenced, the stoppage of which would have resulted in a total or partial loss of the benefit of the work done. Appropriate action was taken by the Dominion government to seek the advice of the provinces as to what works should be completed, and agreements were made and understandings arrived at in this connection. Many of these works have not yet been completed; others have been.

"The Relief Act of 1932 received assent on May 13, 1932. Under this Act agreements have been completed with all the provinces except Prince Edward Island providing for a Dominion non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of self-sustaining relief to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief. This scheme was to provide for the placing of such families upon the land, the remaining two-thirds of the expenditure to be contributed by the province and municipality concerned. Agreements have been completed with respect to this project with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and provide for a total Dominion expenditure of \$1,385,675. It may be said by some that that is a huge sum of money to be devoted to the endeavour to place some of our citizens upon the land where they can become self-supporting, but I do not think it is. This is not a colonization scheme, state-aided; it is not offered as a solution for unemployment; it is a measure which I believe to be constructive whereby selected families with agricultural background are placed upon the land where they can sustain themselves and get into some productive vocation. These families would have received at least the amount of our subscription to this scheme under direct relief.

"Let me point out to the House something which I think is often overlooked. During the period from 1919 to March 31, 1932, this government spent in its Immigration Department the sum of \$36,718,454.97. That expenditure had nothing to do with the soldier settlement

scheme, the three thousand family scheme or the New Brunswick five hundred scheme; that is simply the amount spent by this Dominion in order to induce, invite and encourage anybody from anywhere to come to this country. . . . Anyone who cares to survey the immigration into this country during the period I have mentioned will find that there was no hope of any considerable percentage of those immigrants ever taking up land and being out of competition with the industrial workers in our cities. That fact is borne out by what has happened. Go through our industrial centres, go through our lumber camps and our mines and you will see there the men who were encouraged to come to this country by the booking agents in Europe, by the steamship lines and by the iniquitous system of permits which was in vogue for a few years, displacing Canadian labour—they are not on our farms at all.

"One of the first duties which this administration had to face when it came into office was to see that that condition of affairs no longer should prevail, and, as hon. members of this House now know, prompt action was taken to revise the regulations with respect to immigration into Canada. In passing let me say that very large numbers of the immigrants to whom I have referred are good workmen. The first criticism I have to make is that they are not on our lands, they are in our industrial centres; my next criticism is that their coming here was not so regulated that we could at least exclude the major portion of those who are to-day the instrument contributing largely to the sentiment growing up in Canada condemning their compatriots who are trying to make good."

Continuing his speech on the following day Mr. Gordon referred further to the government's policy of returning people to the land in order to afford some outlet for persons who had been receiving direct relief in the cities: "During the time," he said, "this policy of colonization within Canada has been in force and up to September 30, 1932, 66,407 individuals have been absorbed upon the land. This has been brought about by the voluntary return of people to the land or by the return of those upon direct relief and who took advantage of the several agreements which were entered into with the provinces. It is hoped that many of these people will remain upon the land and become permanent settlers.

"It might be of interest to the House to know what the feelings of the railroads are in this respect. The railroads acted in conjunction with the department, and I should like to read a short letter from the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, dated October 15, 1932. It reads:





'I have to-day studied a comprehensive report submitted by the chief commissioner of colonization of this company which indicates that during the past two and one-half years, 4,143 families have been settled along the company's lines.'

"Those are families who were within Canada, not new immigrants. The letter continues:

'You will appreciate, I am sure, that I have received the information contained in this report with more than ordinary interest and satisfaction. In addition to the benefits which logically may be expected through the settlement of lands tributary to the company's lines, such activities also represent a definite contribution to the improvement of the Dominion's agricultural and industrial situation.

'It is perhaps, trite to say that in the well directed settlement of our agricultural lands is to be found a very substantial contribution to the solution of Canada's railway difficulties. Yet, in that axiom rests also, in large degree, the answer to other Canadian economic problems.

'The report to which I have referred recalls the meeting at Ottawa in the fall of 1930 which set in motion the co-ordinated land movement of your own department, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific colonization departments, with a view to the settlement of people with some resources and a background of practical experience. The results to date confirm the views that were expressed at our first joint meeting as to the possibilities of settlement of this character during the period in question. They indicate that the proposals were, indeed, well founded.

Yours very truly,

E. W. BEATTY.'

"We have received from time to time many requests and proposals from the provinces and the municipalities with a view to providing direct relief in as economical a way as possible. Proposals have been made with regard to the carrying on of works in conformity with the expressed views of the provinces. As I indicated last night, the projection of certain works has not met with their approval and, for obvious reasons, we cannot project these works without that approval. However, various works were undertaken in order to see that people should be given such food and shelter as might be necessary during these trying times.

"In Prince Edward Island at the instance of the provincial government, this government has contributed fifty per cent of the labour costs in the reconstruction of the Falconwood hospital. The Dominion's proportion amounts to \$5,328.24 out of a total of \$10,656.49.

"The provincial government of Nova Scotia pointed out the desirability of returning to their homes in continental Europe some 140 families from the mining section of New Waterford. The federal government con-

tributed forty per cent, or \$8,000 of a total cost of \$20,000. These miners had come from central Europe at the instance of the coal company.

"These miners were thrown out of work, I am told, as a result of the last report of Sir Andrew Duncan which recommended the closing down of certain collieries in that locality.

"The Dominion is also contributing forty per cent of the cost of certain provincial highway construction. Our share will be \$32,000 out of a total expenditure of \$80,000.

"The Dominion is also contributing fifty per cent of the cost of certain construction on the trans-Canada highway. Our share will amount to \$66,823.96 out of a total expenditure of \$133,647.90. On this work the following tabulation shows the number of men engaged, the number of days worked and the wages paid from May to September:

Month	Number of men working	Number of days worked	Wages Paid
May.....	900	17,961	8 57,075
June.....	1,090	22,796	61,695
July.....	765	12,603	36,869
August.....	724	14,208	42,233
September.....	855	11,208	31,729

"As regards Ontario, the Dominion, under an arrangement with that province, is contributing one-third to the cost of the projection of the road through the locality in the neighbourhood of Dysart, the province and the municipality putting up \$50,000 as against \$25,000 by the Dominion. In Swazey township in New Ontario, not in my riding, the Dominion is assuming one-half of the cost of a road into a new mining locality. The Dominion is also assisting in Ontario to the extent of 50 per cent of the board camps to which reference has been made from time to time in the House. In these camps 2,279 men were given employment in May, working 29,254 man-days. In June 3,355 were given employment for 57,066 days and in July 3,794 were employed for 66,536 days. In August 3,604 men worked 61,764 days and during September 3,499 men were employed 68,430 days. The cash allowance paid to the workers and the wages paid to the key men for May, June, July, August and September amounted to \$239,758.78.

"In the four western provinces the provincial governments were confronted with a situation with respect to that class called transients. Dealing with transients is a difficult problem. The very word 'transient' would indicate some of the difficulties. Time after





time news would come by telegraph to Ottawa that so many men had congregated in some of the western villages. Although immediate steps were taken to see that the men got food, lack of which was complained of, oftentimes within twenty-four hours arrangements were made to see that they were given food, but when it arrived, those men had drifted on another hundred miles. Time after time the provinces and the Dominion government were in a position where they could not move as fast as the transients. The situation became ridiculous. These men of course have been described as hungry, lonesome men, but the facility with which they would move about the country was a puzzling problem to both the provinces and ourselves.

"We were not fast enough to catch up with some of them to give them the food. At any rate, this resulted in the provinces and any other agencies available taking steps to see that riding illegally on trains should cease and that these men should be identified and placed under some sort of discipline, or control, or whatever you like to call it, in order that we might at least identify the problem with which we had to deal. The Dominion government, recognizing that the western provinces had been the magnet to attract single men from other provinces and also the depository for immigrants from Europe, realized that there was something more than an ordinary responsibility to this type and class. The provincial governments in the west found their finances strained and the federal government took appropriate action to standardize the relief given to those men. In each of the western provinces independent committees have been set up in order to deal with this situation and possibly to deal with relief generally. Those committees are now functioning; the transients are being registered; they are being cared for in camps and being given some useful work to do. There are certain places, but not many, where those people object to going to camps and some of them, going to the camps, say that they will not stand for this sort of treatment. Fortunately, however, that kind of objection does not obtain in the great majority of places. So far as our information goes, generally speaking, the matter of taking care of those men and providing them with work where work is available is proceeding satisfactorily. That applies to transient, single, homeless men.

"In Manitoba, the Dominion is contributing 50 per cent to the cost of road grading on the provincial roads to Clear Lake, the federal contribution being \$3,500. The Dominion is also contributing \$7,200 towards the cost of construction of dykes on the Assiniboine river.

Also, the Department of the Interior of the federal government has taken and is taking steps to absorb many men in useful work in the national parks. This information, while not in great detail, will be amplified in the report which will subsequently be filed pursuant to the provisions of the statute.

"In Saskatchewan, as in Manitoba, subsistence camps and the farm placement scheme, which was in operation last year, have been continued this year, the Dominion contributing to the cost.

"In Alberta, the same provisions, with slight variations, is made, the Dominion contributing to the cost in each instance.

"In British Columbia, the same policy is being pursued in respect to single, homeless men and also contributions are being made, as in the other provinces, towards general relief of those in need.

"As regards the number who are receiving direct relief, I think I should refer to this matter now because some days ago I made a short reference to it when, in answer to a question, I said that in the month of August there were some 840,000 men, women and children in Canada being given relief, not continuously, but for varying periods. This statement was unfortunately misconstrued by some hon. members and by a section of the press. Therefore, in order that it may be made clear to the House, more detailed information should be given. In the month of August, 1932, the number of men, women and children receiving relief was 841,931. Of that number 162,135 heads of families were receiving direct relief. It will be seen therefore that those who sought to interpret or fell unconsciously into the error of construing that statement to mean that there were 841,000 heads of families on relief were quite wrong. In the month of September last the number of those on relief had fallen to 802,592. That is, the figure dropped in the month of September, 40,000 below the August figure. The number of heads of families receiving direct relief during the month of September also fell to 158,171. Those figures if compared with the returns as to employment will in the main agree, the employment figures having steadily improved during the past three months. We expected that the unemployment situation would become more severe on the opening of winter, but it does not seem to have so developed. There may be and likely are places in Canada where it has so developed, but generally speaking that is not the case so far as the records disclose.

"I shall not take up more of the time of the House except to say this: When we speak of our country and of its illimitable resources, and I think I have heard that phrase often





before, we must bear in mind that we have a small population, but that we have immense resources, immense territories owned by the Crown, and, fortunately all not alienated to those who might improperly exploit them. If the citizens of Canada would realize the opportunities that there are in their own country, and instead of hiving in the industrial centres would get a comprehension of the empire that they have in trust, then even though there is a dislocation of industry and trade in the world to-day I think there would be very little suffering or deprivation amongst the people of this country.

"I would offer this observation in closing my remarks. The individual has a responsibility. The individual cannot continue to lean upon his fellow-man forever, and forever turn to the state to correct every misadventure which may befall him. The individual should develop a little more courage. I know that I shall be criticized for saying this, but I shall continue to repeat that this country and the world have passed through periods of stress probably not as general as now prevails throughout the world, but just as distressing, and perhaps this depression, if we can call it such, will at least bring out in bold relief to the individual the absolute necessity for his developing a little courage, and with the development of courage and initiative on the part of the individual to take advantage of this great empire that Canada presents it will not be so hard for each individual to get the share of the resources to which he is entitled."

#### Amount of Dominion Expenditures

Speaking in the House on November 25, the Minister of Labour said: "In the four western

provinces either by way of direct non-recoverable advances or in recoverable loans, the Dominion government has supplied the sum of \$73,844,130.98. . . . For all of Canada," Mr. Gordon continued, "this government has provided the sum of \$115,631,733.80 up to date for the purpose of tiding the provinces, the municipalities and the people generally over this trying period. That money does not come from people who have not got it. The tribute must be levied upon every Canadian citizen. It is those who have who will contribute that money, not those who have not. And I suggest to those who would criticize that that is no mean contribution; that this government might easily be criticized for having pledged the credit of the state in too large an amount. But as far as the government is concerned it is ready to meet any criticism of that sort. . . . As far as this government is concerned, as I have before stated in this House, we will continue to see that the people of this country will not suffer for fuel and food and the necessities of life . . . . Go out from this Chamber as Canadians," the Minister said in conclusion, "do not be content to say as partisans that the government has failed, but carry the message to the Canadian people that all is not lost by any means; that we have a great country, and a small population; that we have wonderful assets, tremendous resources for the people to make use of. As far as this government is concerned it will put forth every effort, yes, it will go to its last available dollar to see that those who are unable to take advantage of those opportunities will not suffer during this coming winter."

### REGULATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYED RELIEF IN ONTARIO

THE following Order in Council was approved by the Government of the Province of Ontario on September 19, 1932.

Upon the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works and Labour, the Committee of Council advise that the following regulations for the administration of the Unemployed Relief Fund be approved:

1. Except where the context otherwise requires, in this Order in Council the expression "Minister" means The Minister of Public Works and Labour.

2. There may be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund such moneys as may be deemed expedient to relieve distress and provide relief for the unemployed, and also the expenses of administration of the provisions of this Order in Council, including the salaries of temporary employees.

3. The Minister may enter into an agreement with the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or with any Minister of such Government duly authorized for that purpose, for the payment by the Dominion to the Province of the following expenditures in such proportions as may be agreed upon:

- (a) Direct Relief by Municipalities.
- (b) Direct Relief by the Province, where no Municipal Government exists.
- (c) Provincial public works, improvements, and other undertakings.

4. The administration of any fund and any sums of money that may be appropriated by the Legislature, or provided by any special warrant of the Lieutenant Governor, issued under the provisions of clause (b) subsection 1 of section 13 of the Audit Act, Chapter 25, R.S.O., 1927, for the purpose of relieving distress and providing relief for the unemployed





and the expenses of administration, shall be vested in the Minister.

5. All payments made out of any such fund shall only be made upon the requisition of the Minister countersigned by J. A. Ellis, Commissioner for Municipal Affairs for the Province of Ontario.

6. The Minister may provide for the payment by the Province to any Municipality of one-third of the expenditures of such Municipality for Direct Relief, in addition to one-third to be paid by the Dominion Government.

7. Notwithstanding the provisions of the last preceding paragraph the Ontario Municipal Board may with the approval of the Minister provide for the payment by the Province of a greater proportion than one-third of the expenditures by any Municipality for Direct Relief, in addition to any greater proportion to be paid by the Dominion.

8. In territory where no Municipal Government exists the Minister may provide for the payment by the Province of fifty per cent of the expenditures to be made by the Province for Direct Relief, in addition to fifty per cent thereof to be paid by the Dominion.

9. The expression "Direct Relief" in this Order in Council means food, fuel, clothing (including footwear), shelter, medical services and medical supplies.

10. "Shelter" includes: (a) Lodgings whether in hostels or otherwise; (b) Rent; (c) Water; (d) Light.

Provided however, that no payment for rent shall exceed monthly one-twelfth of the total to which the annual tax bill on the premises occupied, plus an additional sum of fifty per cent of such tax bill, amounts; and provided also that in no instance shall the cost of rent including water, exceed \$15 per month per family. Also provided that the monthly cost for light shall not exceed \$1 per family; and that the monthly maximum for rent, water, and light together shall not exceed \$16.

11. Payment for medical services shall not exceed one-half of the standard medical charges existing in the Municipality or locality.

12. Of the total of every monthly account rendered by a Municipality for expenditures for Direct Relief sixty per cent at least must be for food, and no more than forty per cent for fuel, clothing (including footwear), shelter, medical services and medical supplies.

13. Unemployed men and women who are heads of families, and other persons except transients, in need of Direct Relief must apply for same in the Municipality in which they reside, and all such persons shall be deemed to be residents of a Municipality who have resided there for the three months next preceding their application for Direct Relief.

14. Persons who have no fixed place of abode shall be deemed to be transients, and may apply to any Municipality in which they find themselves for temporary lodgings and food. In such cases no residence qualification is required.

15. All heads of families and other persons including transients applying for Direct Relief must be registered in the Municipality in which they make application for relief, and they must secure a residence certificate card from the Municipal Official in charge of relief, or the

person designated by the Municipal Council for such purpose.

16. All persons receiving Direct Relief and moving from one Municipality to another must produce such residence certificate to the proper official in the Municipality to which they move, and secure a new residence certificate in the latter Municipality.

17. Statements of account for expenditure for Direct Relief made by Municipalities under the provisions of this Order in Council shall be rendered monthly in duplicate to J. A. Ellis and must be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Relief Officer, or other official of the Municipality in charge of Relief, and by the Treasurer of the Municipality, that the expenditures have been duly made in accordance with such statements, and the provisions of this Order in Council.

18. The Minister may at any time call upon any Municipality to furnish such information as he may require in relation to statements of account rendered by the Municipality for Direct Relief, and he shall also have power to direct an inspection and audit of the books, accounts, and vouchers of any Municipality relating to such accounts.

19. There shall be an Advisory Committee on expenditures to be made for Direct Relief under this Order in Council, which Committee shall be composed of The Minister of Public Works and Labour, the Minister of Mines, the Minister of Lands and Forests, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Public Welfare and the Minister of Highways. The Minister of Public Works and Labour shall be the Chairman of such Committee.

20. J. A. Ellis is hereby appointed Secretary of such Committee, and he and the staff of the Municipal Affairs Branch of the Ontario Municipal Board shall perform such duties under the direction of the Minister as may be required to carry out the provisions of this Order in Council.

21. Paragraphs 9, 10, 11, 12 and 17, of this Order in Council shall come into force so far as regards expenditures made by Municipalities for Direct Relief on October 1, 1932.

The validity of Workmen's Compensation legislation in the Province of Quebec is again being called in question in the Superior Court at Montreal. (The decision of Mr. Justice de Lorimier, in the case of Slanec versus Gremstead, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 733.) In this case the Workmen's Compensation Board had awarded Dunlop, an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway, compensation amounting to \$9.75 per month in respect to injuries sustained in the course of his employment. Considering this sum insufficient, Dunlop has entered an action against the Company for damages, alleging that the Workmen's Compensation Act is *ultra vires* of the Legislature, as denying the right of appeal to the Courts.



## INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN CANADA

### Prime Minister's Announcement in the House of Commons

**S**PEAKING in the House of Commons on November 22, the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, announced that the Government intended to call an interprovincial conference, to meet at Ottawa prior to the re-assembling of Parliament on January 30, 1933, in order to discuss the question of the establishment in Canada of a system of contributory unemployment insurance, and to discuss other matters requiring joint consideration. Mr. Bennett reiterated the views he expressed in the House last year on the subject of a federal system of unemployment insurance (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 541). He dealt first with the problem of jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the provinces, pointing out that this problem "raises the question, on the one hand, of the conflict between property and civil rights, which are solely within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures, and, on the other hand, the national obligations of the Dominion when it conceives a condition to prevail that warrants assistance to the provinces to enable them to discharge their duties.

"The question of jurisdiction therefore," Mr. Bennett continued, "is at the bottom of all relief which is of a permanent character. Any legislation that may be enacted to deal, for instance, with social insurance problems must have the support of the provincial authorities. I made that abundantly clear on more than one occasion here, and it was agreed to I think by every member of the House who had taken the trouble to consider the question. Now pressure has been brought to bear by various organizations throughout the Dominion to ensure the passage of what is known as contributory unemployment insurance legislation. That legislation, to be effective in this country, with jurisdiction divided between the provincial legislatures and the federal parliament, could have validity only if it had the sanction both of the legislatures and of parliament. That I think has been conceded. But that difficulty is one that can be overcome. It can be overcome rather readily if the provinces will agree to such an amendment to our constitution as will clothe parliament with the appropriate authority.

"It has been the purpose of this government to call an interprovincial conference between now and the date of the reassembling of this House, to discuss with the representatives of the provinces of Canada this and other problems. I pointed out to the House with respect

to another matter that we had hoped to have an interprovincial conference at an early date. Conditions made it impossible to hold that conference last fall. I need hardly point out to this Chamber that the government had so much work to do, and the members of this administration were so pushed and driven by the responsibilities that rested upon them that there was not an adequate opportunity to discuss and consider many matters which an interprovincial conference should take under advisement. But we have been making arrangements for such a conference. I had hoped that we would be able to have the conference without making any statement to the House, and that we might be able to report the result of its deliberations after the House reassembled. I find it incumbent upon me now to make the statement which I have just made."

Mr. Bennett enumerated the various subjects that might be discussed by the conference, and proceeded:—

"There are many other matters which I will not dwell upon, but this is one which we have set down as being of tremendous importance to every part of this Dominion. I take it that the judgment of the House, broadly speaking, was that any measure of social insurance should be contributory in its character, that it could not be otherwise. All the representations that have been made to me with respect to the matter lead to that conclusion."

After a reference to the difficulties that had been experienced by the British insurance system the Prime Minister continued as follows:—

"The actuarial computations with respect to this matter cannot be mere guesswork. I ventured to point out to the House in April, 1931, that if they were to have any value, if in the language of one hon. gentleman who has spoken in this discussion we are to derive any benefit from the knowledge of the past, it can only be because we can rely upon it to enable us to go forward with plans and proposals that will not be shipwrecked because they are based upon guesswork. I pointed out then that the census would be taken in 1931, and I further pointed out that when the census was completed we proposed to have the figures disclosed by the census so analyzed as to enable us to deal with the subject, assuming, as we did, that we might be able to make a satisfactory arrangement with the provinces. I therefore desire to make it perfectly clear that in pursuance of the statement which I then made, and which I shall

now read, it is the purpose of this government to have a conference of the province to determine what action may be agreed upon with respect to this and other matters. In that regard these words were used by me on April 29, 1931:—

‘Under those circumstances, with a census about to be taken and the necessary figures to become available, with our actuarial force willing and ready to tackle the problem from the angles that I have suggested, does any honourable gentleman think that we would be doing justice to the Dominion of Canada or to ourselves if we now passed a resolution asking the government immediately to do something which it is not equipped to do? I propose, if we are spared as a government and as individuals, that the information we will have before our term of office is ended shall be crystallized into the form of legislative proposals to be submitted to this House. I have never had any illusions as to what is involved; I have none now, I have never had any desire other than that the legislation placed upon the statute books, whether by this government or by some other, shall be legislation based upon knowledge, and not upon mere guesswork.’

“And I further said in the concluding words of my observations with respect to a contributory form of insurance:—

‘I say once more that this country will not produce men of the character it has had until men and women begin to realize that life means responsibilities and that one of those responsibilities is to help themselves. That is the only method by which social legislation can effectively and efficiently be enacted. Of that I feel quite certain. Whatever my reading and inquiries may be worth, I have satisfied myself quite clearly that in whatever we do in this regard we must recognize and realize that insurance involves premiums and premiums should be paid by the joint action alike of the insurer and the insured themselves and with the assistance of the state. In that sense, if the hon. gentleman is prepared to accept the suggestions I make, I say to him on behalf of the administration that, at the earliest possible moment consistent with obtaining information that is essential to make any measure of social insurance worth while, we will use that information for the purpose of preparing and submitting to this House a measure embodying the views I have expressed.’

“That was my statement on the 29th of April, 1931, I merely rise at this moment to reiterate and restate it.

“I was rather surprised that the honourable member for Winnipeg North Centre, who, I judge from what he said, has made careful inquiry into the matter, was not aware of the fact that the census figures to which I referred, despite the utmost efforts of those charged with the responsibility to complete them, had been only partly prepared within the last month; it will not be until after the turn of the year that we shall have a complete set of figures which will enable us with certainty to

present the matter to this House. That I am told by the chief statistician is the present condition. We have anxiously, and my colleague the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Stevens) has persistently endeavoured, to expedite the making available of this information. But it is not easy to do it. If any honourable gentleman desires to visit the chief statistician's office and learn just what is involved, he will understand why we have not that information at the moment. It was because of these facts that, as I have said, I would have preferred to make this statement after the House has reassembled and we shall have accomplished what we had in mind, namely the completion of our discussions with the provincial authorities, and, availing ourselves of the analysis of the figures supplied by the census department, the submission to our draftsmen of the skeleton of what we conceived to be the necessary measure to meet the situation that exists.”

Referring to the relief policy of the government, Mr. Bennett said:—

“This I should like to say, not to anticipate what will be said by the Minister of Labour at the appropriate time.\* Last spring the government called a meeting of representatives of the provinces, who concluded that it was not expedient to continue their efforts for relief along the lines that had prevailed therefore. They decided they would have recourse to direct relief. The conference was very well attended; half a dozen of our ministers were there, and that conclusion having been arrived at, the action indicated was taken. With respect to homeless single men the minister will indicate just how the effort has been made to relieve the provinces of responsibility in that regard; because we have realized that an obligation rests upon the Dominion in connection with the floating population of homeless single men who may belong to one province but become a charge in another. The minister on more than one occasion has made it abundantly clear that as far as our effort is concerned—and we have no direct contact either with the municipality or with the individual, our business being with the provinces, the constituted authority in that regard—it is to see that no one should lack at least food, shelter and clothing. That has been the effort, and so far as we are advised that effort has succeeded. It would be easy to point out cases of apparent and perhaps real destitution, but Parliament is not

\* The speech of the Minister of Labour, delivered in the House of Commons on the same day, is reproduced in part on page 1300 of this issue.



and cannot be the medium to care for that particular condition. It can act only through the constituted authorities, namely the provinces and the municipalities. In that regard I think our assistance at all times has been reasonably generous, and we have endeavoured to exercise such supervisions as might be reasonable without in any sense lessening the autonomy of the provinces or depriving them of their constitutional rights or jurisdiction.

"I do not intend to deal further with this matter, Mr. Speaker, I shall only summarize the situation by saying that the government has in course of preparation what we believe will be an appropriate agenda to submit to an interprovincial conference. It is proposed to call that conference so that it may conclude its labours between now and January 30, when the House will reassemble. At that conference

it is proposed to discuss all those matters that have engaged the attention of governments, both provincial and federal, with particular reference to the question referred to by myself on April 29, 1931, namely, the problem of unemployment and how it should be and may be dealt with under the divided jurisdiction which exists in Canada.

"One further word I should add, and it is this: It is not competent for me to discuss the merits or demerits of commissions or committees of this House, but I should like to point out that Parliament has no jurisdiction to appoint a federal relief commission. That is beyond our power; such a commission could not function for the very simple and obvious reason that more than one province has made it abundantly clear that they would not tolerate this interference in their business."

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Final Report and Recommendations of Royal Commission

REFERENCE was made in the last issue (page 1144) to the recent publication of the final report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance which was appointed by the British Government towards the close of 1930. The majority report is signed by the Chairman, Judge Holman Gregory, K.C., and four members, Mr. H. Clay, Dr. H. J. Hetherington, Mr. E. C. P. Lascelles and Mr. H. M. Trouncer. There is a Minority Report signed by two members, Councillor W. Asbury and Mrs. C. D. Rackham, but the recommendations of the Commission on many points are unanimous. By their terms of reference the Commission were required to deal with the Unemployment Insurance scheme and with arrangements outside insurance. Under the former heading they recommend the retention of an unemployment insurance scheme substantially on the line of that at present in force. This, they say, will "provide a first line of defence over a large part of the field of employment for the great majority of the unemployed." They make recommendations on many of the technical details of the insurance scheme, but, as these do not affect the principles of the scheme, it is natural that the other subjects which come under their review—particularly the arrangements outside insurance (which may be described as the "Unemployment Assistance" scheme)—should bulk more largely in their Report. The report makes it clear that both the unemployment insurance scheme and the unemployment assistance scheme which are recommended should be

linked up with arrangements for the training and occupation of the unemployed during their unemployment. This is regarded as an essential part of the proposals.

For those of the unemployed who do not fall within either the insurance or the unemployment assistance scheme, there will remain the system of public assistance administered by the Local Authorities.

The report discusses the principles upon which unemployment insurance should be based. The degeneration of the insurance system during the last twelve years is attributed partly to undue optimism as to the temporary character of the high level of unemployment, and partly to the fact that, as the only alternative was the Poor Law, an intolerable burden would have placed upon local authorities in the distressed areas if they had been made responsible for the relief of all unemployed workers who had exhausted their right to benefit. It is, therefore, clear that the scope and provisions of the insurance scheme must depend largely on the arrangements that exist outside it, and these are accordingly discussed first.

The minority report rejects the idea of contributory insurance and urges that the same advantages can be achieved by a contributory scheme giving a statutory right to benefit to all who comply with the conditions. The scheme would pay benefit to the unemployed worker at a fixed rate as long as he continued unemployed, and without the application of the Means Test. The majority report, on the other hand, accepts the principle of Unemploy-

ment Insurance, and proposes in fact the codification of the existing state of affairs—namely, the dual system of insurance benefits, and State relief determined by a means test.

Apart from maintaining the original conception of unemployment insurance, the majority report suggests certain amendments to the existing system. An important one is the recommendation in favour of an independent commission on unemployment insurance to advise the Minister of Labour and to endeavour to keep the question as much out of politics as possible. It recommends the extension of the insurance system by lowering the age of entry, and extending the class of non-manual workers, though it does not recommend the inclusion of agricultural or domestic service. The rates of contributions should remain for the present, but the rate of benefit should be reduced to 15s. a week for adult males, and 13s. a week for adult females, with an increase in dependant's benefit for the first child. As regards the conditions of benefit, it is proposed that the principle of relating the period of benefit to the record of insurable employment be restored. Instead of a fixed period of 26 weeks, as at present, it should range from a minimum of 13 weeks to 39 weeks in a year, taking into account the contributions paid and the benefits drawn. As regards the other half of the plan, namely, the relief scheme, it is intended to include all able-bodied unemployed who are not for the time being entitled to insurance benefit, including non-insured trades such as agri-

culture. The principles which would guide the scheme of relief are, firstly, that assistance should be subject to proof of need; secondly, that need shall be judged after an assessment of the resources of the household; thirdly, that the amount of payment must be less than wages, and, fourthly, that standards should be established which experience shows to be required to relieve needs. In addition, the Commission recommends a series of rules designed to assist the local authorities in determining needs. The scheme would be administered by the local authorities.

The proposal of the Majority that the unemployed should be provided for under two separate schemes—insurance and relief—is, in the view of the Minority, fundamentally unsound: if the unemployed are to be provided for under two separate schemes domestic service should be included in the general scheme of insurance and a special scheme of insurance should be set up for agriculture. The Minority consider that the relief scheme should not be administered through the machinery or public assistance or through new machinery set up for the purpose. The Employment Exchange should be the centre for all the services for the unemployed whether on insurance benefit or on relief. The machinery of the Court of Referees should be used for the adjudication of all claims. Claimants should prove unemployment and receive payment of benefit and relief at the Exchange as is the case with those at present in receipt of transitional payments.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PLAN IN OHIO

IN November, 1931, the Governor of the State of Ohio appointed a Commission to investigate the subject of unemployment insurance, and in November this year the Commission submitted their report, together with a draft unemployment insurance bill. The report and recommendations are described in detail by Professor W. M. Leiserson, in the *Survey* (New York) for December. The commission recommend an unemployment insurance system based on strict insurance principles: "in this respect," it is stated "it differs fundamentally from the experiments in European countries, and from the unemployment compensation law adopted last winter in Wisconsin (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 379; March, page 323). It differs further from the European plans in that no part of the cost of insurance is to be paid by the state; taxpayers are required to make no contribution whatever, not even to the expense of administering the act. It differs

again from the Wisconsin act by providing that employees shall pay a part of the premiums with which the insurance is to be purchased. In effect it would set up a mutual insurance company, maintained and administered jointly by the employers and the working people of the state, in which substantially all industries and their employees would be compelled to insure their risks of unemployment under strict control and regulation by the state."

The commission based their report upon the four following principles: (1) Unemployment is inevitable; (2) Distress from unemployment is preventable; (3) Wage-earners cannot provide against this distress, and (4) Insurance can prevent it. On the question whether a sound actuarial basis can be found for this form of insurance, the report quotes Mr. Haley Fiske, late president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who stated in 1925: "At least one company feels



that the problems of writing unemployment insurance are not unsurmountable, and it is optimistic about the practicability of this type of insurance. As soon as the insurance laws of the state are amended so that it may offer this type of coverage, it will do so."

The Ohio Bill would establish an unemployment insurance fund similar to the Workmen's Compensation Fund of the state, in which substantially all industries and their employees are required to insure their risks of unemployment. It would pool all the risks in one fund on strict insurance principles. The proposed fund is to be administered by the state as a trustee, without liability on the part of the state beyond the amounts paid in by employers and employees and the money earned by the fund. The Act would provide that the unemployed must register at the public employment offices, and their unemployment under the insurance will be reckoned from the time of registration. After the waiting period, payments of benefits will be made at the employment office, and those drawing benefits will be required to report regularly for any other work that may be available. The offices, in touch with opportunities for employment, will thus in normal times offer a work-test for those claiming benefits. There are eleven such offices in Ohio operated by the State Department of Industrial Relations. These would be transferred to the unemployment insurance authority, which would be authorized to divide the state into employment districts and to locate in each as many offices as may be necessary to administer the act. "By interlocking the employment service with the insurance system, provision is made for cutting down the out-of-work period, and to that extent controlling the bulk of unemployment. Similarly, the contributory provisions will give all working employees a personal interest in conserving the fund from which their own protection in the long run must come. Nor does the plan neglect the necessity for stimulating employers to regularize. Three years after the law goes into effect, there will be enough experience and records to determine which industries and employments are responsible for the most unemployment. A merit-rating system is then to be introduced after the manner of the successful workmen's compensation rates in Ohio. The unemployment insurance commission will classify industries and occupations, and fix rates according to the risk in each class. The bill authorizes a maximum premium of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the payrolls for those employers whose supply of work is least regular; a minimum rate of 1 per cent

for those that have achieved relatively steady work. As in accident insurance, it is thought that such a sliding scale will not only more justly distribute the cost of insurance but will provide incentives for stabilizing. None the less the main features of the bill assume that the total reduction in unemployment that can be brought about by the preventive efforts of employers is bound to be small compared with the number of the unemployed who will need relief if not protected by insurance.

"The Commission felt that a minimum standard of benefits for unemployed working people should be 50 per cent of normal weekly earnings for a period of not less than fifteen weeks; with a maximum of \$15 per week. This, according to the unemployment experience of Ohio, could not be secured at a cost of much less than 3 per cent of the payroll. It was deemed unlikely that a contribution of more than 2 per cent from employers could pass the legislature. If the employers alone contributed and the premium was 2 per cent of payrolls, nothing like adequate benefits could be assured to unemployed workers. Therefore a 3 per cent fund was decided upon with the employees contributing one-third, or 1 per cent of their weekly wages. There were two additional reasons for adopting the contributory plan. The first was the desire to emphasize the feeling of self-help and self-respect that comes from paying in one's own insurance; and with this went the idea already noted of engaging the personal interest of every participant in conserving the fund. The second reason was the need for giving employees a voice in its administration. To insure successful operation this must be decentralized. There will have to be local appeal boards representing employers and employees as well as similar representation in the central body. Unless employees contribute their own money to the fund, their voice in the management of the insurance system is likely to be nominal.

"The waiting period before benefits begin is three weeks in the Ohio bill, instead of the two weeks commonly provided in bills introduced in American legislatures. By increasing the waiting period one week, it was found possible to extend the period during which benefits could be paid by several weeks.

"The Commission publishes a table showing the various amounts of protection against unemployment that can be bought for various premiums ranging from 2 per cent of the employers' payrolls to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Thus a premium as low as 2.3 per cent of the payrolls would purchase benefits of 50 per cent of normal weekly wages (with a maximum

of \$15 per week) over a period of 13 weeks, but the waiting period before benefits could begin would have to be four weeks. A premium as high as 4.5 per cent on the other hand would purchase the same benefits of half-pay (with a maximum of \$17.50) over a period of 26 weeks and with only a two-week waiting period.

"On the basis of such calculations as these the Commission concludes that 'employers and employees together can easily afford to make the small payments necessary to purchase enough insurance to pay for from one-third to one-half of the wage losses caused

by unemployment, and thus provide enough income to keep self-respecting working people from becoming public charges.' Specifically it recommends that at the start 3 per cent of payrolls be fixed as the premium to be paid for unemployment insurance in Ohio, 2 per cent to be paid by the employers and 1 per cent by employees. This will purchase the following amount of insurance: 'A benefit of 50 per cent of the normal weekly wage of the insured beginning after a waiting period of three weeks and payable for a period of sixteen weeks, the maximum benefit in no case exceeding \$15 per week.'"

### Voluntary Labour Service in Germany

A voluntary labour service for young men was established in Germany in January, 1931, as a means of combating unemployment and of promoting physical and moral welfare, and has since been growing steadily in importance. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Geneva, in its issue of November 7 gives a summary of an article by the chairman of the German Federal Institution for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance, explaining the purpose, aims and organization of the voluntary labour service.

There are upwards of four million young men between the age limits of 18 and 25 years in Germany, and it was estimated that on July 30 last one-quarter of this total were unemployed. The voluntary labour service plan provides for the employment of unemployed young persons on special classes of work, such as land improvement and drainage, improvement to means of communication, forestry, work on settlements and allotments, all of which is carried out in the open air. This service cannot be used for normal productive work, as this would be an unwarrantable interference with private enterprise, and is practically restricted to useful public works which can be carried out without any great supply of raw materials and without machinery and by workers who are mostly strangers to this class of employment.

The labour service is at present entirely voluntary, but it is in receipt of financial support from the Federal Government. A man entering voluntary labour service does not receive unemployment benefits, but the employing organization receives a subsidy not exceeding two marks per worker for each working day, which must be expended on accommodation, food, working clothes and pocket money for those employed. The subsidy is paid for twenty weeks, or in exceptional cases for forty weeks. It is further provided that in addition to this subsidy a sum not exceeding 360 marks under certain

conditions is to be placed to the credit of voluntary workers by the Federal Government to help them to become settlers. The workers employed under this scheme are insured against sickness and accident, retain their acquired rights under pensions insurance and are covered by protective labour legislation. Most of the work is carried on by public bodies, public utility associations or foundations, and associations of groups of voluntary workers. Undertakings carried on for profit may employ voluntary workers only when the results of the work will entirely, or in great measure, be of direct benefit to the community. In more than half of the cases, employing organizations have so far been public bodies, generally for the purpose of land cultivation and drainage.

The voluntary labour service is supervised by a Federal Commissioner, assisted by thirteen district commissioners for the different states. These officers are responsible for deciding what work is desirable from the local economic, social and financial point of view. A sum of fifty million marks from the Federal budget of Germany was placed at the disposal of the Federal Commissioner for the support of this work on August 1 last. It was expected that this sum would provide for approximately 26 million days of employment up to the end of the financial year on March 31, 1933. The expectation of the administrative authorities was that the number to be employed in the voluntary labour service during the winter would be 200,000 persons.

Although the compulsory labour reserve in Germany is at present entirely voluntary, the plans of the Federal government do not exclude the possibility of its transformation in the light of future experience. The beginnings of the compulsory labour service may be seen in the proposal put forward by the Federal Chancellor that in future students should work for a year after leaving the secondary school and before attending the university.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN OCTOBER, 1932

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon report from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on November 1, was 8,125, the employees on their payrolls numbering 780,301 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for

October was 1,765, having an aggregate membership of 162,682 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 67 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of November, 1932, as Reported by Employers

There was rather more than the customary seasonal contraction in industrial activity at the beginning of November, reversing the favourable movement of the preceding month, and bringing the index, after correction for seasonal influences, to a point slightly below the September 1 level. The 8,125 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 780,301 workers, compared with 799,100 on October 1. Reflecting this reduction, the index number declined from 86.7 in the preceding month to 84.7 on the date under review, as compared with 103.0 on November 1, 1931. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows: 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3.

Pronounced seasonal curtailment took place in manufacturing, notably of lumber, food and iron and steel products. The general declines in factory employment were smaller than those recorded at the beginning of November in 1931, 1930 and 1929, although they exceeded the losses in most of the earlier years of the record. Continued improvement was shown in textiles, and pulp and paper mills were also more active. Among the non-manufacturing groups, there were reductions in communications, transportation, construction and services, with increases in logging, coal and metallic ore mining and retail trade. These changes were generally seasonal in character.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

The tendency was upward in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere losses were recorded.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a considerable increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on November 1, 1932; most of the gain took place in manufacturing (notably of iron and steel products), and in logging, coal-mining and highway construction. On the other hand, shipping and building and railway construction were slacker. Returns were received from 585 employers, with 60,521 workers on their payrolls, or 1,456 more than at the beginning of October. Largely owing to unemployment relief works then underway, a much greater increase had been indicated on November 1, 1931, when the index was considerably higher.

*Quebec.*—There was a large reduction in Quebec, where the 1,964 co-operating firms reduced their staffs by 6,166 employees, bringing them to 226,902 on November 1. Logging, local transportation, animal food and non-ferrous metal factories and retail trade reported improvement, while construction and manufacturing as a whole registered considerable curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber, tobacco, textile, pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions showed contractions, that in the last named being most pronounced. Employment was in less volume than on the same date in 1931,

although the reported decreases were then much more extensive.

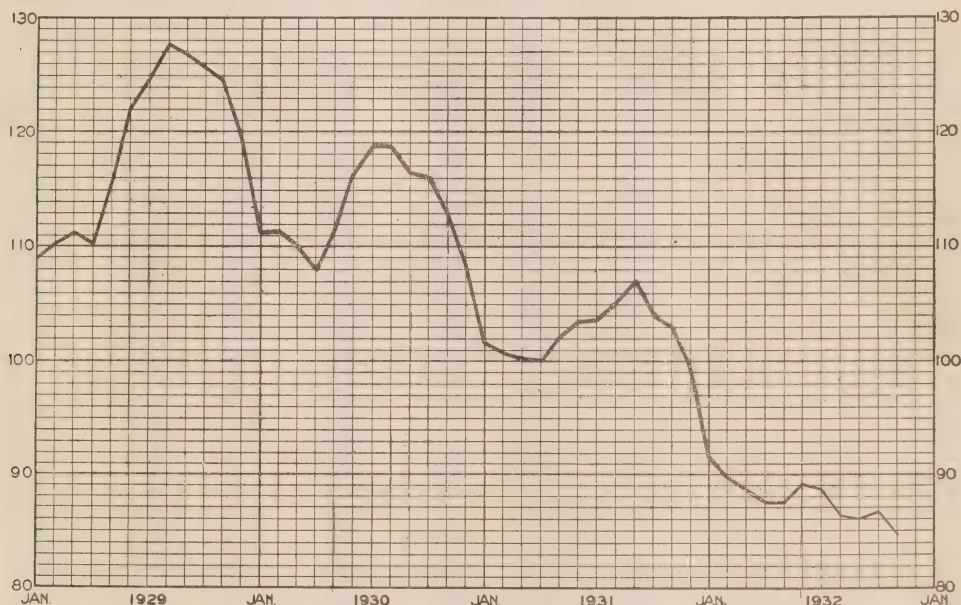
*Ontario.*—Employment declined in Ontario, the losses being on a somewhat larger scale than those indicated on October 1 last year, when the index was higher. The most marked recessions on the date under review were mainly of a seasonal nature in construction, transportation, canning, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while pulp and paper, rubber and textile factories, logging and retail trade were busier. A combined working force of 316,103 persons was reported by the 3,615

the other hand, manufacturing, building, highway and railway construction, transportation and services showed contractions. Within the manufacturing group, lumber, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel reported the largest losses.

*British Columbia.*—Decreased employment was recorded by the 796 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 63,530, compared with 67,280 in the preceding month. The reduction occurred very largely in manufacturing, chiefly of food and lumber products, and in transportation,

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 322,854 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

*Prairie Provinces.*—As is usually the case at this time of year, there was a decrease in the Prairie Provinces on November 1, 1932. The decline involved a greater number of workers than that noted in the autumn of 1931, when the index was higher, largely owing to the extensive programs of unemployment relief work then being carried out on the Highways. Returns were compiled from 1,165 firms having 113,245 employees, as against 116,837 on October 1, 1932. Coal-mining and retail trade afforded considerably more employment; on

construction and trade. Pulp and paper mills and logging, however, showed rather more activity. Employment was in smaller volume than on November 1 last year, when the movement was decidedly favourable, largely owing to the unemployment relief projects then underway.

Table I gives index numbers of employment by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Additions to staffs were registered in Hamilton and in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while in Montreal, Quebec City, To-



ronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions.

*Montreal.*—The trend of employment in Montreal was downward, 5,007 persons having been let out from the staffs of the 1,120 co-operating firms, who employed 125,651. Manufactures, construction and transportation reported reduced activity, while there were gains in retail trade. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel

plants; the iron and steel industry reported a very large share of the general decrease. Declines had also been noted on November 1, 1931, but the index was then several points higher.

*Quebec City.*—Employment showed a falling-off in Quebec, according to 152 employers of 12,364 persons, compared with 12,554 on October 1. Construction and manufacturing indicated contractions, while other industries recorded only slight changes. Employment as

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921.....	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922.....	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924.....	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925.....	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926.....	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.3	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	123.0	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	125.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	128.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	83.2	78.7
Apr. 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Nov. 1, 1932.....	100.0	7.8	29.1	40.5	14.5	8.1

reported by employers was in smaller volume than on the same date of last year, although larger losses had then been noted.

*Toronto.*—There was a reduction in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,229 firms in Toronto, who had 110,929 persons in their employ, or 918 fewer than in the preceding month. Most of the decline took place in manufacturing (notably in iron and steel), and in building and transportation, while trade was seasonally busier. A much larger loss had

been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index was then higher.

*Ottawa.*—In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in construction, while manufacturing was slightly more active and the changes in the other groups were small. The 156 employers furnishing data reported 11,983 workers, as against 12,032 on October 1. Employment was in less volume than on the same date in 1931, when the contractions indicated had involved a much greater proportion of the payroll.

**NOTE.**—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922.....	93.8		101.9				101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.4		99.2	110.5	94.4		90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924.....	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8		86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925.....	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926.....	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927.....	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	123.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	103.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	104.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	106.9
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.3	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	99.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98	77.1	71.8	85.1	89
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Relative Weight of employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1932.....	16.1	1.6	14.2	1.5	3.1	1.0	4.5	3.5



*Hamilton.*—Employment continued to increase slightly in Hamilton, where the 241 co-operating firms employed 24,503 persons, or 66 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was brisker, chiefly in the textile and iron and steel groups, but building and transportation afforded rather less employment. A small increase had also been reported on November 1 of last year, but the index was then higher.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—Activity in the Border Cities showed an advance; 135 employers reported 7,978 persons on their payrolls, compared with 7,469 at the beginning of October. The improvement took place largely in automobile plants, in which, however, activity was generally less than it had been in the weeks intervening since the last report. Reductions had been indicated on the same date a year ago, but employment

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921.....	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922.....	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924.....	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925.....	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926.....	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927.....	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	185.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	125.3	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	123.0
Apr. 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	82.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1932.....	100.0	52.0	1.3	5.9	3.0	12.8	11.5	2.6	10.9

was then a few points above its level on November 1, 1932.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment in Winnipeg was slacker, according to 394 firms employing 34,882 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 35,332 in their last report. Trade reported seasonal advances, but manu-

facturing (particularly iron and steel works), transportation and construction released help. A greater falling-off had been recorded on November 1, 1931, when employment was, however, at a higher level.

*Vancouver.*—There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 342 employers had

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	Nov. 1, 1932	Oct. 1, 1932	Nov. 1, 1931	Nov. 1, 1930	Nov. 1, 1929	Nov. 1, 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	52.0	81.7	84.1	88.8	104.6	117.2	115.1
Animal products—edible.....	2.3	98.2	109.7	101.0	107.9	115.2	116.1
Fur and products.....	.2	87.0	88.6	84.5	105.8	102.5	94.4
Leather and products.....	2.3	89.3	90.6	89.0	82.1	95.5	97.1
Boots and shoes.....	1.6	94.5	97.4	95.6	82.5	97.2	.....
Lumber and products.....	3.7	54.7	58.1	66.5	84.7	106.1	109.2
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.7	40.9	46.6	51.7	72.0	97.1	105.2
Furniture.....	.9	75.8	72.9	98.0	111.7	128.1	126.6
Other lumber products.....	1.1	80.4	82.2	86.8	101.0	116.6	100.0
Musical instruments.....	.2	48.0	48.5	66.7	83.1	102.8	121.7
Plant products—edible.....	4.1	111.7	121.0	109.4	118.7	122.7	116.2
Pulp and paper products.....	6.8	88.0	87.3	94.0	106.1	114.1	110.5
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	73.8	73.4	83.1	99.4	110.2	108.1
Paper products.....	1.0	101.4	99.7	99.4	107.8	116.6	112.5
Printing and publishing.....	3.0	102.3	101.7	106.7	114.5	118.6	112.2
Rubber products.....	1.3	82.0	81.0	95.9	105.8	136.3	145.6
Textile products.....	10.8	99.2	98.6	94.6	101.7	107.4	107.9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.0	108.2	105.0	94.9	99.2	105.5	109.0
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	78.0	75.7	74.1	85.1	96.2	104.2
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.9	112.5	109.8	99.1	90.3	99.8	110.0
Silk and silk goods.....	2.4	366.0	378.5	273.8	249.2	167.8	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3.4	115.2	110.0	106.6	111.3	117.1	108.5
Garments and personal furnishings.....	1.8	91.8	92.1	92.8	104.2	104.5	107.8
Other textile products.....	1.0	75.9	80.9	80.8	87.3	104.6	105.2
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.8	109.6	115.2	114.6	127.1	130.0	120.1
Tobacco.....	1.0	103.0	109.8	102.9	116.8	118.7	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.8	118.9	122.7	132.3	143.0	147.7	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	117.7	95.9	98.3	144.4	186.3	161.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	108.1	107.5	112.8	118.8	122.3	111.6
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.8	61.1	70.2	96.8	122.9	133.8	138.4
Electric current.....	1.8	111.6	113.9	129.8	130.6	132.1	128.1
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	108.0	105.2	132.6	155.6	164.1	130.0
Iron and steel products.....	9.7	57.6	61.1	68.8	97.0	117.1	115.5
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.0	61.2	59.8	67.6	100.4	129.0	126.7
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	.9	62.4	68.9	84.3	114.1	123.2	125.2
Agricultural implements.....	.2	21.9	21.4	22.9	85.0	96.8	103.4
Land vehicles.....	4.3	55.3	62.4	61.6	98.3	106.2	109.1
Automobiles and parts.....	0.9	47.5	46.0	51.2	89.1	115.2	132.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.3	64.3	61.8	71.2	109.7	133.7	103.0
Heating appliances.....	.5	82.4	81.7	100.4	123.4	139.4	124.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.4	52.6	54.8	93.4	142.3	185.2	150.2
Foundry and machine shops products.....	.5	66.5	64.9	76.3	100.4	115.4	120.4
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	67.9	67.4	86.8	98.2	114.6	117.6
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.6	82.9	81.7	98.7	130.6	135.7	123.6
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	119.0	121.4	123.2	135.6	149.4	133.7
Miscellaneous.....	.5	101.0	99.1	105.8	113.2	113.7	111.9
<i>Logging</i> .....	1.3	37.9	28.4	63.7	90.9	173.3	139.3
<i>Mining</i> .....	5.9	101.2	98.2	107.9	121.9	128.0	121.2
Coal.....	3.2	93.9	89.2	98.9	110.5	112.0	110.6
Metallic ores.....	2.1	134.9	131.9	137.1	148.5	152.7	135.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	.6	70.7	74.0	92.2	120.8	149.7	138.8
<i>Communications</i> .....	3.0	89.6	91.2	102.4	119.9	125.8	114.1
Telegraphs.....	.6	89.5	91.8	104.3	130.7	132.5	124.5
Telephones.....	2.4	89.6	91.0	102.0	117.2	124.0	111.4
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12.8	84.5	87.2	95.4	106.0	113.8	113.4
Street railways and cartage.....	3.2	119.1	120.7	120.6	126.0	131.7	121.5
Steam railways.....	7.6	74.5	77.7	89.6	99.9	108.4	106.9
Shipping and stevedoring.....	2.0	87.8	90.7	92.0	110.2	117.4	106.9
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	11.5	77.9	84.3	165.4	148.8	153.6	137.4
Building.....	2.2	42.4	49.1	106.4	145.3	173.7	136.0
Highway.....	6.0	134.9	137.3	334.0	242.3	214.8	166.2
Railway.....	3.3	63.6	73.4	77.7	109.2	106.0	127.4
<i>Services</i> .....	2.6	106.5	109.8	117.5	126.9	131.6	120.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.3	98.7	104.5	113.8	126.2	132.4	114.9
Professional.....	.3	126.5	128.6	123.9	121.4	119.8	121.5
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	113.2	113.0	121.3	129.8	134.1	129.5
<i>Trade</i> .....	10.9	115.4	114.5	122.8	129.2	130.7	121.3
Retail.....	7.9	121.2	119.0	129.1	133.5	134.6	124.8
Wholesale.....	3.0	102.5	103.8	108.6	119.3	121.8	113.8
All industries.....	100.0	84.7	86.7	103.0	112.9	124.6	118.9

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



27,151 persons on their staffs, or 230 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed no change, while trade, transportation and communications were quieter. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of November of last year, improvement having then been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the iron and steel, lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in leather, building material, electric current, non-metallic mineral and tobacco and beverage works. On the other hand, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories registered advances. The 4,974 co-operating manufacturers reported 405,821 operatives, as against 417,792 at the beginning of October. This decline involved fewer workers than that shown on November 1 in each of the last three years, but the index numbers then were many points higher.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—Dairies and fish canneries reported seasonal curtailment while meat-packing plants afforded slightly more employment. Statistics were received from 235 manufacturers employing 17,822 persons, as compared with 19,868 in the preceding month. This contraction, which took place chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia, was much larger than that registered on the corresponding date last year, when activity was generally greater.

*Leather and Products.*—There was a falling-off in employment in this group on November 1, chiefly in boot and shoe factories in Quebec. The 244 firms furnishing data reported 18,137 workers, as against 18,384 on October 1. The index was fractionally higher than on the same date in 1931; the decline then noted had been larger.

*Lumber and Products.*—Further contractions, involving a decidedly smaller number of employees than in the autumn of last year, were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was, however, in less volume than in November of a year ago. The losses on the date under review took place chiefly in rough and dressed lumber mills, but container plants were also slacker, while furniture works showed improvement. A combined working force of 28,444 persons was reported by the 760 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 30,146 at the beginning of October. There were decreases in all provinces.

*Musical Instruments.*—Practically no change in staffs was indicated in musical instrument factories 37 of which reported 1,401 workers. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of November, 1931, when the tendency had been slightly upward.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—Fruit and vegetable canneries made large seasonal reductions in their payrolls, while chocolate and confectionery factories showed an advance. The forces of the 398 reporting firms aggregated 31,923 persons, or 2,657 fewer than in their last return. Employment declined considerably in Ontario and British Columbia, while elsewhere the changes were small. This curtailment involved more workers than that registered on the corresponding date last year, but the index number was then slightly lower than on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was a large increase in the staffs reported by employers in this group, 566 of whom had 53,055 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 52,607 at the beginning of October. Improvement was recorded in pulp and paper mills and in printing and publishing houses. The tendency was favourable in all provinces except Quebec, the greatest gains taking place in Ontario. Little general change had been indicated at the beginning of November a year ago, but the index was then higher.

*Rubber Products.*—Employment in rubber goods showed a slight increase on November 1; data were compiled from 42 firms with 10,438 employees, as against 10,303 in their last report. This increase took place in Ontario. Employment was at a lower level than on November 1, 1931, when an advance had also been noted.

*Textile Products.*—Hosiery and knitting, cotton and woollen factories reported heightened activity, but the production of garments and personal furnishings and headwear showed a falling-off; 864 textile manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 83,671 on October 1 to 84,160 on the date under review. The increases were recorded largely in Ontario. A loss had been shown at the beginning of November last year, when the index was several points lower.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was a considerable decline in employment in tobacco and beverage factories, according to the 155 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 14,150 persons, as compared with 14,875 on October 1. Most of the reduction occurred in Ontario. Improvement had been indicated on the corresponding date last year, and employment was then in greater volume.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—A small gain was recorded in this group, in which statements were furnished by 139 plants employing 7,990 persons, or 85 more than in their last report. Activity was less than in the autumn of 1931, although the tendency had then been downward.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Seasonal curtailment was indicated in building material plants, chiefly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; employment generally was at a lower level than on November 1, 1931. The forces of the 189 employers from whom information was received, declined by 959 persons to 6,577 at the beginning of November, 1932.

*Electric Current.*—Employment in the production of electric current showed a contraction, 305 workers being released from the forces of the 93 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 13,782 persons. Similar declines had been indicated in this industry on November 1 of last year, when the index was higher.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Improvement was reported in electrical apparatus works, 96 of which had 11,570 employees, or 109 more than in their last report. A falling-off had been reported on the same date last year, but employment was then in greater volume.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The crude, rolled and forged, automobile and wire product divisions showed moderate improvement over the preceding month, while the railway shop, machinery and some other divisions of the iron and steel group registered reduced activity. Statements were received from 772 manufacturers whose payrolls aggregated 75,318 persons, as compared with 79,979 in the preceding month. Employment declined in all except the Maritime Provinces, the losses in Quebec being most noteworthy. The curtailment indicated at the beginning of November last year was not so pronounced and employment then was more active than on the date under review.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Data tabulated from 132 firms in the non-ferrous metal group showed that they employed 12,852 workers or 167 more than on October 1. The improvement was registered largely in aluminum works. Employment was slacker than on the same date of 1931, although losses in personnel had then been reported.

*Non-metallic Mineral Products.*—There was a decline in employment in non-metallic mineral product factories, 108 of which released 186 persons, bringing their staffs to 11,807 at the beginning of November. Estab-

lishments in Ontario reported most of the reduction. The index was lower than on November 1, of last year, when the curtailment had involved a slightly smaller number of persons.

### Logging

Statistics were tabulated from 218 firms employing 10,380 men, or 2,656 more than in the preceding month. This advance was much smaller than that reported at the beginning of November, 1931, and employment was then more active than on the date under review, when it was, in fact, at a lower level than in the early winter of any other year on record. The greatest increases on the date under review occurred in the Maritime Provinces, although all five economic areas shared in the improvement over October 1, 1932.

### Mining

Coal mining afforded much more employment, and metallic ore extraction was also brisker, while quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines were slacker. Statements were compiled from 232 mine operators, with 45,770 employees, or 1,363 more than in their last report. Of the total employees recorded on the date under review, 25,195 belonged in the coal-mining, 15,932 in the metallic ore and 4,643 in the non-metallic group. A slight recession had been indicated, on the whole, on the same date in 1931, but the index then was above its level at the time of writing.

### Communications

Telephones and telegraphs showed a seasonal contraction in employment; the companies and branches making returns had 23,558 workers on their payrolls, a loss of 424 since October 1. Conditions were not so good as on November 1, 1931, when a similar falling off had been noted.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—There was a reduction in employment in local transportation, according to 181 firms whose staffs aggregated 25,317 at the beginning of November. Small gains in Quebec were offset by losses in Ontario and the Western Provinces. Activity was rather less than on the corresponding date in 1931.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics were tabulated from 100 divisional superintendents and other employers in the railway operation group, in which their payrolls decreased by 2,467 persons to 59,242 on November 1. Declines were recorded in the five economic areas, those in the Prairie Provinces being most pronounced.



Employment was not so brisk as in the autumn of 1931; much smaller contractions had then been indicated.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Losses were noted in water transportation, 90 companies employing 15,290 workers, as compared with 15,844 in the preceding month. There were losses in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. Improvement had been shown on November 1 last year, and the situation was then more favourable.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—There was an important decrease in building, 2,702 persons being let out from the forces of the 665 co-operating contractors, who had 16,998 employees, a number considerably less than that reported by the firms making returns at the beginning of November, 1931; the losses then indicated had involved a smaller number of persons. The largest decline took place in Quebec and Ontario.

*Highways.*—Work on highways and streets decreased to some extent, in spite of increases in the Maritime Provinces. Curtailment in this group is usually indicated during the autumn, although unemployment relief works had last year caused a reversal of this trend; the index at the beginning of November was lower than on the same date of 1931. Statements were tabulated from 352 employers, whose staffs, standing at 47,153, were smaller by 969 persons than on October 1.

*Railways.*—Curtailment of railway construction work was recorded, especially in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The forces of the 35 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 27,285 persons on October 1, to 25,401 at the beginning of November. This shrinkage was on much the same scale as that registered on the corre-

sponding date in 1931, when the level of employment was considerably higher.

### Services

There was a continued falling-off in the personnel of hotels and restaurants, as the tourist and vacation season closed. The other groups coming under the service heading showed little general change; 311 firms in this division employed 20,723 persons, as against 21,404 at the beginning of October. The index was lower than on November 1, 1932, although much greater contractions had then been indicated.

### Trade

The trend of employment in trade was again upward, 1,009 workers being added to the forces of the 885 retail and wholesale establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 84,648. The advance took place in the former division. The index, standing at 115.4, was some seven points lower than on November 1, 1931; it was also below the level of the preceding three years, but was higher than in earlier years of the record. Further pronounced gains in employment may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade. The increases recorded on the corresponding date last year gave employment to a rather larger number of workers.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of October, 1932

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Workers who are occupied in employment other than their own trades, or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Unemployment as reported by local trade unions at the end of October showed the first

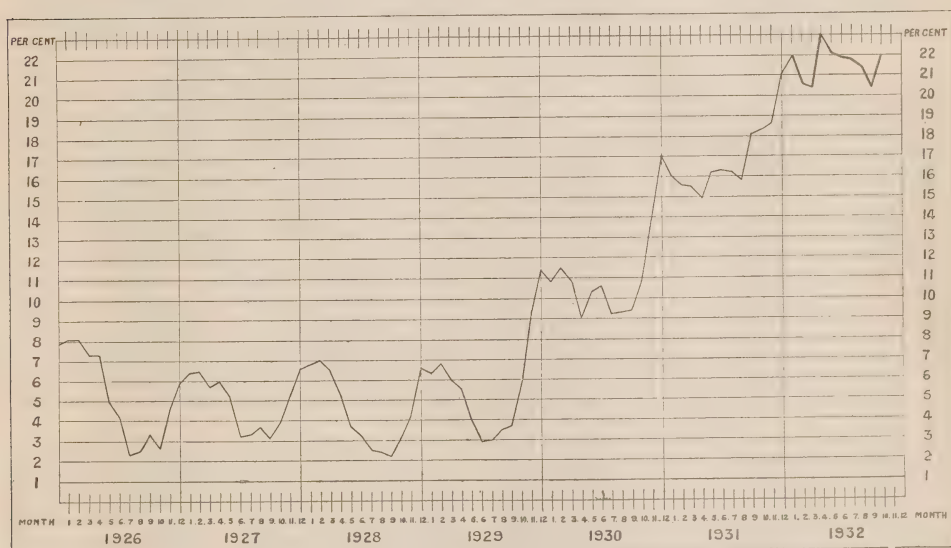
increase to be registered since April, the 1,765 labour organizations from which reports were received, with 162,682 members indicating 22.0 per cent of idleness in comparison with 20.4 per cent in September. Greater depression was in evidence than in October, 1931, when 18.3 per cent of inactivity was recorded. In Ontario and Nova Scotia only fractional improvement in conditions from September was noted while the other provinces reported an unfavourable employment volume, Quebec with a 4 per cent drop in activity showing the most important employment losses. This curtailment in Quebec was due to a large extent to dullness prevailing in the garment trades of Montreal, though employment generally

throughout the provinces was on a somewhat smaller scale. From New Brunswick employment recessions of 3.6 per cent from September were reported, the manufacturing industries, particularly the iron and steel trades, being a notable factor in this unfavourable movement. In the majority of provinces, however, railway operation and the iron and steel trades were affected to some degree by railway car shop closings, which became effective on October 21 and extended throughout the month. All provinces participated in the downward employment trend indicated from October, 1931, New Brunswick unions showing considerable curtailment of operations during the month reviewed, though pro-

couver the recessions noted were of lesser degree, the Saint John situation being but nominally adverse. Some slight lessening of the unemployment volume from October last year was reflected by Regina and Vancouver unions, though conditions in these two centres still remained quite slack. On the other hand, the situation for Halifax and Saint John unions was distinctly unfavourable as compared with October a year ago, and contractions in activity on a much smaller scale were reported by Edmonton, Montreal, Winnipeg and Toronto unions.

From the chart which appears with this article it will be noticed that the curve, after pursuing a steadily downward course from

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



nounced declines in activity were also apparent among Alberta, Ontario and Quebec unions.

The returns on unemployment for the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately each month. Of the cities used in the comparison Toronto alone reported a better situation during October than in the previous month, although the gains were but moderate. Decidedly less active conditions were registered in Montreal where unemployment showed a rise of over 7 per cent from September, due mainly to quietness prevailing in the garment trades. In Edmonton the volume of work available was reduced by about 4 per cent, Winnipeg showing a drop in activity of 3.5 per cent. From Regina, Halifax and Van-

April, showed some change in October, the projection being upward due to the greater prevalence of unemployment during the month reviewed. The curve, however, rested at a level somewhat above that in October, 1931, when a better volume of employment was offered.

The manufacturing industries showed an increase in idleness of 3 per cent during October over the previous month, quietness in the garment trades of Montreal influencing largely the percentage for the group as a whole, adversely. For October returns were tabulated from 475 unions in the manufacturing industries, with a total of 45,056 members, of whom 10,928 or 24.3 per cent were without employment on the last day of the month contrasted with 21.3 per cent in September.



Small scale reductions in comparison with those shown by garment workers were reflected by wood, glass, fur, textile, brewery and leather workers, metal polishers and bakers and confectioners. The iron and steel trades reported almost the same situation as in September, though fluctuations were apparent in the various provinces. In the printing trades also and among general labourers fractional changes only occurred. Hat and cap makers and cigarmakers, on the other hand, reported substantial improvement, and the

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Oct., 1919.....	3.2	1.4	2.5	—	1.3	—	—	5.0	2.0
Oct., 1920.....	—	—	4.9	3.0	3.3	—	—	15.7	6.1
Oct., 1921.....	2.8	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	4.0	14.8	7.4
Oct., 1922.....	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	5.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Oct., 1923.....	4.3	3.2	9.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.8
Oct., 1924.....	2.5	4.3	10.5	4.5	6.1	3.2	8.1	8.9	6.8
Oct., 1925.....	3.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.1
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	—	1.4	—	5.6	2.6
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	—	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	6.8	10.4	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.5	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.6
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.4	13.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.5	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	22.1	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	17.0	12.3	16.4	19.7	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.0	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	12.3	19.9	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	21.8	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.5	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	24.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0

tendency for pulp and paper makers was better though the change was slight. Less favourable conditions also prevailed in the manufacturing industries than in October, 1931, when 21.0 per cent of idleness was recorded. As in the previous comparison inactivity for garment workers accounted in large measure for the change. A noteworthy drop in employment was reported by hat and cap makers who, however, form a small share of the total membership in the manufacturing industries, and among textile workers, general labourers, pulp and paper makers, and printing tradesmen the situation also showed a decline. A much better employment volume, however, was afforded wood workers, cigarmakers and metal polishers than in October last year, leather workers showing moderate gains.

Employment in the mining industry was slightly retarded during October from the previous month, the 46 unions making returns, with 14,362 members indicating an unemployment percentage of 13.3 in contrast with 12.3 per cent in September. This decrease in activity from September took place in the Nova Scotia coal fields, Alberta and British Columbia mines showing a nominally improved situation. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia miners all participated in the unfavourable employment movement shown from October, 1931, when 6.2 per cent of unemployment was recorded in the mining group as a whole, the western provinces especially sharing heavily in the losses. Short time work was also in evidence among miners to a noteworthy degree.

In the building and construction trades during October activity tended slightly upward from September, though conditions were still quite depressed, 59.6 per cent of idleness being recorded in comparison with 61.5 per cent in September. The October percentage was based on the reports tabulated from 227 unions of building tradesmen, with 20,329 members, of whom 12,122 were without work on the last day of the month. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers were afforded a much better employment volume than in September, and among painters, decorators and paperhangers the situation was substantially improved. Increased activity on a much smaller scale, was reported also by carpenters and joiners. On the contrary, hod carriers and building labourers, and granite and stonecutters reported fair-sized employment recessions, with more moderate declines among plumbers and steamfitters. The tendency for tile layers, lathers and roofers and electrical workers was also less favourable than in September though the changes were slight. Increased slackness was apparent in the building and construction trades from Oc-

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Months	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper	Pulp and paper products	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Ropes, textiles and textile workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1919.....	0	0	0	2.1	1.4	7	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.9	0	0	0	4	3.3	1.4	1.6	0	5.4	1.1	2.6	6	1.9	3	3	3	1	1	1	2.0
October, 1920.....	1.4	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	7.9	3.3	6.4	2.2	0	0	3.3	3.6	5	0	7.0	3.7	1.0	8.9	6	5	2	5	1	3	1	2.0
October, 1921.....	25	32	0	3.4	10.9	11	6	0	6.8	14.2	2.6	17.9	0	9.6	12.0	10.3	33.5	0	3.7	12.7	3.0	3.0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
October, 1922.....	37	7	2.5	7.9	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	6.8	14.2	2.6	17.9	0	9.6	12.0	10.3	33.5	0	3.7	12.7	3.0	3.0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
October, 1923.....	4	1	4.0	9.6	3.6	3.1	5.5	4.5	9.7	23.3	3.6	30.1	0	3.5	5.9	6.9	3.2	0.8	18.4	6	1.8	3.3	1.4	3.2	4	4	4	4	4	4
October, 1924.....	13	4	0.6	5.1	0	6.7	1.9	9.3	9.7	23.3	3.6	30.1	0	3.5	5.9	6.9	3.2	0.8	18.4	6	1.8	3.3	1.4	3.2	4	4	4	4	4	4
October, 1925.....	13	4	0.6	5.1	0	6.7	1.9	9.3	9.7	23.3	3.6	30.1	0	3.5	5.9	6.9	3.2	0.8	18.4	6	1.8	3.3	1.4	3.2	4	4	4	4	4	4
October, 1926.....	5.2	2.4	3.3	3.7	3	2.5	2.0	3.6	10.1	6.9	12.8	5.9	16.2	2.2	2.7	2.8	8.1	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
October, 1927.....	3.5	0	2.8	5.0	2.8	3.8	5.5	3	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
October, 1928.....	4	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
October, 1929.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
January, 1930.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
February, 1930.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
March, 1930.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
April, 1930.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
May, 1930.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
June, 1930.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
July, 1930.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
August, 1930.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
September, 1930.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
October, 1930.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
November, 1930.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
December, 1930.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
January, 1931.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
February, 1931.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
March, 1931.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
April, 1931.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
May, 1931.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
June, 1931.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
July, 1931.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
August, 1931.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
September, 1931.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
October, 1931.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
November, 1931.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
December, 1931.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
January, 1932.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
February, 1932.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
March, 1932.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
April, 1932.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
May, 1932.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
June, 1932.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
July, 1932.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
August, 1932.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
September, 1932.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
October, 1932.....	18	12	6	2.4	4.5	3	6.6	3.2	13.9	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0



tober, 1931, when 49·7 per cent of idleness was recorded, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers alone reporting a better trend during the month reviewed, though the improvement for the latter named tradesmen was practically negligible. On the other hand, hod carriers and building labourers, granite and stonecutters, plumbers and steamfitters, bridge and structural iron workers, and carpenters and joiners suffered heavy employment losses during the month surveyed. Among electrical workers also noteworthy declines occurred, bricklayers, masons and plasterers showing but a slightly less favourable situation.

The transportation industries, as a whole, showed some curtailment of activity during October from the previous month, particularly in the steam railway group, which was noticeably affected by shutdowns in railway car shops towards the close of the month. For October returns were received from 772 unions in the transportation industries, with 60,362 members, 12·9 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 11·3 per cent in September. As previously stated, restricted steam railway activities were largely responsible for the adverse change during October while among street and electric railway employees, the recessions were less than 1 per cent. Some lessening of the unemployment volume was evidenced by navigation workers during October, and teamsters and chauffeurs were slightly better engaged. Activity in the transportation industries was somewhat retarded from October, 1931, when 10·9 per cent of idleness was recorded, steam railway employees, navigation workers, street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs all contributing in varying measures to this less favourable situation.

An almost unchanged employment volume was afforded retail clerks during October from the previous month, employment for these workers being quite brisk, the 6 unions making returns with a combined membership of 1,106 persons showing 2·0 per cent of idleness compared with 1·9 per cent in September. Nominal improvement in conditions was shown from October, 1931, when 2·8 per cent of unemployment was recorded.

Civic employees indicated moderate gains in employment during October, as shown by the reports tabulated from 73 unions with 7,316 members. Of these 388 were reported idle on

the last day of the month, a percentage of 5·3 in contrast with 7·1 per cent in September. The employment level, however, was somewhat reduced from October last year when 2·2 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Little variation in conditions was indicated in the miscellaneous group of trades during October from September, the 118 unions furnishing reports with 4,357 members showing an unemployment percentage of 20·8 contrasted with 20·0 per cent in the preceding month. Among stationary engineers and firemen the situation declined by about 4 per cent, with lesser reductions among hotel and restaurant employees and barbers. On the other hand, theatre and stage employees and unclassified workers reported a slightly higher level of activity. Compared with the situation in the miscellaneous group of trades during October, 1931, when 19·5 per cent of the members reported were idle, stationary engineers and firemen, theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees all showed noteworthy employment recessions during the month reviewed. Among unclassified workers a considerably better volume of work was available, and slight gains occurred for barbers.

Fishermen reported 21·3 per cent of idleness in October contrasted with percentages of 10·6 in September and 15·6 in October last year. The percentage for the month reviewed was based on the reports received from 2 associations of these workers, with a membership aggregate of 705 persons.

Unemployment for lumber workers and loggers eased up to some extent during October, though conditions were still very slack, the 4 unions from which reports were received, with a membership total of 1,299 persons, showing 36·3 per cent of idleness contrasted with 42·3 per cent in September. Slightly less work was available than in October, 1931, when the percentage of unemployment stood at 34·1.

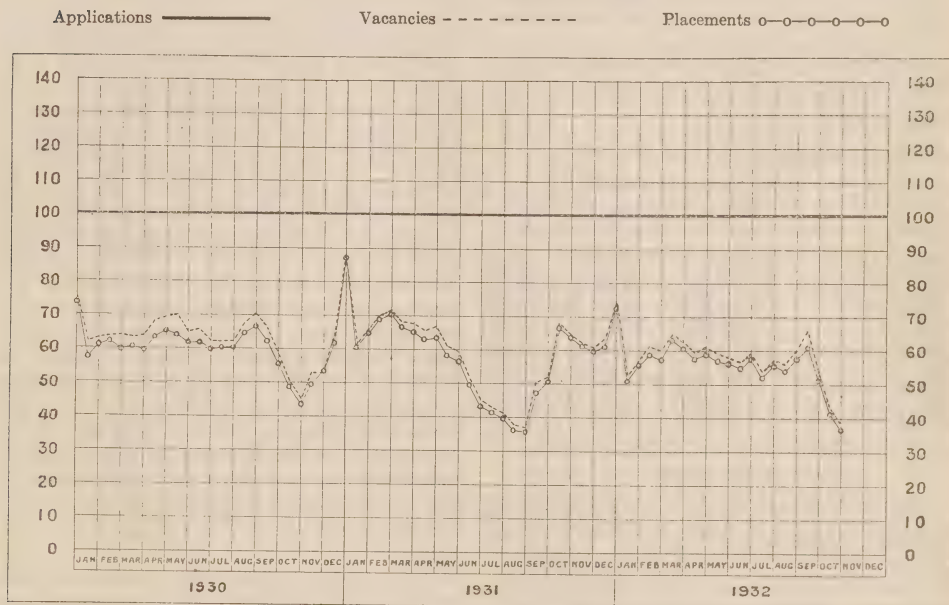
Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1931 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for October of each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1930, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for October, 1932

During the month of October, 1932, reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decline from the preceding month of 26 per cent, and from October last year of 57 per cent in the average daily placements effected. The decline from September was due chiefly to curtailment in farming operations, though services, manufacturing, trade and transportation also showed fewer placements. These losses were counteracted in part by a substantial gain in construction and maintenance and by much smaller increases in logging and mining. In comparison

vacancies and placements in relation to applications dropped about ten points during the first half of October, with a further decline of over four points during the latter half of the month, and at the close of the period reached a level 26 points below that shown at the end of October a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 43.5 during the first half and 38.6 during the second half of October, 1932, in contrast with ratios of 68.4 and 64.6 during the corresponding periods of 1931. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



with the corresponding month last year, all groups, except transportation, recorded reduced placements, the gain in the last-mentioned group being negligible and the loss in the highway division of construction and maintenance, which was very heavy, responsible for almost the entire decline.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1930, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Employment Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of

were 41.3 and 37.1, as compared with 66.6 and 63.7 in the corresponding month of 1931.

The average number of vacancies referred daily by employers to the offices of the Services throughout Canada during October, 1932, was 929, as compared with 1,285 during the preceding month and with 2,108 in October a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,276, in comparison with 2,138 in September, 1932, and with 3,174 during October last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the Offices of the Service during Octo-



ber, 1932, was 889, of which 398 were in regular employment and 491 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,198 during the preceding month. Placements in October a year ago averaged 2,067 daily, consisting of 1,051 placements in regular and 1,016 in casual employment.

During the month of October, 1932, the Offices of the Employment Service referred 23,858 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 22,205 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 9,930, of which 6,522 were of men and 3,408 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,275. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 16,388 for men and 6,834 for women, a total of 23,222, while applications for work numbered 56,877, of which 43,511 were from men and 13,366 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1922, to date:

Year	PLACEMENTS		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	280,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932 (10 months).....	125,299	170,340	295,639

#### NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of October, positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 93 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 24 per cent lower than in the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 99 per cent higher than in September, but over 23 per cent less than in October, 1931. The decrease in placements from October of last year was due to losses in construction and maintenance and services, as small declines in farming, logging and transportation were offset by corresponding gains in manufacturing, finance and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 21; construction and maintenance, 506; trade, 50; finance, 22; and services, 293, of which 211 were of household workers. During the month 80 men and 56 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a gain of nearly 12 per cent in both the number of positions offered and placements effected when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of 34 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. As in Nova Scotia, the reduction in placements from October, 1931, was due to declines in construction and maintenance and services. The changes in all other groups were unimportant. Placements by industries included manufacturing, 20; construction and maintenance, 634; and services 402, of which 287 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 19 of men and 42 of women.

#### QUEBEC

Orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec were nearly 8 per cent less than in the preceding month, but 9 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 10 per cent in placements when compared with September and over 11 per cent in comparison with October, 1931. Logging showed the only decrease of importance in placements, when comparison was made with October last year augmented somewhat by small losses in construction and maintenance and manufacturing. The changes in other groups were nominal only, except services, in which placements of female domestic workers showed a gain. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 85; construction and maintenance, 124; trade, 58; and services, 1,131, of which 932 were of household workers. During the month 422 men and 803 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during October, were slightly lower than in the preceding month, but nearly 68 per cent less than in the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of 1 per cent in placements when compared with September, but a loss of over 68 per cent in comparison with October, 1931. During October last year large numbers of men were placed in relief camps on road construction, whereas during the month under review few such placements were made, which accounted for the heavy decline under this comparison. Fewer placements were also made in services, manufacturing mining and trade. The only gain of importance was in logging. Placements by

industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 476; logging, 424, farming, 589; transportation, 113; construction and maintenance, 3,735; trade, 309, and services, 3,141, of which 1,766 were of household workers. There were 1,855 men and 1,303 women placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

The number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during October was over 27 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 48 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 29 per cent when compared with September and of nearly 49 per cent in comparison with October, 1931. A large reduction in placements on highway construction, with smaller losses in services, farming and trade, accounted for the decline from October last year. The only group to show any improvement was manufacturing, and this was quite small. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 53; farming, 366; construction and maintenance, 937; trade, 37; and services, 915, of which 711 were of household workers. There were 719 men and 346 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during October, were nearly 68 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 30 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 65 per cent when compared with September and of nearly 31 per cent in comparison with October, 1931. A considerable decline in placements on highway construction from October last year was almost entirely responsible for the decrease under this comparison, although a reduction in farm placements and a minor loss in transportation contributed to the adverse change. Gains were reported in services, logging, trade and manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 30; farming, 611; mining, 34; construction and maintenance, 327; trade, 61; and services, 387, of which 542 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 673 men and 396 women.

#### ALBERTA

Orders received by Alberta Offices during October called for over 58 per cent fewer workers than in both the preceding month and

the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 57 per cent when compared with September and of 58 per cent in comparison with October, 1931. All groups, except transportation and trade, where small gains were reported, participated in the decline in placements from October of last year. The losses in highway construction and farming were quite substantial and were mainly responsible for the net decrease in the province as a whole. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 31; farming, 1,210; mining, 88; transportation, 41; construction and maintenance, 711; trade, 52; and services, 590, of which 420 were of household workers. There were 1,648 men and 296 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decline of over 1 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia during October, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 70 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of loss were recorded in placements under both comparisons. The decline in placements from October a year ago was almost entirely due to fewer men being provided with relief work on highway construction. Placements of this kind were very heavy during October, 1931. Manufacturing, services and logging also showed losses and transportation a small gain, but the changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 33; logging, 29; farming, 70; transportation, 48; construction and maintenance, 2,134; and services, 550, of which 360 were of household workers. There were 1,106 men and 166 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of October, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 9,930 placements in regular employment, 3,997 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 165 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 155 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 10 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which, is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1932

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place-ments same period 1931
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis-tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	906	22	1,171	924	136	760	1,708	716
Halifax.....	244	16	413	235	81	154	1,038	52
New Glasgow.....	87	6	186	113	15	70	528	42
Sydney.....	575	0	572	576	40	536	142	622
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	1,085	0	1,229	1,085	61	1,024	932	690
Chatham.....	84	0	130	34	7	27	294	18
Moncton.....	812	0	826	812	29	783	118	631
St. John.....	239	0	273	239	25	214	520	41
<b>Quebec</b> .....	1,853	138	8,176	2,412	1,225	225	5,021	1,457
Amos.....	1	0	26	1	0	1	37	24
Hull.....	87	0	347	105	87	0	146	233
Montreal.....	1,090	86	5,474	1,226	708	83	3,375	596
Quebec.....	381	34	1,586	656	186	109	1,106	490
Rouyn.....	72	2	147	72	72	0	50	67
Sherbrooke.....	106	5	319	107	76	12	184	160
Three Rivers.....	116	11	277	245	96	20	123	87
<b>Ontario</b> .....	9,240	218	22,970	9,390	3,158	5,666	39,920	9,554
Bellefleur.....	85	0	129	85	62	23	234	52
Brantford.....	90	0	504	90	39	51	2,781	185
Chatham.....	88	4	142	84	41	43	816	116
Port Frances.....	131	0	143	131	44	87	193	121
Port William.....	292	0	324	292	215	77	336	609
Guelph.....	85	29	147	80	43	21	619	43
Hamilton.....	490	5	1,307	511	140	327	4,063	434
Kingston.....	616	23	716	609	41	568	1,273	269
Kitchener.....	93	1	308	105	48	46	1,049	203
London.....	402	13	950	447	267	115	2,765	289
Ningara Falls.....	119	15	129	120	32	70	438	77
North Bay.....	70	0	151	67	43	24	260	488
Oshawa.....	1,364	0	1,405	1,360	52	1,308	1,075	158
Ottawa.....	536	39	1,888	607	286	208	1,883	635
Pembroke.....	235	0	400	235	101	134	64	627
Peterborough.....	84	3	99	91	51	32	390	60
Port Arthur.....	353	0	348	348	302	46	1,750	977
St. Catharines.....	133	0	536	135	66	69	2,801	778
St. Thomas.....	169	5	235	169	52	117	696	62
Sarnia.....	217	0	275	217	28	189	668	105
Sault Ste. Marie.....	207	1	559	213	170	31	177	284
Stratford.....	91	0	197	90	50	40	873	93
Sudbury.....	46	0	477	49	9	40	465	369
Timmins.....	96	0	204	93	24	69	412	255
Toronto.....	2,796	67	10,900	2,832	823	1,730	11,125	2,433
Windsor.....	352	13	497	330	129	201	2,714	532
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	2,337	10	5,809	2,333	1,065	1,264	9,960	1,405
Brandon.....	335	4	512	325	114	211	328	90
Dauphin.....	73	0	132	73	53	20	197	19
Portage la Prairie.....	29	2	25	24	13	11	1	32
Winnipeg.....	1,900	4	5,140	1,911	885	1,022	9,434	1,264
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	2,084	114	3,834	2,003	1,069	922	2,980	1,403
Estevan.....	114	1	183	112	81	31	91	42
Moose Jaw.....	598	41	735	579	128	439	451	233
North Battleford.....	60	2	120	60	47	13	61	161
Prince Albert.....	147	25	276	113	88	30	184	131
Regina.....	464	28	709	437	306	131	955	415
Saskatoon.....	345	0	1,344	349	264	85	1,092	233
Swift Current.....	122	2	204	119	49	70	100	79
Weyburn.....	74	11	71	69	54	15	13	44
Yorkton.....	160	4	192	160	52	108	33	65
<b>Alberta</b> .....	2,813	20	7,726	2,742	1,944	788	8,237	4,232
Calgary.....	1,105	4	3,457	1,053	965	88	8,008	1,917
Drumheller.....	342	0	610	309	283	26	203	362
Edmonton.....	649	9	2,610	672	527	134	3,077	1,673
Lethbridge.....	452	5	748	446	58	388	1,031	195
Medicine Hat.....	265	2	301	263	111	152	318	85
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	2,904	8	5,962	2,968	1,272	1,626	4,594	6,768
Kamloops.....	48	0	225	49	21	25	64	848
Nanaimo.....	906	0	908	901	896	5	162	1,918
Nelson.....	434	0	434	434	21	413	0	738
New Westminster.....	52	0	168	51	22	29	162	77
Penticton.....	75	2	110	78	12	60	83	639
Prince Rupert.....	50	0	82	50	3	47	186	221
Vancouver.....	452	6	2,940	518	214	243	3,196	1,712
Victoria.....	887	0	1,095	887	83	804	741	615
<b>Canada</b> .....	23,222	539	56,877	23,858	9,930	12,275	73,352	28,374*
Men.....	16,388	175	43,511	16,313	6,522	9,651	61,947	24,946
Women.....	6,834	355	13,366	7,545	3,408	2,624	11,405	3,428

\*2,149 Placements effected by offices since closed.

distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The transfers at the reduced fare in Quebec during October numbered 7, all provincial, and were effected by the Quebec city office which despatched 5 bush workers and 2 carpenters to employment within its own zone. In Ontario also, 7 certificates for reduced transportation were granted during October, these being issued to provincial points. From Port Arthur the labour movement included 4 bush workers and 1 restaurant cook journeying to situations within the same zone, while from North Bay 1 cook was transported to Sudbury and 1 pulp cutter to Timmins. Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Manitoba during October were 62 in number, 52 of whom were bound for provincial situations, and 10 for points outside. Provincially the Winnipeg office transferred 1 farm hand, 3 farm domestics and 1 town general to Brandon, and 35 farm hands, 10 labourers and 1 bushman within the Winnipeg zone. In addition, St. Boniface despatched 1 farm hand to a point within its own zone. The movement outside the province was entirely from Winnipeg, 3 bush workers and 1 farm hand travelling to Port Arthur and vicinity, and 5 farm hands and 1 farm housekeeper to employment in Saskatchewan rural districts. Reduced rate certificates were granted by Saskatchewan offices during October to 16 persons bound for centres within the province. Of these, 12 were farm hands and

one a farm domestic destined to various agricultural localities, 9 of whom travelled from Regina and the balance from Saskatoon. From Regina also 1 school teacher was sent to Prince Albert and from Saskatoon 1 hotel waitress proceeded to employment within the Saskatoon zone. To a point within its own zone Prince Albert despatched 1 sawmill watchman. Benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Alberta during October 66 persons travelled to employment within the province, the Edmonton office being instrumental in the transfer of three farm hands and 2 miners to Calgary and of 26 farm hands, 1 farm domestic, 22 miners, 1 mine foreman, 4 bush workers, 3 sawmill labourers, 1 blacksmith, 1 fisherman and 1 store clerk to centres within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary also 1 farm hand proceeded to Drumheller. The Vancouver office was responsible for all transfers effected in British Columbia during October, which totalled 7. Of these, 6 were for employment in the Vancouver zone, and included 3 mine workers, 2 farm hands, and 1 town housekeeper, while the Kamloops zone received 1 mine blacksmith.

Of the 165 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during October, 123 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 35 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 4 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During October, 1932

The estimated value of the building authorized by 61 cities during October was \$3,056,137; this was an increase of \$852,607, or 38.7 per cent, as compared with the September total of \$2,203,530, but a decline of \$5,386,490, or 63.8 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of \$8,442,627 for October, 1931.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 350 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$1,400,000, and about 2,000 permits for other buildings valued at almost \$1,650,000. During September, authority was granted for the erection of about 400 dwellings and 1,800 other buildings, the estimated cost in each category being about \$1,000,000.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario recorded increases in the value of authorized building as compared with September, 1932, that of \$833,575, or 183.1 per cent in Quebec being greatest. The largest de-

crease in this comparison was that of \$186,492, or 42.5 per cent in British Columbia.

In comparison with October, 1931, there were declines in all provinces; Quebec reported the most pronounced losses, amounting to \$2,310,160, or 64.2 per cent.

Montreal and Toronto showed an increase over September, 1932, but a reduction as compared with October, 1931, while Winnipeg and Vancouver recorded decreases in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Westmount, Belleville, Galt, Hamilton, Sandwich, Woodstock and Nanaimo reported increases over both September, 1932, and October, 1931.

*Cumulative Record for First Ten Months, 1932.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during October and in the first ten months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as



100. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials in the first ten months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926 = 100).

The aggregate for the first ten months of this year was lower than in 1931 and other years since 1920, but in this connection it should be noted that the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials were also much lower than in any other of these twelve years; from its peak of 154.4 in 1920, the index has dropped to 77.7 in the same ten months of the present year, or by 49.7 per cent.

Year	Value of permits issued in October	Value of permits issued in first ten months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first ten months (1926=100)	Average Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first ten months (Average 1926=100)
1932.....	\$ 3,056,137	\$ 35,346,886	26.2	77.7
1931.....	8,442,627	97,045,622	71.9	83.0
1930.....	12,756,402	139,117,752	103.1	93.3
1929.....	18,073,378	204,084,467	151.3	99.6
1928.....	21,558,085	187,179,719	138.8	97.9
1927.....	18,848,019	160,000,554	118.6	96.8
1926.....	14,738,402	134,902,338	100.0	100.4
1925.....	11,312,644	109,676,825	81.3	104.0
1924.....	13,089,588	109,906,921	81.5	107.7
1923.....	9,999,187	118,319,159	87.7	111.7
1922.....	10,737,525	127,515,975	94.5	108.6
1921.....	10,491,228	99,064,670	73.4	125.2
1920.....	10,401,041	106,547,319	79.0	154.4

# ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	Oct., 1932	Sept., 1932	Oct., 1931	Cities	Oct., 1932	Sept., 1932	Oct., 1931
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward I'd—</b>				<b>Ontario—Con.</b>			
Charlottetown.....				Sarnia.....	3,485	5,330	15,404
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	102,399	51,008	267,010	Sault Ste. Marie....	9,256	10,920	10,517
*Halifax.....	91,995	39,908	257,798	*Toronto.....	382,757	317,419	1,668,826
New Glasgow.....	2,200	380	6,700	York and East			
*Sydney.....	8,204	10,720	2,512	York Townships	90,775	129,035	337,187
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	36,160	19,989	64,853	Welland.....	10,510	1,450	12,349
Fredericton.....	1,500		17,000	*Windsor.....	5,772	8,475	22,667
*Moncton.....	5,220		12,920	East Windsor.....	225	8,040	590
*Saint John.....	29,440	19,989	34,933	Riverside.....	200	300	450
<b>Quebec.....</b>	1,288,890	455,315	3,599,050	Sandwich.....	1,000		875
*Montreal—*Maison-				Walkerville.....	1,000	1,000	43,000
neuve.....	1,149,200	337,560	3,129,122	Woodstock.....	11,124	10,120	6,691
*Quebec.....	68,440	61,245	365,093	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	79,140	131,620	199,582
Shawinigan Falls....		1,900	15,005	*Brandon.....	1,025	7,450	2,162
*Sherbrooke.....	11,600	10,500	67,500	St. Boniface.....	6,115	6,120	8,020
*Three Rivers.....	650	1,180	8,550	*Winnipeg.....	72,000	118,050	189,400
*Westmount.....	59,000	42,930	13,780	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	25,085	51,800	605,171
<b>Ontario.....</b>	1,153,555	900,679	3,013,537	*Moose Jaw.....	475	910	18,788
Belleville.....	29,300	7,900	13,935	*Regina.....	9,300	18,080	519,210
*Brantford.....	4,955	9,061	48,291	*Saskatoon.....	15,310	32,810	67,175
Chatham.....	5,515	6,100	6,050	<b>Alberta.....</b>	118,079	153,798	282,903
*Fort William.....	7,700	76,000	30,150	*Calgary.....	60,819	70,873	154,165
Galt.....	3,398	3,371	2,440	*Edmonton.....	48,200	73,625	90,710
*Guelph.....	15,244	13,665	15,413	Lethbridge.....	7,815	8,195	21,928
*Hamilton.....	347,700	104,900	205,450	Medicine Hat.....	1,245	1,105	16,100
*Kingston.....	19,315	22,315	24,739	<b>British Columbia.....</b>	252,829	439,321	410,521
*Kitchener.....	32,826	13,292	67,167	Kamloops.....	8,165	8,900	9,255
*London.....	30,630	35,480	84,700	Nanaimo.....	18,746	4,766	200
Niagara Falls.....	2,360	1,503	29,045	*New Westminster....	8,905	13,890	23,796
Oshawa.....	4,090	5,100	1,030	Prince Rupert.....	1,585	2,425	3,885
*Ottawa.....	90,225	67,555	160,640	*Vancouver.....	176,498	383,720	323,875
Owen Sound.....	2,800	640	5,000	North Vancouver....	3,900	4,195	6,090
*Peterborough.....	8,490	1,395	31,850	*Victoria.....	35,030	21,425	43,420
*Port Arthur.....	11,785	14,394	80,236				
*Stratford.....	12,164	3,355	14,810	<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>	3,056,137	2,203,530	8,442,627
*St. Catharines.....	8,327	8,939	69,285	<b>*Total—35 cities.....</b>	2,829,828	1,974,735	7,853,881
*St. Thomas.....	627	13,625	4,750				

Beginning on December 5, a 40-hour week became effective for the mechanical staff at the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa. The employees affected are those "on prevailing rates" of wages, including printers, pressmen, and bookbinders, who will lose one hour's

time a day for the first four days of the week. The shorter working hours were to be in effect until the re-opening of Parliament, when full time will be resumed. This plan was adopted in preference to that of laying off some of the employees for a week at a time.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, November, 1932, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at October 24 showed a substantial improvement as compared with September 26. There was an improvement in coal mining, the textile industries (except lace manufacture), the principal clothing industries, including boot and shoe manufacture, general engineering, the motor vehicle, tinplate, metal goods, furniture, leather, pottery and glass industries, and dock and harbour service. On the other hand, the seasonal decline continued in the building trade, public works contracting, brick and tile manufacture, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding-house service, and most of the transport services. There was also a slight decline in iron and steel manufacture (exclusive of pig iron) and in the lace industry.

Employment showed a substantial improvement in the Midlands and North-Western divisions, and it improved also, though not to the same degree, in the North-Eastern division, in Northern Ireland and in Scotland. On the other hand, it showed some decline in the South-Western division and in Wales. Employment was moderate in London and the surrounding counties, slack in the South-Western and Midland areas, and bad in other parts of the country.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at October 24, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 21·9, as compared with 22·8 at September 26, 1932, and with 21·9 at October 26, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at October 24, 1932, was 17·9, as compared with 17·8 at September 26, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4·0, as compared with 5·0. For males alone, the percentage at October 24, 1932, was 25·5, and for females, 12·5; at September 26, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 26·2 and 13·9.

At October 24, 1932, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,139,448 wholly unemployed, 508,923 temporarily stopped, and 98,635 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,747,006. This was 111,005 less than a month before, but 20,914 more than a year before. The total included 2,246,247 men,

70,837 boys, 381,064 women, and 48,858 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers with the figures for a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes.

The persons on the registers included 1,247,324 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,122,970 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 243,779 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments; and 132,933 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at October 24, 1932, was 2,816,940.

### United States

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor reports the changes in employment and payrolls in October, 1932, as compared with September, 1932, based on payroll reports ending nearest the 15th of the month, received from 67,988 identical establishments in 17 major industrial groups, having in October 4,505,857 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$89,125,870. The combined totals of these 17 industrial groups show an increase of 1·1 per cent in employment and an increase of 3·8 per cent in payrolls over the month interval.

The most pronounced gains in employment and payrolls from September to October were reported in the anthracite and bituminous coal mining industries the anthracite group reporting increases of 14·4 per cent in employment and 42 per cent in payrolls and the bituminous group reporting gains of 7·4 per cent in number of workers and 25·1 per cent in payrolls. Employment in the retail trade group in October was 4·5 per cent above the level of the previous month and earnings were 3·9 per cent higher. The metalliferous mining group reported increases of 4·3 per cent in employment and 5·8 per cent in payrolls. The group of manufacturing industries reported an increase of 2·4 per cent in number of workers and a gain of 4·7 per cent in payrolls. The crude petroleum group reported



increases of 1.2 per cent in employment and 1.3 per cent in earnings, and the wholesale trade group reported increases of 0.9 per cent and 1.2 per cent in employment and payrolls, respectively. The building construction group reported an increase of 0.5 per cent in number of workers coupled, however, with a decrease of 2.7 per cent in payrolls, and the quarrying and non-metallic mining group reported an increase of one-tenth of 1 per cent in employment coupled with a decline of 1.3 per cent in earnings. In the remaining 8 groups, decreases in both employment and payrolls were reported. These decreases, with the exception of the seasonal declines of 35.3 per cent in employment and 31 per cent in payrolls in canning and preserving, were small. The bank-brokerage-insurance group reported 0.4 per cent fewer employees and decreased payrolls of 0.3 per cent; dyeing and cleaning establishments reported a drop of 1.2 per cent

in employment and 3.6 per cent in payrolls; power and light plants reported 1.3 per cent fewer employees with decreased earnings of 0.4 per cent; and laundries reported decreases in employment and payrolls of 1.4 and 2.7 per cent, respectively. The telephone and telegraph group reported a decrease of 1.5 per cent in number of employees combined with a decrease of 0.2 per cent in earnings. The electric railroad operation and maintenance group reported a decrease of 1.7 per cent in employment and 1.6 per cent in payrolls, and the hotel group reported a decrease of 2.1 per cent in number of employees combined with a decrease of 0.8 per cent in payrolls.

A statement in the American Federation of Labor *Weekly News Service* of November 5 estimates that nearly 11,000,000 were totally unemployed in the United States at the end of October.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue, page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any

established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodeling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no

custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid.

The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work

hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" con-



ditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violation to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of improvements to wharf at Squatteck, Temiscouata, P.Q. Name of contractors, Belley, Villeneuve & Lajoie, Pointe au Pic, P.Q. Date of contract, November 12, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,719. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 50	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 45	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Divers.....	1 00	8
Hoist operators (gas).....	0 45	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Powderman.....	0 40	8
Teamster, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Timberman.....	0 40	8

Construction of repairs, improvements and alterations to the Lazaretto at Tracadie, N.B. Name of contractor, J. S. Parker, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, October 3, 1932. Amount of contract, \$3,866. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Boiler makers.....	\$0 60	8
Boiler setters.....	0 60	8
Bricklayers.....	0 80	8
Steamfitters.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of a pile bent railway and passenger platform trestle wharf (an extension of the existing C.P.R. structure) at Arrowhead, B.C. Name of contractor, William Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 15, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,257. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 65	8
Piledriver engineman.....	0 81½	8
Timberman.....	0 55	8
Labourer.....	0 40	8

Construction of an extension to the Orthopaedic Factory at Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractor, Daniel C. Kay, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 18, 1932. Amount of contract, \$7,046. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day*
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 80	8
Cement finisher.....	0 75	8
Bricklayers.....	1 10	8
Hollow tile layers.....	1 10	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 90	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 65	8
Metal lathers (when suspended and tied).....	1 00	8
Metal lathers (when nailed to wood).....	0 62½	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' labourers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 85	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 10	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8

\* N.B.—Where the recognized working hours for any classification are, by agreement or current practice, less than forty-eight (48) hours per week, such hours shall be observed by the Contractor on this work.

Alterations to Lancaster Hospital and new chimney, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, Smith & Williamson, Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, November 5, 1932. Amount of contract, \$2,448. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day*
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 70	8
Stone masons.....	1 00	8
Stone cutters.....	0 80	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 65	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 85	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

\* N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the recognized working hours for any classification are less than forty-eight (48) hours per week, such hours shall be observed by the Contractor on this work.

Reconstruction of a guide pier in concrete at Belœil, Vercheres Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Victor E. A. Belanger, L'Original, Ont. Date of contract, November 26, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,709. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Fireman.....	\$0 40	8
Stone crusher operator.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Watchman.....	per night 3 00	
Driver, horse and cart.....	per hour 0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8
Mechanics.....	0 50	8

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

##### Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Excavation and sodding of the east slope of the Welland Ship Canal near Lock 3, near Merriton, Ont. Name of contractors, Hill & Sibbald, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, November 2, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,445.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Steam roller operators.....	\$0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	1 10	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 88	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 66	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Truck driver.....	0 40	8

Construction of a concrete dam at Lock No. 22, Trent Canal, about 4½ miles north of Peterborough, Ont. Name of contractor, W. J. Kitts, of Cochrane, and Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 25, 1932. Amount of contract, approximately \$51,464.35. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenter.....	\$0 65	8
Timberman.....	0 45	8
Blacksmith.....	0 60	8
Blacksmith's helper.....	0 40	8
Derrick runner.....	0 65	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Driller.....	0 45	8
Diver.....	1 25	8
Electrician.....	0 70	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Compressor operator.....	0 45	8
Cement Mixer operator.....	0 45	8

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in October, 1932, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., of Ottawa, Ltd.....	\$ 913 18
Federal Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.....	44 15
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ottawa, Ltd.....	156 71
Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms—	
Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.....	670 17
Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.....	622 73
S. Dorfan, Quebec, P.Q.....	19,225 99
Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.....	603 00
Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	317 68
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.....	139 00
Canadian Goodrich Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.....	185 72
Mail Bag fittings—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ottawa, Ltd.....	89 04
Fred W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	110 00
Federal Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.....	486 90
Scales—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., of Ottawa, Ltd.....	147 75
Ink—	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.....	370 25



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

**A** SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

VICTORIA, B.C.—EMPLOYERS AND BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS.

The verbal agreement between two employers and certain of their employees, members of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Canada, Local No. 2, in effect from year to year since May 15, 1929, and reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1932, page 1110, as being renewed until May 15, 1933, has been terminated, a reduction in wages of approximately 10 per cent being put into effect July 1, 1932.

Agreements between certain employers and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America, Local No. 191, in effect from May 15, 1929, to May 15, 1932, were also terminated similarly.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 575.

The agreement which came into effect November 1, 1920, has been in effect from year to year since, until April 4, 1932, when it was amended and is to be in effect until April 4, 1933, with a wage reduction of 10 per cent for that year.

Only union members to be employed and the union constitution to be observed.

Hours: 48 per week for day work except during June, July and August when they are 45 per week; for night work, 42 hours per week all year.

Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, time and one half.

Wages: the wage rate paid after the 10 per cent reduction which is in effect from April 4, 1932 to April 4, 1933, is: \$39 per week for day work and \$41.40 per week for night work.

One apprentice allowed for every five journey-men employed and they are to serve five years and be examined yearly as to their progress.

The union grants the employer signing the agreement the use of the union label while the agreement is in effect.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 83.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933. New agreement to be settled by conciliation or arbitration.

Only local union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 48 per week for day work and 45 for night work.

Overtime and work on four holidays, time and one half; work on Sundays and the other three holidays, double time. If called back to work after leaving office, \$1 extra to be paid in addition to overtime pay.

Wages: 90 cents per hour for day work and 96 cents per hour for night work, which is \$43.20 per week for both day and night work (a reduction of 10 per cent from the previous rate). Foremen \$8.10 per day.

Apprentices to be paid one third of journey-men's wage in the third year, one half in the fourth year and two thirds in the last year.

In case of any dispute a joint committee to be formed and disputes to be referred to it.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

MOOSEJAW, SASK.—NATIONAL LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE SASKATCHEWAN BROTHERHOOD OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 2.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1932, to December 31, 1932, and thereafter until 30 days' notice from either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931, page 711, with the following exceptions:

Overtime and work on statutory holidays and for the seventh day if a day off in seven has not been granted, time and one half.

Instead of all permanent employees receiving fourteen days holidays with pay as in the previous agreement, under the present agreement exception is made of coal and ash conveyor operators who are to receive such holidays without pay and will be relieved by the other employees of the same class who will work seven days per week at the regular rate of pay, making twelve such extra days worked.

There is now no clause referring to life insurance policies.

Wages are reduced between 5 and 6 per cent for most of the classes and the wage rates per hour are: shift engineers 90 cents, firemen 70 cents, oilers with third class certificates 47½ cents, oiler with second class certificates 61 cents, coal and ash men 50 cents, foremen of repairmen 75 cents, repairmen 67½ cents, repairmen's helpers 40 to 60 cents.

MOOSEJAW, SASK.—NATIONAL LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 802.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, and thereafter until 30 days' notice of change by either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE,

January, 1932, page 91, with the following exceptions:

All overtime and work on holidays and on the seventh consecutive day if no day allowed off in seven, time and one half.

Wages per hour: sub-line foremen  $87\frac{1}{2}$  cents, first class journeymen linemen  $82\frac{1}{2}$  cents (reductions of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour); second class linemen 70 cents (a reduction of 10 cents per hour); troublemen \$162 per month (a reduction of \$18 per month). Meter installers, plant electricians and helpers are not mentioned in this scale.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

VANCOUVER, B.C.—ASSOCIATED DAIRIES LIMITED OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 464 (MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES).

Agreement (reached following mediation by a representative of the Department of Labour) to be in effect from November 1, 1932, to November 1, 1933, and thereafter from year to year until notice. If a new agreement cannot be settled between the parties, it will be referred to a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

All employees must be union members and the company is to deduct union dues from wages and pay them to the union officer. In consideration of this, the union agrees to reimburse the company if any union member should defraud the company. No discrimination to be shown employees on account of union activity.

One day off in seven or one week off in seven weeks. All employees except salesmen and checkers to work 8 hours for day work with time and one-half for overtime.

Retail salesmen to be paid a minimum of \$79 per month (which increases as the price of milk is lowered) and a commission of 4 per cent on sales. Wholesale salesmen, helpers and inside help to be paid at rates ranging from \$112.50 for helpers to \$140.00 per month for outside relief men, to be increased \$2.50 per month if milk reaches a certain higher price.

Seniority in the company's service to be considered in making promotions. If staff is reduced, those laid off to be given first opportunity of employment as vacancies occur.

No strikes or lockouts to occur during the life of this agreement and all disputes which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to arbitration.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—TWO TAXI CAB COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 151.

Agreement to be in effect from June 15, 1932, to June 15, 1933, with the exception of the wage scale which may be opened on 30 days' notice from either party.

All employees must be union members and no discrimination to be shown employees on account of union activity. The companies are to deduct union dues from the wages and pay them to the union officers, and the union will reimburse the company in case any union member should defraud the company.

Hours: 9 per day for day shift; 10 per day for night shift.

Overtime: after the first half hour, 50 cents per hour.

Wages in effect at June 15, 1932, which may be negotiated after 30 days' notice; for the first thirty days to be 30 per cent of their gross receipts; after thirty days \$2.25 per day or 35 per cent of gross receipts, whichever is higher. Spare drivers to be paid \$1 for four hours and 25 cents for all hours over four or 35 per cent of receipts, whichever is greater.

Any disputes are to be referred to arbitration.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN TRANSFER COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 466.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1932, to June 1, 1933, and till notice.

All employees must be union members and no discrimination to be shown any employees on account of union activity.

Hours: 9 per day.

Overtime to be paid at 75 cents per hour.

Wages for drivers (baggage wagon) \$4.25 per day.

All disputes to be settled by arbitration.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

NIAGARA, ST. CATHARINES AND TORONTO RAILWAY (ONTARIO) AND THE PASSENGER TRAINMEN IN THEIR EMPLOY.

The agreement dated April 30, 1926, and the supplementary agreement dated October 20, 1932, which was reached in the proceedings of a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were printed under the report of that board, LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1932, page 1154.

NIAGARA, ST. CATHARINES AND TORONTO RAILWAY (ONTARIO) AND THE BARN AND SHOPMEN IN THEIR EMPLOY.

The agreement dated April 30, 1926 and the supplementary agreement dated October 25, 1932, which was reached in the proceedings of a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, were printed under the report of that board, LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1932, page 1157.

NIAGARA, ST. CATHARINES AND TORONTO RAILWAY (ONTARIO) AND THEIR ELECTRICAL FORCES, SUB-STATION OPERATORS, TOWERMEN, TRACK FORCES, STATION FORCES, BRIDGE AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.

The agreement dated April 30, 1926, which has continued in effect from year to year was amended May 1, 1932, to provide for a 10 per cent deduction from wages from that date for one year.

Hours and overtime: for electrical forces 9 hours per day with time and one-half for overtime and work on Sundays and holidays. For track forces and bridge and building department 9 per day with time and one-half after ten hours' work.

After two years' service, section foremen to be given one week's holidays and sub-station operators and towermen two weeks holidays with pay each year.

Wages per hour which were in effect from 1926 to May 1, 1932: linemen 50 to 55 cents per hour, groundmen 40 to 45 cents, labourers



30 to 35 cents, welder 50 to 55 cents, bonder's helper 40 to 45 cents; section foremen \$100 to \$110 per month; section men 30 to 35 cents per hour; sub-station operators \$100 to \$110 per month; towermen \$85 to \$95 per month for first class towermen and \$75 to \$80 per month for second class towermen; carpenters in the bridge and building department 38 to 48 cents per hour. As noted above, this wage scale is subject to a 10 per cent deduction for one year from May 1, 1932.

**NIAGARA, ST. CATHARINES AND TORONTO RAILWAY (ONTARIO) AND THEIR EMPLOYEES IN THE FREIGHT TRAIN SERVICE.**

The agreement dated April 30, 1926, which has continued from year to year was amended June 1, 1932, to provide for a 10 per cent deduction from wages from that date for one year.

Hours: 10 per day. A minimum of two hours' pay on week days and of five hours' pay on Sundays and holidays to all men called out to work.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Wages per hour from April, 1926, until June 1, 1932, were: motormen and conductors in the freight service 50 cents during first year, 53 cents during second year and 55 cents during third year and thereafter; trainmen 43 cents during first year, 45 cents during second year and 48 cents during third year and thereafter. As noted above, the wage scale is subject to a 10 per cent deduction for one year from June 1, 1932.

Seniority to be considered in the choice of runs. When men on the spare list do not work twenty days per month, junior men to be dropped from the list.

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND MOTORMEN, CONDUCTORS AND BUSMEN IN THEIR EMPLOY.**

Agreement reached following findings of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and further conciliation and negotiations as noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1932, page 16 and February, page 123.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1932, to January 31, 1933.

No discrimination to be shown employees on account of being or not being members of any labour organization. Leave of absence to be granted union officers to attend union business or to fill union offices.

Hours: 8 per day except that the employees to have the option of working 7 hours per day from May 1, to November 30 inclusive. In addition to actual running time on cars, men on two men cars to be allowed 5 minutes extra for taking cars out of barn or yard or returning cars to barn or yard, and men on one man cars and busmen to be allowed 10 minutes extra.

Overtime to be paid for actual running time on cars in excess of 8 hours and 20 minutes per day at the rate of time and one-half. Extra men not to be paid overtime rates except when on same car as regular men.

Wages per hour for motormen, conductors and busmen when 8-hour day in operation: daily except Sunday for two-men car operators 45 cents during first six months of their employment, 47½ cents during second six months, 51 cents during second year and 54 cents during third year and thereafter; one-man car operators and busmen paid 5 cents per hour more

than two-man car operators; rate for Sunday work 5 cents per hour over week day rates.

Wages per hour for motormen, conductors and busmen when 7-hour day in operation: for first six months of employment, 3½ cents per hour over the rate when 8-hour day in operation; after first six months 4 cents per hour over rate when 8-hour day in operation.

When training students, 5 cents per hour extra to be paid.

All extra motormen, conductors and busmen reporting regularly at the Company's stated time each day to be paid a minimum of \$20 per week.

Seniority subject to efficiency to govern the choice of runs and also opportunities to qualify for bus operation.

Free transportation to be given employees.

Except for first uniform of which the new employee pays half the cost, all uniforms to be furnished by the company.

If any dispute or grievance cannot be settled satisfactorily with officials of the company, it will be considered by a joint committee of company officials and a committee of employees.

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.**

Agreement reached following findings of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and further conciliation and negotiations as noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1932, page 16, and February, page 123.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1932, to January 31, 1933.

No discrimination to be shown employees on account of being or not being members of any labour organization. Leave of absence to be granted union officers to attend union business or to fill union offices.

Hours: the ordinary hours are to be 8 per day with a minimum working week of 44 hours, but to relieve unemployment conditions, the employees to have the choice of working 7 hours per day instead of 8.

Overtime: with certain exceptions, overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

Wages per hour if the 8-hour day is worked: machinists, blacksmiths, welders, armature winders, carpenters, painters and pipefitters 67½ cents; apprentices from 26 cents during first six months to 62 cents during last half of fifth year; machinists' helpers, blacksmiths' helpers, armature winders' helpers 39½ to 49½ cents; babbittmen 40½ to 51½ cents; wheelmen 51½ cents; car wiremen 58½ cents; electrical inspection and repairmen 53 and 55 cents; brush hands (painters) 51½ cents; sheet metal workers 55 cents; fendermen 39½ to 44 cents; pitmen leaders 47½ to 53 cents; pitmen helpers 43 to 46½ cents; motormen repairmen of box type motors 43 to 46½ cents; air brake repairmen and inspection 58½ cents; car cleaners, sweepers, stove tenders and unskilled help 38 and 39½ cents. All men working on night shift to be paid 2 cents per hour extra.

Wages per hour if 7 hour day is worked to be from one to 2½ cents per hour higher than when 8 hour day worked.

Apprentices to start between ages of 16 and 21 years and serve five years.

Seniority to be considered when laying off employees.

Free transportation to be given employees.

Disputes which cannot be settled with officers of the company to be considered by a joint committee of company officials and representatives of employees.

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE TRACK DEPARTMENT.**

Agreement reached following findings of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and further conciliation and negotiations as noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1932, page 16 and February, page 123.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1932, to January 31, 1933.

No discrimination to be shown employees on account of being or not being members of a union and leave of absence to be granted union officers, if required.

Hours: from April 16 to November 15, 8 per day, a 48-hour week. For the remainder of the year, the regular hours are 44 per week but employees to have the option of working a 39 hour week instead of 44 for these five months. Shift work to be 8 hours per day, 6 days per week.

Overtime: with certain exceptions all overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

Wages per hour if an 8-hour day worked: leading trackmen 58½ cents; assistants 45 cents; electric welders 63 cents, assistants 49½ cents; acetylene and thermit welders, 58½ cents, assistants 45 cents; electric switch and diamond repairmen, handymen and emergency men 49½ cents; grinder men 49½ cents, assistants 45

cents; flat car motormen 49½ cents, flat car motormen on part time 45 cents; compressor men and derrick men 45 cents; labourers from 34 to 40½ cents according to length of service.

Wages if 39-hour week is worked to be from 2½ to 4 cents per hour higher than the rates given above.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions and in laying men off.

Free transportation to be given employees.

Disputes which cannot be settled by company officials to be settled by a joint committee.

**Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation**

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—THE SHIPPING FEDERATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE VANCOUVER AND DISTRICT WATERFRONT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.**

The agreement which came into force November 1, 1930 and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1931, page 349, continues in effect until November 1, 1933. It is provided therein that at any time the "Rules, Working Conditions and Wage Schedule" may be amended by mutual agreement. The wage schedule was amended May 1, 1932, to provide for a reduction of approximately 5 per cent, making the rate for labour 82 cents per hour straight time on ships and 78 cents on docks and \$1.23 overtime on ships and \$1.17 overtime on docks. All other wage rates applying to overtime work, to work on cargoes of special commodities and other special wage rates are similarly reduced approximately 5 per cent.

**AGREEMENTS AS TO WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES ON UNITS OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, 1902 TO 1932**

**T**HE Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and with the American Federation of Labour, has recently issued a bulletin entitled "Rates of Pay of Maintenance of Way Employees on Units of the Canadian National Railways, 1902 to 1932." This contains a list of the agreements between the union and the various railway lines in Canada at present forming the Canadian National Railways, with tables of rates of pay for the various classes of workers, hours of labour, and the more important of the rules as to overtime work, seniority, leave of absence, discharge, etc.

The publication opens with a brief account of the origin and growth of the principal railways included in the Government owned system in Canada: the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island lines, owned and operated by the Government since construction, following Confederation; the National Transcontinental, completed and put in operation in 1915; the Canadian Northern Railways, taken over in September, 1918; the Grand

Trunk Pacific, added to the Canadian National System in October, 1920, after being operated by the Minister of Railways as receiver since March 9, 1919; and the Grand Trunk Railway System, included in October, 1922. A number of smaller railways taken over in recent years are also mentioned, including the Hudson Bay Railway.

The first of the union agreements in any of these lines was that for the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, July 1, 1902, which provided for \$1.30 per day of 10 hours for sectionmen, \$1.75 and \$2 for section foremen, and \$1.50 and \$1.75 for bridge and building carpenters. An agreement for the Canadian Northern became effective on western lines on August 1, 1905, and on the eastern lines on July 1, 1915. On the Grand Trunk Pacific an agreement became effective on August 1, 1912, and on July 1, 1913, the first agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway System was reached.

Following the arrangement between the various railway managements and the various employees' unions in 1918 to apply to the



railways in Canada the changes in wages and conditions provided for in General Order No. 27 of the Director General of the United States Railroad Administration, the "McAdoo Award," the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and the Canadian Railway War Board, representing the principal railways, negotiated and signed an agreement, effective from September 1, 1918, covering wages and working conditions for the railways represented, including the present Canadian National lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway and others. Previously these railways had negotiated agreements separately with the union but since that time through the Railway Association of Canada have dealt with this union collectively, signing new agreements or amendments and supplements from time to time. The agreements since 1918 have

covered the various classes of mechanics in the bridge and building departments, signalmen, watchmen, etc., as well as work in yards and on sections. Between 1902 and 1918 many of these classes were included from time to time in the agreements negotiated.

As in the case of other agreements between employers and employees, most of these agreements have been given in the LABOUR GAZETTE complete or in summary form when negotiated and signed. The first agreement secured by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees in Canada was that for trackmen on the Canadian Pacific Railway reached on August 16, 1901, following a strike lasting two months. The other agreements on the principal railways were secured without strikes.

## UNION WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics compiles each year data as to rates of wages, hours of labour, etc., under the union scales for certain trades in the principal cities in the United States. The information secured is published in detail annually in special reports issued the following year; but summaries of the figures are given in the *Monthly Labour Review* pub-

lished by the Bureau. The issue for November contains index numbers for May 15, 1932, and previous years.

The Bureau publishes the hourly rate of pay for each trade in each city on May 15, as specified in the agreements between the unions and employers. The number of employees working under these agreements is also given, the hours per week and the weekly wages for a full week's work. It is stated that it has not been found practicable to secure from the unions or the employees themselves data as to actual or average weekly earnings.

It may be mentioned here that the Bureau also compiles and issues reports on wages

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION WAGE RATES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF MAY EACH YEAR 1907 TO 1932  
(1913=100)

Year	Index numbers of		
	Rates of wages per hour	Full-time hours per week	Rate of wages per week full time
1907.....	89.7	102.6	91.5
1908.....	91.0	102.1	92.5
1909.....	91.9	101.9	93.3
1910.....	94.4	101.1	95.2
1911.....	96.0	100.7	96.5
1912.....	97.6	100.3	97.7
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	101.9	99.6	101.6
1915.....	102.8	99.4	102.3
1916.....	107.2	98.8	106.2
1917.....	114.2	98.4	112.4
1918.....	132.7	97.0	129.6
1919.....	154.5	94.7	147.8
1920.....	199.0	93.8	188.5
1921.....	205.3	93.9	193.3
1922.....	193.1	94.4	183.0
1923.....	210.6	94.3	198.6
1924.....	228.1	93.9	214.3
1925.....	237.9	93.0	222.3
1926.....	250.3	92.8	233.4
1927.....	259.5	92.4	240.8
1928.....	260.6	91.9	240.6
1929.....	262.1	91.5	240.7
1930.....	272.1	89.8	243.8
1931.....	273.0	89.2	242.9
1932.....	241.8	87.7	212.2

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE BUILDING TRADES  
(1913=100)

Year	Index Numbers
1913.....	100.0
1914.....	101.9
1915.....	102.8
1916.....	106.2
1917.....	112.8
1918.....	125.2
1919.....	145.4
1920.....	196.8
1921.....	200.3
1922.....	187.5
1923.....	207.3
1924.....	224.0
1925.....	232.7
1926.....	248.0
1927.....	256.7
1928.....	258.1
1929.....	261.6
1930.....	272.8
1931.....	276.3
1932.....	235.3

and hours of labour in various industries in the United States, the data being taken from the payrolls of employers by agents of the Bureau, and for these reports data as to actual weekly earnings are secured and also as to hours worked.

The Bureau analyzes the data as to trade union scales, calculating index numbers of rates of wages per hour, full time hours per week and wages per week full time. Table I gives these index numbers for all trades and cities for previous years, the data going back to 1907.

The data cover Bakers, Building Trades, Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Drivers, Granite

Cutters and Stonecutters, Laundry Workers, Linemen, Longshoremen, Printing Trades (book and job offices). The number of employees included in the compilation was 595,637 in 67 cities. It will be observed that figures for railway employees, coal miners, iron and steel workers, electric railway employees, etc., are not included but have been reserved for publication later.

The average rate per hour for all trades included in the calculation was found to be \$1.111 in 1932 as compared with \$1.254 in 1931.

Table II shows index numbers of changes in the wages of the building trades since 1913.

### Imperial Oil Limited Adopts 5-Day Week

On October 22, the President of Imperial Oil Limited sent the following circular to the company's employees in reference to a new plan to establish a five-day week. The Canadian establishments of the company are situated at Halifax, Montreal, Sarnia, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver.

#### LETTER TO EMPLOYEES

Unemployment in Canada is at once the most pressing problem that we have and the only problem which every man and woman at present having employment in the country, can by personal effort, assist in solving. We must necessarily leave other issues, involving economic intricacies, to our National and Provincial governments but it is within the power of every individual who has work to do, or work to give, to share that work. To the extent that work is shared our over-burdened philanthropies will be relieved, resulting in those now maintained by relief becoming self-supporting instead of being supported by those employed.

As long as the consumption of goods in Canada continues to dwindle because a growing number of people are unable or afraid to buy, the more precarious the earning power of every individual becomes. Governments are humanely making provision against anyone suffering from hunger or lack of shelter during the winter months, but the consumption of goods purchased by government grants for this purpose constitutes an additional burden of taxes for the tax-clouded future.

In announcing the application of a shorter working week, Imperial Oil Limited has in mind—

First, the reassurance so far as possible of all those in its service that there will be no cessation of employment through a further reaction in general business.

Secondly, that through employment of others not now on the payroll the fear of unemployment will be alleviated and the ability to purchase will be resumed resulting in a widened market for commodities produced in Canada and an accelerated return of normal business conditions.

The principle of dividing labour and service is a further step in the evolution of working hours and working conditions which has been in progress since the twelve hour day was in effect.

Until further notice, the following practice will therefore be observed throughout the operations of the Company effective Nov. 1, 1932 with the exception of those affected by similar action already:

1. To the extent practicable a normal working week of five days or its equivalent will apply to all employees engaged in the Company's operations and now on a 5½ day week.

2. Hourly wage earners will continue to be paid on the basis of time actually worked.

3. Salaried employees now on a 5½ day schedule will go on a 5-day basis with a reduction in pay of one-eleventh, which reduction will apply throughout the organization, including directors and executives, and irrespective of such a decline as has already occurred in the annual earnings of these two latter classes. This reduction to a 5-day basis shall not affect salaries of \$100 or less per month, nor result in a reduction below \$100 per month for those now receiving more than that amount.

4. All reductions in compensation will be effective currently on the payroll regardless of whether the reduction in working time shall be taken off currently each week, or in one or more periods over the year.

The Board is confident of the co-operation of all those concerned.

Yours very truly,

C. O. STILLMAN,  
President.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1932

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was downward, a seasonal advance in the retail cost of foods being more than offset by a decline in fuel and rent, while in wholesale prices the index was again lower mainly because of declines in prices of live stock and certain raw materials.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities showed a slight increase at the beginning of November at \$7.09 as compared with \$7.07 for October. Comparative figures for earlier dates are \$7.82 for November, 1931; \$10.25 for November, 1930; \$11.75 for November, 1929; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The advance was due to a seasonal increase in the price of eggs. The prices of beef, veal, mutton, pork, butter, bread, flour, rolled oats and beans were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.10 at the beginning of November as compared with \$16.40 for October. Comparative figures for earlier dates are \$17.81 for November, 1931; \$20.60 for November, 1930; \$22.03 for November, 1929; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel was somewhat lower, due mainly to decreases in the prices of wood. In rent declines were reported from several localities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, again showed a slight decrease at 64.8 for November as compared with 65.0 for October; 70.7 for November, 1931; 79.5 for November, 1930; 95.7 for November, 1929; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 67.2 for November, 1914. Eighty-five prices quotations were lower, sixty-two were higher and three hundred and fifty-five were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups were lower, four were higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for hides, leather, steers, calves, hogs, lambs, and fresh and cured meats; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of reductions in the prices of raw cotton, jute and certain lines of manufactured cotton; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to decreases in the prices of coke which

more than offset higher prices for coal tar and sulphur. The groups which advanced were: the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, owing to higher prices for lumber and pulp; the Iron and its Products group, mainly due to higher quotations for steel tank plates, automobile body plates and scrap steel; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to higher prices for aluminium, lead, silver and zinc, which more than offset declines in the prices of antimony and copper wire bars; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group due to increases in the prices of calcium chloride and zinc oxide. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was unchanged, lower prices for wheat, rye, gluten meal and shorts being offset by advances in the prices of barley, corn, oats, rolled oats and oatmeal.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' and producers' goods declined, the former because of decreases in the prices of gluten meal, shorts, fresh and cured meats, butter, silk fabrics and woollen cloth which more than offset advances in the prices of oatmeal, rolled oats, potatoes and eggs, and the latter due to declines in the prices of wheat, rye, livestock, coke and antimony, which more than offset advances in the prices of barley, corn, oats, pulp, lead and zinc.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods declined, decreases in the prices of wheat and live stock more than offsetting advanced quotations for barley, corn, oats, eggs, lead and zinc. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also lower, mainly because of declines in the prices of gluten meal, shorts, cured meats, butter, cheese, and copper wire bars. Canadian farm products and articles of marine origin declined, articles of forest origin were slightly higher and articles of mineral origin were unchanged.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

(Continued on page 1350)

### COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1923	Nov. 1925	Nov. 1927	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1931	Oct. 1932	Nov. 1932
Beef, sirloin.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.8	75.2	75.6	56.2	55.4	55.6	55.4	60.8	70.2	71.8	64.8	52.0	48.0	45.4
Beef, shoulder.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	34.2	53.2	48.4	31.2	30.0	30.0	29.6	34.2	43.2	44.8	38.6	27.4	25.0	23.8
Veal, shoulder.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	18.0	27.6	28.7	18.9	18.4	18.5	18.6	20.6	23.5	24.9	22.2	16.2	13.1	12.9
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.9	35.2	35.2	24.6	26.9	26.6	28.6	27.8	29.7	30.4	27.2	22.2	19.2	18.0
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.0	37.3	41.7	28.1	27.9	25.9	28.7	27.5	28.4	30.0	28.1	18.4	15.7	14.5
Pork salt.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.6	70.0	73.4	53.2	51.8	50.4	53.8	53.0	54.2	55.0	53.6	37.6	30.6	29.6
Bacon, break-fast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.4	51.4	58.5	43.4	40.9	38.6	41.7	38.4	40.5	40.1	39.6	24.2	19.6	19.6
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	36.8	74.2	73.8	46.0	45.8	46.2	49.6	44.2	45.6	43.0	42.4	25.8	25.2	26.6
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	40.3	67.1	81.7	59.4	51.6	52.0	57.2	57.7	57.4	58.5	51.3	44.3	30.3	38.6
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	32.5	58.5	70.3	52.0	43.7	44.0	48.7	49.7	49.2	48.6	43.1	34.4	24.0	29.4
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	52.8	81.0	93.0	80.4	70.2	72.0	71.4	72.6	73.8	75.6	73.2	60.0	56.4	56.4
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	60.0	104.2	123.0	82.0	77.6	81.2	89.4	84.8	86.6	87.2	71.0	46.2	46.0	45.4
Butter cream-ery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	34.5	57.2	66.5	46.8	43.7	44.9	50.5	46.5	47.6	47.4	38.9	26.2	26.9	26.4
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	22.1	32.4	40.7	34.2	32.8	33.4	33.9	33.1	33.9	33.0	32.5	22.0	20.9	19.9
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	20.2	32.3	38.4	29.8	28.5	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.7	33.0	32.5	22.0	20.9	19.9
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.8	66.0	61.5	66.0	118.5	141.0	109.5	102.0	115.5	115.5	115.5	118.5	103.5	91.5	87.0	85.5	85.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	28.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	38.0	69.0	75.0	51.0	44.0	43.0	51.0	52.0	50.0	53.0	41.0	29.0	29.0	28.0
Roll'd Oats.....	5 "	17.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	24.5	41.0	40.0	29.0	27.5	28.0	29.0	31.5	32.5	28.0	23.0	24.0	23.5	23.5
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	13.2	25.2	33.0	19.6	\$21.2	\$21.8	\$21.8	\$21.4	\$20.8	\$20.6	\$20.0	\$17.6	\$16.8	\$16.6
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.6	33.0	22.2	17.6	17.0	17.4	16.2	15.8	19.6	22.6	17.4	10.4	8.6	8.2
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.8	23.5	28.5	21.3	22.6	18.9	20.1	19.4	21.5	21.5	20.4	17.2	16.0	15.7
Prunes, med-ium.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	13.1	19.2	26.6	18.2	19.8	17.7	15.5	14.3	13.4	15.3	13.9	12.1	10.8	10.7
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	32.4	49.2	64.0	39.2	36.0	48.8	31.2	32.8	30.8	28.8	25.6	24.8	23.2	23.2
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	14.8	22.6	30.8	18.6	17.0	23.2	15.0	15.4	14.4	13.8	12.4	12.0	11.4	11.4
Tea, black.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.8	15.6	15.7	13.6	\$14.8	\$17.3	\$17.9	\$17.8	\$17.7	\$17.6	\$14.5	\$13.2	\$11.1	\$11.0
Tea, green.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.8	15.0	16.5	15.0	\$14.8	\$17.3	\$17.9	\$17.8	\$17.7	\$17.6	\$14.5	\$13.2	\$11.1	\$11.0
Coffee.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.9	11.6	15.4	13.4	13.3	13.6	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.2	13.6	11.5	10.4	10.4
Potatoes.....	1/2 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	31.7	64.0	73.2	55.1	38.3	46.5	65.4	54.9	42.0	73.8	44.7	23.1	26.8	26.9
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.96	\$ 13.65	\$ 15.32	\$ 11.08	\$ 10.29	\$ 10.69	\$ 11.23	\$ 11.07	\$ 11.28	\$ 11.75	\$ 10.25	\$ 7.82	\$ 7.07	\$ 7.09
Starch, laundry.....	1/2 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 4.8	c. 4.8	c. 4.3	c. 4.0	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.0	c. 3.9	c. 3.9	c. 3.9
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.0	78.4	127.2	109.7	115.6	112.0	118.8	102.2	101.6	101.1	100.9	100.9	95.4	95.5
Coal, bituminous.....	"	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	47.3	63.6	93.8	72.6	76.8	71.5	64.4	63.5	62.8	63.0	62.8	60.8	59.2	58.9
Wood, hard.....	" cu.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.6	79.0	87.0	81.7	79.1	79.4	77.2	75.8	75.0	76.0	75.6	70.2	67.0	64.0
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.4	57.3	67.4	61.1	59.2	59.6	56.3	56.3	55.3	54.4	52.0	49.5	47.6	47.6
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.7	27.8	39.9	31.6	31.0	30.1	30.2	31.1	31.0	31.0	30.7	27.7	27.1	27.1
Fuel and light*.....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.99	\$ 3.06	\$ 4.15	\$ 3.57	\$ 3.62	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.37	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.24	\$ 3.12	\$ 2.98	\$ 2.93
Rent.....	1 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.85	\$ 6.62	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.93	\$ 6.87	\$ 6.87	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.98	\$ 7.07	\$ 6.83	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.04
†Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.36	\$ 21.61	\$ 26.13	\$ 21.60	\$ 20.89	\$ 21.19	\$ 21.51	\$ 21.27	\$ 21.52	\$ 22.03	\$ 20.60	\$ 17.81	\$ 16.40	\$ 16.10

### AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.84	13.87	15.75	11.23	10.40	11.09	11.36	11.08	11.20	11.73	10.61	8.35	7.42	7.44	
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.89	12.02	13.17	9.86	9.27	9.55	10.35	9.97	10.05	10.72	9.87	7.79	6.82	7.11	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.72	13.52	15.16	11.24	10.29	11.00	11.56	11.13	11.07	11.50	10.43	8.19	7.35	7.55	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.44	13.16	14.45	10.59	9.84	9.95	10.83	10.34	10.32	10.83	9.53	7.19	6.44	6.46	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.72	13.61	15.24	10.83	9.74	10.22	10.46	10.33	10.34	11.54	9.62	7.30	6.69	6.92	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	8.57	9.15	13.05	15.26	10.89	9.91	10.48	10.98	10.90	11.34	11.85	9.84	7.37	6.89	6.78	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	9.02	13.70	15.36	10.89	9.91	10.48	10.98	10.90	11.34	11.85	9.84	7.37	6.89	6.78	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.51	13.51	15.43	10.81	9.99	10.39	11.08	10.82	11.39	11.97	10.04	7.42	6.79	6.97	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.31	14.19	16.58	12.28	11.65	11.85	12.29	12.13	12.41	13.06	11.24	8.66	7.90	7.73	

†December only. \$Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>22-7</b>	<b>18-0</b>	<b>16-4</b>	<b>11-9</b>	<b>9-5</b>	<b>12-9</b>	<b>18-0</b>	<b>14-5</b>	<b>14-8</b>	<b>19-6</b>	<b>22-7</b>	<b>35-9</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>25-5</b>	<b>19-8</b>	<b>16-3</b>	<b>12-7</b>	<b>10-5</b>	<b>11-0</b>	<b>17-7</b>	<b>17-5</b>	<b>16-2</b>	<b>19-9</b>	<b>22-4</b>	<b>35-5</b>
1—Sydney.....	24-9	20-4	18-6	15-1	12-4	10	10	16-2	15-9	20-6	22-9	35
2—New Glasgow.....	25	20	15	10-3	8-3	10	15	16	16-2	20	23	35
3—Amherst.....	22-5	18-2	12-7	10-5	8-5	13-5	17-7	17-7	16-4	20	23	35
4—Halifax.....	28-9	20-4	19-6	14-5	14-2	11-6	20	18-4	15-3	19-6	22-7	34-1
5—Windsor.....										22	22-5	
6—Truro.....	26	20	15-7	13-3	9-3	10	18	19	17-1	20-3	23-5	38-6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	20	20	16-5	13-5	11	11-6	20-0	18	14-2	20	22-4	34
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>28-3</b>	<b>20-4</b>	<b>18-3</b>	<b>14-4</b>	<b>12-5</b>	<b>11-6</b>	<b>20-0</b>	<b>17-7</b>	<b>17-8</b>	<b>19-1</b>	<b>21-6</b>	<b>36-5</b>
8—Moncton.....	24-2	19	17	14	12-4			16	16-5	19-7	22-2	35-8
9—St. John.....	28-2	19-6	19-6	13-8	12-2	11-7		17	18-4	18-8	22-2	38-7
10—Fredericton.....	32-5	22-5		15-5	13	11-5	20	20	21-2	20	22-1	38-3
11—Bathurst.....									15	18	20	33
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>19-1</b>	<b>15-6</b>	<b>15-9</b>	<b>10-5</b>	<b>6-6</b>	<b>9-5</b>	<b>17-1</b>	<b>12-7</b>	<b>14-0</b>	<b>19-1</b>	<b>21-9</b>	<b>36-4</b>
12—Quebec.....	22-6	18-4	14-2	11-9	7-1	9-8	17-2	12-1	13-6	19-3	22-5	33-4
13—Three Rivers.....	18-4	16	15-9	10-5	7-2	11-3	15	12-7	15-5	21-6	24-7	37-7
14—Sherbrooke.....	22-7	17	20-4	12-5	6-8	9-3	16	12-8	15-9	18-3	20-5	38-9
15—Sorel.....	15-5	13-5	14-7	9	5-2	8	14-3	11-5	12-4	20	25	35
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17-3	14	13-7	9-1	5-7	11-6	13-7	12-3	13-3	17-2	22-5	34-4
17—St. John's.....	18-7	14-7	14-2	9	6	11-2	20	14	11-6	18-5	18-7	38-7
18—Thetford Mines.....	13-5	12-7	12-5	10-5	5		20	12	16-7	20		35
19—Montreal.....	22-6	17-8	20-5	10-5	7-7	7-3	18-3	13-5	13-3	18-9	20-3	37-8
20—Hull.....	20-6	16-6	16-6	11-6	8-3	7-4	19-8	13-3	13-6	18-3	20-9	36-4
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>23-0</b>	<b>18-2</b>	<b>16-7</b>	<b>12-3</b>	<b>9-9</b>	<b>14-3</b>	<b>18-2</b>	<b>14-5</b>	<b>14-7</b>	<b>18-9</b>	<b>21-8</b>	<b>35-3</b>
21—Ottawa.....	22-9	18	12-2	12-2	8-8	11-4	19-6	14-7	12-6	19-8	21-8	36-5
22—Brockville.....	24-6	20-7	19-8	13-2	9-7	11-2	15	14-3	12-9	19-8	22-2	37-7
23—Kingston.....	22-8	18	17-9	12-8	8-8	13	17	13-5	13-2	18	20-1	35-1
24—Belleville.....	17-8	14-3	15	9-8	7-4	12-9	16-3	12-6	11	20-6	23-2	34
25—Peterborough.....	19-5	16-1	14-3	11	9-8	11-8	17-5	13-5	13-5	16-9	19-5	31-4
26—Oshawa.....	20	15-3	14	9-3	9-7	15	16-5	12-7	12-7	18	21-5	37-8
27—Orillia.....	20-7	16-2	15-2	12	8-9	16-5	17-7	13-7	15-1	18-4	21	34-2
28—Toronto.....	24-1	19-2	18-6	12-3	11-4	14-1	16-8	13-4	13-8	20-4	24-2	37-5
29—Niagara Falls.....	28-5	21-6	20-4	14-4	9-6	16-2	21-3	15	14-8	19-1	22-4	36-4
30—St. Catharines.....	22-4	17-9	17-7	12	8-5	13-3	21	13-2	13-3	18	21	35-5
31—Hamilton.....	24-9	20-2	18-6	13-9	11-3	16-5	17-3	13-7	16	19-2	22-2	35-1
32—Brantford.....	25-7	20-3	16-8	13-2	8-8	14-6	21-2	14-3	15	18-7	21-3	33-5
33—Galt.....	26-5	21-5	20-5	15-2	13		25	18	20	19-7	21-7	34-5
34—Guelph.....	21-6	17-5	16-7	13-6	11-7	15-4	18	12-7	14-3	18-1	20-4	33-8
35—Kitchener.....	21-7	17-8	15-3	12-5	10-3	14-5	18	13-3	13-7	17	20	32-4
36—Woodstock.....	26	18-7	17	11-5	9-2	15	16	13-7	12-5	17-6	19-3	32
37—Stratford.....	21-6	17-5	15-9	12-8	10-6	15-3	17	12-8		18-2	20-5	33-5
38—London.....	22-2	18-1	17-3	12-1	8-5	13-8	19-7	13-3	16-6	18-9	22-3	36-2
39—St. Thomas.....	23-5	18-2	17	12-3	10-1	14-5	17	14	15-1	19-7	21-8	35-3
40—Chatham.....	22-7	18-7	17-1	12-7	9-7	15-4	17	15	13-6	18-6	21-4	34-3
41—Windsor.....	19	15-8	14-4	11	10-5	13-5	17-8	12-6	12-8	17-2	19-5	34-3
42—Sarnia.....	22-7	17-7	15-7	13-7	11	15-3	16	13-7	13-7	18-2	22-2	33-2
43—Owen Sound.....	22-5	17-7	15-5	12	9-7	13-7		14-7	13	18-1	21-6	35-4
44—North Bay.....	24-5	17	16-1	11-5	8-9	13	18	14-7	14-6	20	23-3	35-2
45—Sudbury.....	25-5	19-6	16-2	11-8	9-4	15-8	18-7	16-5	14-5	17-9	21-6	35-6
46—Cobalt.....	22-3	16-7	12-5	10	9	15		19	18	20	24-8	35-8
47—Timmins.....	27-2	21-3	17-2	14-4	11-7	16-4	19	18-2	19-2	19-8	23-1	39-9
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	20-8	17	15-3	11-3	8-7	14	15-7	14-8	16	20	23-1	37-7
49—Port Arthur.....	22-5	17-5	15	12-5	10-2	13	20	16-5	17-4	20-2	24	36-8
50—Fort William.....	24-2	19	17	12-8	10-9	13-8	20	15-6	17-1	19-4	23-4	38
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>21-1</b>	<b>16-3</b>	<b>17-0</b>	<b>11-2</b>	<b>9-1</b>	<b>11-5</b>	<b>16-6</b>	<b>13-9</b>	<b>12-7</b>	<b>21-3</b>	<b>24-1</b>	<b>33-8</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	21-8	15-8	16-7	10-2	8-9	10-8	15-7	14	14-2	20-9	23-6	32-2
52—Brandon.....	20-3	16-7	17-3	12-2	9-3	12-2	17-5	13-7	11-2	21-7	25-5	34-4
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>21-7</b>	<b>16-8</b>	<b>14-6</b>	<b>10-3</b>	<b>7-6</b>	<b>10-8</b>	<b>15-0</b>	<b>13-0</b>	<b>11-6</b>	<b>20-6</b>	<b>24-9</b>	<b>35-1</b>
53—Regina.....	20-7	16-1	14-7	9-2	7-8	9-7	16-1	12-4	10	18-4	22-3	35-9
54—Prince Albert.....	25	18	15	12	8	12	15	15	15	21	26-7	35
55—Saskatoon.....	16-5	13-6	13	8-9	6-6	10-2	14-6	11-7	9-7	20-6	24-6	33-6
56—Moose Jaw.....	24-7	19-3	15-5	11-2	8	11-3	14-3	13		22-2	25-9	35-8
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>20-0</b>	<b>16-1</b>	<b>14-9</b>	<b>9-9</b>	<b>8-1</b>	<b>11-1</b>	<b>16-3</b>	<b>12-6</b>	<b>13-3</b>	<b>19-7</b>	<b>23-3</b>	<b>35-1</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	20-7	14-4	15-1	10-5	8-2	11-7	17-5	14-3	17-2	22-1	26-9	36
58—Drumheller.....	19	16-5	15	10	6-5	12	16	13-5	13-5	19-3	22-8	37
59—Edmonton.....	20-2	15-9	15-5	9-1	7-6	10-9	17-6	12-5	14	19-1	22-7	32-8
60—Calgary.....	20	17-4	14-4	9-5	9-5	11-1	14-3	11-7	11-9	20-2	23-3	34-1
61—Lethbridge.....	20	16-5	14-3	10-4	8-5	9-7	16-3	11	10	17-9	20-8	35-5
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>24-4</b>	<b>19-7</b>	<b>17-1</b>	<b>12-2</b>	<b>11-5</b>	<b>15-2</b>	<b>20-8</b>	<b>15-6</b>	<b>16-7</b>	<b>21-5</b>	<b>25-6</b>	<b>39-6</b>
62—Fernie.....	25	20	18	12	12-5	14	18	15	16	23-4	29	35-7
63—Nelson.....	23-3	19-3	15-7	12	8-7	16-3	23-3	15-7	20	21-5	25-8	40
64—Trail.....	24-1	20-5	16-5	13	11-4	16-5	24-3	16-7	19-3	20-9	25-4	41
65—New Westminster.....	23-3	18	16	11-6	11-4	13-1	18-3	13-6	15-7	19-5	24	38
66—Vancouver.....	25	19-7	16-9	12-2	12-1	14-7	20-8	14-1	16-6	20-4	23-4	38-9
67—Victoria.....	24-2	19-5	17-8	11-9	11	15-5	20-1	15-4	13-6	20-6	23-8	39-1
68—Nanaimo.....	25	20-7	16-7	11-3	14	16-7	21-3	14-7	14	22-3	26	41
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	19-5	19-3	13-2	11	15	20	19-3	18	23-4	27	43

a Prince per single quart higher. b Price in bulk lower. c Grocers' quotations.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1932

Fish								Land, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk in bottles, per quart.	Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Hallibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (lined most sold) per lb. tin		Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17-0	23-0	15-3	15-5	52-5	18-0	17-7	24-2	13-3	33-6	29-4	9-4	22-7	26-4
11-7	26-9			46-0	13-1	14-7	18-6	14-2	40-5	32-8	9-6	23-4	27-8
7-6	22-4			46-2	13-6	14-1	20-8	14-5	38-7	32-7	10-11	21	27-2
					12-8		20-2	14	40	32	9-11	25	26-4
12	30			46-7	14-3	14-5	14-4	14	37-7	30	8 c	25-4	28-5
12	30			45	11-9	15	16	13-8	46-6	34-1	11-5a	20	27-2
					13-5		19-5	14-5	40	35		23	27-5
15	25				12-2	15	20-7	14-6	39-8	32-8		26	29-6
					13-4		27-5	14-2	35-3	28-5	7-9	20-7	26-2
14-0	28-6			55-0	13-3	15-6	19-6	14-2	39-5	30-0	9-8	23-0	26-8
14	25-8			50	14	14-8	16-3	14-5	37-2	27-4	9-10	26-3	28
	30			55	11-9	14	17-5	13-4	40-6	32-1	12	23-4	26-8
14	30			60	15-2	18	25-1	14-6	40-8	35-6	8	24-1	27-2
					12					25		18	25
12-5	25-0				18-0	17-7	18-1	13-7	38-6	28-9	7-4	21-6	24-7
					15	17	22-7	13-2	41	29-3	10	20-4	24-5
						16	20-8	14-4	41-5	30-8	8 b	21	24-8
							20	13-2	39-9	31-1	6-7	21-6	24-4
							18	14-1	31	25-6	5-6 c	22	24-3
							14-2	13-3	38-7	31-5	5-6	24-9	24-9
					20	18		13-2	39	29	6	24	24-7
12-5	25				19-6	18-2	21-1	14-5	30	25-7	6	21	24-7
						15	14-8	13-2	43	28-3	10	23-5	26
17-7	23-8	17-0	7-7	56-7	17-5	17-2	17-1	14-4	43-4	28-6	9	21-4	24-9
19	24-8	16-7			20	17-4	13-1	13-0	38-7	30-2	9-8	23-5	26-1
	25	16-5			20		22-6	12-9	44-5	31-1	9	23-5	26-1
15	20			50	20	16	23-5	12-1	38-2	30-7	8	23	25-2
							25-4		42-1	30-3	8	22	24-7
					15		22-8	13	38-3	30	7-8a	25-7	24
		18			20	18	27-5	14-8	37-2	30-2	9	23-2	25-3
		18				13	27-4	13-3	42-6	33-7	10 b	26-2	26
	25	21-5			20	17-2	31-5	12-8	38	29-2	10	27-5	27
					19-2	21	32	13-4	44-4	31-8	10	22-7	26-8
					17		34-5	12-9	39-1	33-1	10	25	27-7
17-4	24-9	19-6	7-7	60	17-5	14	35-2	13-2	38-4	31	10	24	25-9
					12-5		25-7	12-8	39-3	29-1	10	20-5	27
					15-5		26-8	13-5	38-3	31-3	9	24-5	25-3
	25	20				19	27-5	12-5	38-9	33-3	10	24-5	26-7
						20	27-5	12-5	43-4	32-5	10	22-2	26-2
					15		19-8	12-1	35-5	25-6	9	23	26-3
					19	16-5	22-5	12-1	35	30-5	8	25-3	36
	21	20			15-4	15	27-1	12-7	40	32-5	8	22	25-7
					16-4	15	30-1	12-7	38-6	29-9	9	23-2	25-9
					15		33-5	12-5	35-8	30-6	10	25-3	27-1
15	25	20			15		27-2	12-6	37	29-1	9	24	25-6
					18-7	13-5	30-3	12-5	39-1	31-4	10	25-7	41
					17-3		32-7	12-2	35-6	29-3	9	25	26-4
					15		24-7	12	36-1	28-3	10	24-3	25-5
					20		29-1	13	38-5	27-8	11	25-7	44
					18	17	22-9	13	37		11	22	26
22		15		60	20-7		19-8	14	41-1		12-5		26-8
		10-8				25	17-8	14-2	35-6	27-3	13-3a		27-5
		13-5			15	16-5	31-1	13-7	37-9	29-3		23-7	26-5
		12-7			15	17	28-1	14-3	40-8	29-9	11-1	26-2	49
22-0	21-6	14-1			20	16-5	24-1	13-5	38-7	28-9		25-3	26-9
	20-7	13-2			20-5	17-7	23-5	13-6	37-9	26-9	8-9	20-0	24-5
22	22-5	15			20	18-1	28	13-2	41-5	27-5	10	20	25-1
20-3	23-3	11-9	18-3		23-3	18-9	20-1	11-8	30-9	22-5	9-8	18-5	24-4
21	24	12-5			24-3	19	25-6	10-5	34-2	26-2	7-1-8-3	20	23-9
20	25	11-5			20	20	14-6	12-7	28	21-5	10	17-7	22-8
20	21-1	11-7	15		24	15	15-6	12-6	32-5	23-6	10	18-8	24-1
20	23	12	20		25	21-7	24-7	11-5	32	23-2	10	16-7	24-3
19-7	21-4	12-7	16-0		22-4	20-1	22-8	12-5	37-9	26-5	9-6	21-9	26-6
20	20	11	15		25	22-5	15-3	12-8	40	28-5	10	20-7	26-5
19	21-7	13-2	15		25	20	20-4	13-5	35-2	25-5	10	22-6	26-5
19	21-2	14-2			19-7	19-2	20-6	12-6	39-3	27-5	10	20-6	26-4
23-2	24-2				20		25-3	11-6	37-8	22-5	9	24-5	26-9
17-5	20	12-5				19	32-6	12-2	37-4	28-3	9	21-3	26-7
16-7	18-7		15-0		21-4	19-0	28-6	13-7	41-6	30-2	10-4	24-9	29-7
25	30				22-5	22-5	28-5	15			10		28-5
18-7	20		19		24	22	25	13-5	42-2	34-4	10	31	63
20	22-1		18			21	23	13-7	41-9	34-2	12-5	25	29-4
13-7	15				20	19-2	25-8	12-5	38	24-2	8-3a	24-7	28-2
12	14-3		10-5		17-2	15-3	27-7	11-7	38-8	28-8	5-3a	22-2	27-8
10-6	18		12-5		20-9	17-7	27-2	12-8	45-3	33-6	11-1	27-5	30-6
											12-5a		
					25	16-5	36-2	14-4	41-2	31-2	10 a	25	30
					20	17-5	35	15-7	43-7	25	12-5a		32



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
Dominion (average).....	19.9	a 5.7	14.8	2.8	4.7	8.3	10.8	11.6	11.6	11.6
Nova Scotia (average).....	19.3	6.5	14.7	3.4	4.8	8.3	13.3	11.5	11.0	11.2
1—Sydney.....	20.6	6.7	15.2	3.2	4.5	6.7	12.8	11.4	11.3	11.2
2—New Glasgow.....	18.5	6.7	14	3.2	5	8.5	12.7	10	9.7	10
3—Amherst.....	18.7	6	14.3	3.4	5	8.5	12.5	11.9	10.7	10.7
4—Halifax.....	18.5	6.7	14.5	3.5	4.6	8.8	13.3	11.8	11.5	11.5
5—Windsor.....	18		15	3.8	5	8	16.5	12	12	12
6—Truro.....	21.2	6-6.7	15.1	3.4	4.8	9	12.2	12	11	11.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19.5	6.7	15	3.2	4.7	9	15	12.7	11.7	13
New Brunswick (average).....	19.1	6.8	14.8	3.4	4.5	8.1	13.0	10.6	10.2	10.4
8—Moncton.....	20	6.7	14.2	3.4	4.5	9.5	13.2	10.9	10.3	10.6
9—Saint John.....	19.1	7.3	15	3.2	4.7	7.5	13	10.5	10.2	10.5
10—Fredericton.....	18.3	7.3	15.2	3.3	4.7	7.5	13.8	10.9	10.4	10.5
11—Bathurst.....	19	5.3-6.7		3.5	4	12	10	10	10	10.7
Quebec (average).....	17.3	4.7	13.3	2.9	4.7	6.8	10.5	9.9	9.9	10.7
12—Quebec.....	18.4	6-7	14.1	3.3	4.9	8	10.6	10	10.3	10.6
13—Three Rivers.....	17.8	4-4.7	13.3	3.1	4.3	6.9	11.6	10	10.4	11
14—Sherbrooke.....	17.1	4	13	3.1	5.1	6.3	11.6	9.9	10.2	10.8
15—Sorel.....	14.7		14.5	2.4	4.5	6.7	10	10	10.6	10.2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.6		13.4	2.3	5	7.4	10.6	9.7	9.7	10.8
17—St. John's.....	14.4	4	13	2.6	4.5	5.5	10	10	13.6	11.7
18—Thetford Mines.....	20		11.5	3.1	5	6	10	10	11.7	10.8
19—Montreal.....	20.1	4.7-5.3	14.2	3.3	4.6	8.2	10.8	10	11.1	10.5
20—Hull.....	16.2	4.7	12.4	3.3	4.8	6.6	9.5	9.9	10.4	9.7
Ontario (average).....	19.5	5.3	14.4	2.5	4.6	9.2	11.2	11.0	11.0	10.9
21—Ottawa.....	20.4	5.3-7.3	14.4	3.4	4.5	9.6	10.2	10.2	10.7	10.7
22—Brookville.....	17.7	4.7-6.7	13.1	2.8	4.9	10.1	10.9	10.7	10.2	10.9
23—Kingston.....	16.3	4.7	13.9	3	4.1	8.4	11.7	10	10	10
24—Belleville.....	17	5.3	14.2	2.4	4.7	9.3	10.8	10	10.1	10.1
25—Peterborough.....	18.4	4.7	13.5	2.2	4.2	8.6	11.1	9.8	9.7	10.3
26—Oshawa.....	20.8	4.7-6.7	12.3	2.1	4.8	9.4	12.3	10.5	10.5	10.5
27—Orillia.....	19	4	15	2.3	4.1	9.4	11.4	11.2	11.4	10.4
28—Toronto.....	23.7	5.3-6.7	14.8	2.6	4.5	9	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	18.7	4.7-6.7	14.8	2.7	4.7	8.9	11.5	11.4	12.4	11.9
30—St. Catharines.....	17.3	4.7-6.7	15	2.5	4.2	9.6	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.2
31—Hamilton.....	25	4-6.7	13.9	2.2	4.5	9.5	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.9
32—Brantford.....	19.7	4-6.7	15.2	2	4.4	9.1	10	10.3	10.3	10.3
33—Galt.....	21.6	4-6	16	2.2	4.7	9.6	11.3	10.8	10.8	11.1
34—Guelph.....	20.1	4.7-5.3	15	2.2	4.7	9.8	10.8	11.2	10.9	10.9
35—Kitchener.....	21	4.7-6	14.8	2.1	4.7	9.4	11.4	10.5	10.4	10.3
36—Woodstock.....	18	4.7-5.3	12.5	1.9	4.5	9.1	10	11.8	11	11
37—Stratford.....	17.7	4.7-6	15	2.1	4.5	9.8	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.2
38—London.....	20.1	4.7-5.3	15.7	2.1	4.5	9.3	11.1	11.2	10.9	10.8
39—St. Thomas.....	19.2	4.7-5.3	14.8	2.1	4.1	8.6	11.2	11.9	11.3	11.5
40—Chatham.....	18.2	4.7	15	2	4.7	9.4	12.3	11.2	11.9	11.2
41—Windsor.....	17.5	5.3-7.3	13	2.3	3.8	8.3	11.4	10.6	11.9	11.2
42—Sarnia.....	20	4-6.7	15	1.8	4.4	9.2	11.7	11.4	11.2	11.1
43—Owen Sound.....	19.2	4-5.3	15	2.2	4	8.2	11.2	10.3	10.6	10.8
44—North Bay.....	21.1	5.3	15	3.4	4.8	10.7	12	10.4	10.4	11.1
45—Sudbury.....	19.3	5.3	13.5	3.3	4.8	8.2	12.5	11.6	12.6	12.5
46—Cobalt.....	19.6	6		3.4	5.5	9.1	12.2	12.5	12.8	12.5
47—Timmins.....	20.4	5-6	13.6	3.5	5	9.5	11.4	12.9	12.2	12.4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	18.8	4-5.3	15.4	3.2	4.9	9.4	12.5	11	11.1	11
49—Port Arthur.....	20.4	5.3	14.6	2.6	4.5	8.8	10	10.5	10.5	10.3
50—Fort William.....	19.2	5.3	14.5	2.8	5.1	8.7	10.5	11.8	10.9	10.8
Manitoba (average).....	20.9	5.9	14.8	2.6	4.8	9.3	11.1	13.0	12.0	12.4
51—Winnipeg.....	21.6	5-6.6	14.6	2.6	4.7	9.1	10.7	12.8	11.9	12.6
52—Brandon.....	20.2	5.3-6.2	15	2.6	4.8	9.4	11.4	13.1	12.1	12.1
Saskatchewan (average).....	20.7	5.8	15.0	2.6	4.5	9.0	10.0	14.5	13.4	13.7
53—Regina.....	19.6	4-6.7		2.7	5	10.2	9.7	14.3	13.1	13.6
54—Prince Albert.....	23	5-6		2.6	3.9	8	10.5	15	13.3	12.8
55—Saskatoon.....	18.8	6.7	15	2.6	4.2	8.9	9.7	13.7	12.4	12.8
56—Moose Jaw.....	21.2	5-6		2.5	4.7	8.9	10.1	14.8	14.8	14.8
Alberta (average).....	22.2	6.0	15.5	2.6	4.8	8.0	9.5	13.5	14.3	14.2
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.6		16.5	2.6	5.3	7	10	13.8	13.6	14.7
58—Drumheller.....	18.6	6-7.5	16.2	2.6	4.6	7.2	8.9	12.8	14.2	13.4
59—Edmonton.....	22.1	5-6.7	14.7	2.5	4.7	8	9.3	13	13.7	14
60—Calgary.....	24	5-7	15	2.7	4.7	10	10.6	13.8	14.8	14
British Columbia (average).....	23.0	6.9	17.7	3.0	4.9	6.3	7.1	13.0	13.0	13.0
62—Fernie.....	23.2		15.5	2.9	4.8	7.4	8	13.9	14.4	14.4
63—Nelson.....	24.6	6-3	15	3	4.7	7.5	8.9	12.9	13.4	13.4
64—Trail.....	21.3	7	15.5	3.1	4.2	5.5	6.7	13.2	13	13.5
65—New Westminster.....	21.5	6.3	19.5	3	5	5.9	6	12.3	12.1	12.7
66—Vancouver.....	22.6	6-3	19.7	3.1	5.1	6.3	7.3	12.2	11.8	11.7
67—Victoria.....	22.3	7.5	19	2.8	5.4	5.4	5.5	12.1	12.2	12.1
68—Nanaimo.....	25	7.5-8	20	2.9	5.3	7.1	8.5	12.7	11.7	12.2
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.3	6.3-8.3		3.2	5	5	6	15	15	13.7

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c, 6c. and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1932

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 s, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4.1	3.3	.808	17.3	17.3	15.7	10.7	17.5	16.7	57.2	21.3	52.1	39.9
4.1	3.6	.795	16.4	14.6	12.0	11.0	16.5	15.6	56.6	21.1	51.6	37.5
3.6	3.4	.775	17.9				17.6	15.3	46.5	20.9	40	35
4.1	3	.85	15				16.2	15	65	22.7	55	37
4.1	4.2	.79	16.2	12.5			15.5	15	50	21	50	37.5
3.8	3.4	.821	18.1	12			17.2	17.6	65	21.5	60	37.7
4.5	3.5	.75	15				15.7	16		21.2		40.3
4.2	4.2	.781	16.4	13.7			16.5	14.9		19.2		40.7
4.7	3.2	.75	14.4	21.2			16.2	15.5		21.5		41.7
3.9	3.0	.736	16.7	16.7	14.3	12.1	15.6	15.4	56.5	19.2	52.8	39.0
4.2	3.5	.764	17	22.1			16.3	15.6	53	20.6	58.5	
3.7	3.2	.779	17.1	15	12.5	15	15.2	15	60	17.3	45	35
3.9	2.8	.65	17.7	13	16	12.5	16	16	60	19	55	44
	2.5	.75	15				15	15		20		38
4.1	4.4	.712	14.8	18.0	13.8	11.1	17.1	15.8	64.9	21.1	54.4	38.1
4.2	4.4	.74	15.5	18.3	12.3	12.2	18.7	15.6	72.5	22.2	59	38.8
3.8	5.1	.664	15.9	17.7	14.3	11.2	18	16.6	65	23.2		39.5
3.5	4.3	.811	15	20.7	14.4	11	18	15.8		22.4	57.3	38.6
4.6	5	.632	14		13.5	10	16.3	13.3		21.2		38.7
3.5	4.2	.707	13.1		15	12.6	14.7	14.7		18.8		38.4
4.2	4	.677	15		12.7	9.1	18	16.5		17.5		36.7
4.5	4.4	.701	14.7	15	13	10.7	17	16	60	23.7	50	38.7
4.2	4.2	.831	16.2	19.3	13.7	11.2	17.4	15.7	69.9	22.4	51.3	36.8
4	4.1	.648	14	16.7	15	11.5	16	17.6		18.6		37
3.6	3.2	.808	17.1	17.4	15.1	10.9	17.5	17.0	56.1	20.5	52.9	36.9
3.7	4.5	.71	15.9	19.8	13.4	9.8	16.3	16.7	65	20.1	54.2	36.6
3.7	4.1	.864	16.6	16.8		9.2	18	16.2		20	59.7	39.4
4.3	3.9	.883	17.3	20.4			11.2	16.5	16.1	19.8	56.2	37.6
4	3.7	.80	15.9	15			12.6	17.7	17	19.2	49	36.5
3.4	2.9	.73	14.7	13.2			10.2	17	62	20.1	54	34.7
3.7	3	.685	15.5	15.6			11.8	17.5	18.1	65	19.7	36.8
3.5	2.8	.80	13.4	15.4			11	16.5	17	23.7	56	35
4.2	3.3	.755	15.4	19.7			11.3	16.7	17.8	18.9	54.8	36
3.5	3.4	.833	17.3	24.3			10.5	20.8	65	20.8	49.5	36.3
4.6	2.9	.86	17.5	18.3			11	18.9	60	21.4	51	37.2
4	3.3	.803	17.5	17.5	15	11	17	15.7	50	18.8	47	36.8
3.4	2.6	.75	15.4	13.7			10.7	16.2		17.9		34.5
3.5	2.8	.781	15.7	19	18	11	17.2	17.1		18.3	51.7	35
4.1	3.5	.835	19.8	18.6			11.3	17.4	17.1	19.1	57	35.8
4.6	2.9	.78	16.3	15			12.3	16.7	17.1	19.3	55	35.1
3.5	3.5	.80	15	12.2			10.7	15.7	15	22		35
3.4	3	.775	15.2	14.3			11.6	17.6	16.2	22.8		37.4
3.8	2.7	.689	15.1	14			10	16.1	16.2	20.4		34.8
2.8	2.3	.757	15.5	13.3			10.9	17.1	16.4	20.5		36.2
2.5	2.5	.733	15.2	15.1			11.2	17.1	15.7	21		34.9
2.6	2.3	.795	14.8	14.3			11.1	17.4	16	21		36.5
3.9	2.6	.676	13.8	21			10	16.8	17.8	17.8		35.5
3.3	2.2	.811	17	11.9	13	10.2	17.5	16.3	45	21.8	50	35.4
3.3	3.4	.736	20.4	20	20	10.4	18	17.2	42	21.2	51	41.2
3.5	3.6	.709	14.9	16	16	10.7	18.6	20.5	65.5	22	59.3	37.6
4.2	4.1	.993	23	20			11	20.3	19.3	20.3		41.2
4	3.8	1.174	25.9	20	14.6	11.8	18.4	18.4	57.8	22.9	52	41.3
3.1	3.9	.728	15.3	23.8	12	11.2	17.5	18.2	56.3	21.7	49	39.2
3.6	3.2	.936	19.8	23.3	16.5	11.2	18.1	18.8	49.4	20.7	46.7	38
3.5	3.1	.997	21.8	20	12.7	10	17.6	18.9	49.8	23.1	46.1	38.1
5.1	3.0	.840	17.3		15.6	11.3	18.3	17.7	54.9	22.8	48.9	41.3
5.1	3.2	1.09	21.2		16.2	10.6	18	17.5	57.7	23	47.7	42
5	2.8	.589	13.3		15.2	10.6	18.6	17.9	57	22.6	50.1	40.5
4.4	3.4	.750	16.1		18.9	9.6	19.8	18.7	56.8	23.8	52.5	45.9
4.6	3.4	.90	22.5		20	11	20.7	19	58.3	24.2	52.2	45.5
4.1	3.8	.483	9.5		20	9	20	19	55	24	51.8	46.2
4.6	3.2	.638	13		16.7	8.8	17.8	18.7	57.5	23.1	49.7	44.7
4.2	3.1	.89	19.3			9.4	20.5	18.2	56.4	24	56.2	47.2
4.6	2.7	.832	18.7		16.5	10.2	19.5	17.7	57.5	23.7	51.3	48.2
4.6	2.4	.912	20.7		20.6	10.3	18.8	17.9	60	23.4	53.3	49.2
5.1	3	.825	20		16.5	10.5	19.5	18.2	59	24	52	50
5.1	2.7	.902	18.5		15.6	10.5	18.5	18	56.1	23.6	50.1	46.5
4.6	2.8	.833	21		17.5	9	20.2	16.5	53.5	23.1	51	46.3
3.8	2.8	.69	13.3		12.5	10.6	20.6	17.7	59	24.4	50.2	49
5.4	3.1	.976	21.7		18.4	9.5	17.6	16.2	56.0	22.5	49.9	46.4
6	2.9	.96	21.2		16.7	11.6	20	18.9	55.7	25	56.2	48.3
6.2	3.3	1.21	28.3		20	9.5	18	16.4	62	23.7	48.7	50
5	2.7	1.23	27.5		20	9	21.5	16.5	62.5	23.5	47.5	48
4.9	2.8	.675	16		16.2	8.8	17.2	14.8	45.8	21.8	46	43.2
5	3	.673	14.9		16.5	9.3	15.8	14.9	49.8	20.7	49.9	39
4.9	2.8	.908	21		18.5	8.4	16.4	14.4	52.2	21.3	45.9	44.7
6.5	4.3	.921	20			10.3	16.7	16.2	55	23.7	55	48.3
5	3.3	1.23	25		21.2	9	15	17.7	65	20	50	50



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 4 lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, bar standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b>	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b>	5.8	5.6	41.7	44.0	25.1	14.4	2.9	46.2	50.8	11.7	5.2	15.285
1—Sydney	5.7	5.6	44.6	39.1	25.0	11.6	2.9	44.9	34.4	12.6	5.1	15.000
2—New Glasgow	5.7	5.5	44	37.8	25.2	13.7	2.9			12.6		
3—Annerst	5.9	5.5	50	41.2	26.5	10.5	2.7	40	32.3	13	5	
4—Halifax	5.4	5.3	47	38.2		11.8	2.9	50	35	13.4	5.2	15.00
5—Windsor	6	5.7	40	41.2	28	10	2.9			12	5	
6—Truro	6.4	5.9	42	37	25.3	11.3	3.1	44.6	35.3	12.8	5.2	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown	5.9	5.2	56.2	37.5	26	15.7	2.5	48.3	39.3	13.5	5.3	14.40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	5.6	5.4	47.1	37.7	24.6	11.2	2.9	44.8	36.7	11.8	5.0	15.125
8—Moncton	5.6	5.3	45.6	39.9	25.7	11.3	3	47.5	37.2	12.3	5.1	15.50g
9—Saint John	5.7	5.5	48.3	37.7	23	11.1	2.9	45	40.7	11.5	5	14.75
10—Fredericton	5.9	5.7	46.5	38	24.6	12.2	2.9	41.8	35.8	11.4	5	
11—Bathurst	5	5	48	35	25	10	2.9		33	12	5	
<b>Quebec (average)</b>	5.2	5.1	43.0	45.6	24.8	13.3	2.8	45.6	53.1	10.4	4.7	14.482
12—Quebec	5.2	5.1	46.6	49.8	25.3	15.7	2.9	44	58	10.2	4.6	14.25
13—Three Rivers	5.5	5.1	48.3	47.8	25	13.3	2.9	46	56.7	10.8	5	14.00
14—Sherbrooke	5	4.9	40.4	44.7	23	13.1	2.9	48	52.4	10.9	4.6	14.75-15.00
15—Sorel	5.7	5.5	45	45	25.5	11.2	2.6	40	50	10	5	14.25
16—St. Hyacinthe	5	5	53.6	50.7	27.7	13.1	3.1	46.4	60	10	4.8	13.75-14.00
17—St. John's	5	5	35	41.5	25	12.5	2.6	45	50	10	4.5	
18—Thetford Mines	5.5	5	38	40.8	23.2	13.8	3	41.2	42.5	11.2	4.6	
19—Montreal	5.1	5.1	45.7	48.7	24.4	14.7	2.6	48	54.6	10.4	4.7	14.50-14.75
20—Hull	5.2	5	34.6	41.4	23.7	12.4	2.7	51.8	54	10	4.8	15.25-15.75
<b>Ontario (average)</b>	5.2	5	42.5	46.8	24.4	12.6	2.7	45.0	52.6	10.8	5.0	15.175
21—Ottawa	5.3	5.1	47	49	25.6	13.8	2.6	54.7	55.9	10.9	4.9	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville	5.7	5.1	45.2	47.7	24.7	11.7	2.7	37.5	48	10.4	5	15.00
23—Kingston	5.3	5	41.5	43.5	24.8	11.9	2.6	44.4	48.3	10.6	4.9	15.00
24—Belleville	6	5.8	48	45	22.8	13.2	2.6	49.2	55	10.7	5.5	15.00
25—Peterborough	5.7	5.3	38	42	25.2	12.1	2.9	45.8	48.3	10.7	5.3	14.50-14.75
26—Oshawa	5.9	5.8	45.4	49.4	25.4	11.4	2.9	52.1	55	10.7	5.5	14.50
27—Orillia	6	5.7	50.5	43.7	22.7	13	2.6	47.5	48.7	11.4	5	15.50
28—Toronto	5.7	5.5	45.1	50.9	24	10.9	2.7	43.6	49.4	9.6	5.2	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls	6	5.7	42	51.8	24	14.8	2.5	44.2	55	10.3	5.2	12.75-13.00g
30—St. Catharines	5.9	5.7	44.1	47.7	24.3	11.6	2.6	44.8	50	10.7	5.1	14.50g
31—Hamilton	5.7	5.5	44.6	50.8	23.8	10.3	2.7	39.6	55.6	9.9	4.9	14.50
32—Brantford	5.9	5.9	43	46	24.4	11.7	2.7	41.9	56	10.3	5.2	14.50
33—Galt	5.9	5.8	46.5	43.9	24.6	12.5	2.9	49.4	58.5	9.8	5.3	14.75-15.00
34—Guelph	5.7	5.6	42.6	42.2	24.1	10.3	2.5	43.5	47.5	10.5	5.1	14.25-14.50
35—Kitchener	5.8	5.8	36.5	45.1	24.2	10.7	2.5	40.7	45.5	10.3	4.6	14.00
36—Woodstock	5.8	5.5	40	39.3	23	11	2.8	49.7	49.7	11	5	14.25-14.50
37—Stratford	5.8	5.4	45	44.7	25	10.6	2.8	41.4	50.8	10.9	5.2	14.50
38—London	5.8	5.7	41.6	47.2	22.7	12.9	2.5	47	48.7	9.9	4.8	15.50-15.75
39—St. Thomas	5.9	5.6	45	47.3	25.1	11.7	3	44	51.2	10.2	5.2	15.00
40—Chatham	5.8	5.7	44.7	47.4	24.2	12.6	2.9	45.6	60	10	5.1	15.50
41—Windsor	5.6	5.4	40.6	43.5	25	13.2	2.5	45.8	60	10	5.2	15.00
42—Sarnia	5.9	5.9	43.6	50	24.5	11.7	2.7	40	55	10.2	5	15.25
43—Owen Sound	5.8	5.4	43.7	44.1	24.7	10.4	2.7	42.5	49.5	10.1	5	14.50
44—North Bay	6.1	5.9	51.8	53.2	22.7	14.7	2.7	54	60	13.3	5.3	16.00-16.50
45—Sudbury	6.2	6.1	38	48.4	25	14.8	2.7	46			4.6	16.50-16.75
46—Cobalt	7	6	37.5	45	25	14.5	2.6	40	46.7	13.7	5	17.75
47—Timmins	6.4	6.3	35	47.4	25.4	16.6	2.7	43.4	45.5	11	4.7	17.50-17.75
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6.2	5.8	38.5	49.8	24.7	14	2.5	43.2	60	13	4.8	15.00
49—Port Arthur	5.8	5.7	35.9	49.4	25.1	16.7	2.6	45	53.3	11	4.6	16.75
50—Fort William	6	5.9	36.9	48.3	25.9	14	2.9	43.3	57.5	12.7	5.1	16.25-16.50
<b>Manitoba (average)</b>	6.4	6.2	35.4	43.5	25.2	14.5	3.0	47.0	54.4	12.7	6.3	20.500
51—Winnipeg	6.5	6.3	36.7	46.4	25.4	13.9	2.8	46	57.5	11.9	6.7	19.50
52—Brandon	6.2	6	40	40.6	25	15	3.2	47.9	51.2	13.5	5.9	21.50
<b>askatchewan (average)</b>	6.5	6.4	35.8	43.7	25.6	19.5	3.3	46.9		15.0	5.8	
53—Regina	6.2	6.7		43.7	25.3	18.7a	3.2	47.5		15	6.3	
54—Prince Albert	6.8	6.5	34.8	48	26	20	a	47.5				
55—Saskatoon	6.7	6.4	34.5	43.5	26	19.3a	2.7	42.4		15		
56—Moose Jaw	6.3	6.1	38	39.6	25	20	a	3.7	50			
<b>Alberta (average)</b>	6.3	6.4	36.3	42.7	26.3	17.7	3.4	45.7	54.6	14.2	5.6	
57—Medicine Hat	6.5	6.5	37.1	44.1	26.7	20	a	44.2	50	13.2	5.6	g
58—Drumheller	6.6	7	32	41.7	25	21	a	46.2	55	15	5.7	
59—Edmonton	6.2	6.3	40	43.3	26.3	16.7a	3.5	44.2	51.7	14.3	5.5	
60—Calgary	5.9	6	36.3	39.7	25.3	15.2	3.3	50.0	60	14	6.4	g
61—Lethbridge	6.5	6.4	36.1	44.8	28	15.7a	3.5	43.7	56.2	14.5	4.6	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b>	5.7	5.5	37.0	40.1	26.5	22.0	3.3	52.3	56.0	12.8	5.5	
62—Fernie	6.2	6.3	42	43	27.5	18.3a	3.5	50	60	13.7	5.2	
63—Nelson	6	5.5	40	43	25		4	57.5	60	15	6	
64—Trail	6.3	6	31.5	40	25	25	a	3.6	45	50	11	7
65—New Westminster	5.1	4.9	34.8	38	25.7	21.2a	3	60	53.7	11.3	5	
66—Vancouver	5.4	5.3	35	39.1	25.2	21.4a	2.7	52.2	60	11.4	5.7	
67—Victoria	5.9	5.4	37.8	38.4	26.2	21.8a	2.9	48.7	58.6	11.6	5.6	
68—Nanaimo	5.9	5.7	37.5	41.2	29.5	21.2a	4	55	50	15	5.3	
69—Prince Rupert	5.5	5	37.5	40	27.5	25	a	3	50	13.5	4.5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
 extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$24-\$30. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1932

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths, per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths, per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month		
\$ 9.422	\$ 11.963	\$ 10.242	\$ 12.488	\$ 7.618	\$ 9.372	\$ 7.722	c.	c.	\$	\$		
8.325	11.250	7.125	8.688	5.000	6.167	6.500	27.1	9.9	24.158	17.042		
6.50-7.25	9.50	6.00	7.00				30.0	10.0	24.000	16.000		
6.50-6.75	11.00	4.00	6.00	3.00	4.00		29.7	10	16.00-26.00	12.00-16.00	1	
8.75-9.00	12.75						29.5	10	20.00	10.00-12.00	2	
9.00-10.25	11.00	12.00	14.00	6.50	7.00	6.50	29	10-3	15.00-18.00	10.00	3	
							32	10	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00	4	
9.25-10.00	12.00	5.50-7.50	7.00-8.50	5.50	7.50		30	10	25.00	20.00	5	
9.75	10.80	9.00	10.50	7.00	8.25c	8.25	29.7	9.8	20.00-28.00	15.00-17.00	6	
10.156	11.250	8.000	9.500	6.000	7.375	7.500	29	10	21.00-26.00	10.00-17.00	7	
9.75-11.75g	11.00g	7.00g	8.00g	5.00g	6.00g		31.1	9.9	22.00-32.00	18.00-22.00	8	
11.00-11.25	11.00-12.00	8.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	7.00-8.00c	28.7	10	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	9	
9.00-10.00							27.2	10	25.00	18.00	10	
9.25							25	10	18.00	15.00	11	
8.984	12.000	11.179	12.191	8.798	10.166	8.467	23.8	9.5	22.056	13.875		
10.00	10.00	12.67c	12.67c	10.67-	10.67-12.00c	7.50c	21.5	9.6	25.00-35.00		12	
				12.00c								
8.00	11.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	7.00	29.5	9.7	18.00-25.00	10.00-18.00	13	
9.00	13.00	6.00	7.00	5.50	6.50	7.00	25.8	9.7	20.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	14	
10.00		7.50-9.00	9.00-10.00	6.00	7.00		21	10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	15	
7.25-7.50	12.50	12.00-	13.33-	9.33-	13.33c	7.00-	19.8	10	18.00-24.00	11.00-15.00	16	
		14.67c	16.00c	10.67c								
8.50-9.00	12.00						20	8.1	20.00-28.00	12.00-18.00	17	
							25.5	9.7	10.00-12.00	5.00-7.00	18	
9.50	12.00	15.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	12.00c	26.3	9.6	18.00-33.00	15.00-18.00	19	
9.25	13.50	7.00-9.00	9.00-10.00	5.50-6.00	6.50-7.50		25	8.8	22.00-30.00	14.00-22.00	20	
10.031	11.415	10.926	13.636	8.531	10.792	9.323	25.5	9.6	21.537	17.500		
9.25	12.50-13.50	8.00	9.50	6.00	7.50	5.00	25	9.8	22.00-32.00	18.00-23.00	21	
9.00							25	9.3	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00	22	
8.00	12.50-13.00	12.00	16.00	10.00	14.00	12.00	25.6	9.5	18.00-23.00	15.00-18.00	23	
11.50		12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	9.00	25.6	9.6	22.00-28.00	15.00-22.00	24	
9.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	25	8.7	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	25	
10.00	9.50	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	8.00	25.7	9.8	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00	26	
9.75	12.50	8.50	10.00-10.50	5.00-7.00	7.00-8.50		25	10	20.00-24.00	12.00-18.00	27	
10.50	10.00	14.00	18.00	11.00	13.00	11.00	26.4	9.5	23.00-33.00	17.00-23.00	28	
7.50g	10.00g	g	g	g	g	g	24.2	9.4	20.00-27.00	15.00-20.00	29	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	24.2	9.7	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	30	
9.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	27	8.9	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	31	
11.00	11.50	17.00	17.00	13.00	13.00	8.348c	24.6	10	20.00-27.00	13.00-20.00	32	
10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.00	22.7	9.6	20.00-25.00	16.00-20.00	33	
9.00-11.00	11.50	12.00	13.00-13.50	9.00-10.50	10.50-11.00		24	9.5	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	34	
10.50	11.00	15.00-16.00	17.00-18.00	12.00	14.00		23.7	9.6	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	35	
10.50-11.00	10.50-11.50	12.00	16.00-17.00	12.00	14.00		21	8.3	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	36	
11.00	12.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-17.00	12.00	14.00		22.8	10	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	37	
9.00-11.00	10.50-11.50		18.00c		12.00c	10.50c	23.7	9.5	25.00-35.00	17.00-25.00	38	
11.50	10.25-12.00		16.00-18.00c			12.00c	22.2	9.7	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	39	
9.00	10.00						22.7	10.5	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	40	
8.50	10.50		18.00c		14.00c	10.00c	25	9.7	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	41	
9.50	12.00						23.7	10	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	42	
8.00							22.7	9.5	20.00-24.00	14.00-20.00	43	
12.50	13.50	7.50-9.00	10.50				31.7	9.7			44	
8.50-13.00	13.00		15.00c		12.00c	12.75c	29.3	10	n	18.00	45	
			9.00-12.00c		8.25-12.00		32.5	10	22.00	14.00	46	
13.25-13.75	14.50-15.00			5.00-5.50	7.50-10.50c		35	9.7	p		47	
7.75-10.50	9.00	5.00	7.50	4.50	6.00	6.00c	26.3	9.3	18.00-25.00	13.00-18.00	48	
9.50-12.00	10.50-12.50	6.50	8.00c	6.00	7.50c		26.2	9.8	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	49	
8.00-12.00	10.00-11.50	6.50	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.50-7.00	27.2	9.4	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	50	
9.813	14.125			6.375	7.250	6.500	25.6	10.0	26.250	17.500		
9.50-11.50	13.50-14.50			4.50-7.00	5.50-8.50	6.00c	26.2	9.5	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	51	
8.25-10.00	12.50-16.00			6.00-8.00	6.50-8.50	7.00	26.2	10	18.00-27.00	12.00-18.00	52	
8.781	18.250			5.250	9.158	10.250	28.9	10.1	26.125	18.125		
9.75-12.25h				6.50-10.00			26	10	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	53	
8.00-9.50h	19.00			3.25-5.25	4.75-6.75		30	11.2	20.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	54	
7.50-9.00h	17.50			6.25	7.00-10.00		29.6	10	20.00-30.00	12.00-20.00	55	
5.25-9.00h	18.25				14.00c	13.00c	30	9	22.00-32.00	13.00-20.00	56	
5.969	10.000			6.000	7.000	4.458	30.6	10.1	24.750	18.000		
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	32.5	9.7	20.00-27.00	18.00-20.00	57	
6.00h						4.50	30	10	r		58	
4.50-6.00h				6.00	8.00	5.33c	29.8	10.7	25.00-30.00	16.00-25.00	59	
7.50-8.00h	f & g 10.00	g	g	6.00g	6.00g	4.00g	30	9.9	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	60	
4.00-5.75h						4.00	30	10.1	20.00-28.00	12.00-18.00	61	
10.029	11.640			7.438	7.810	4.991	33.2	11.1	23.531	17.906		
							39.0	10	20.00	18.00	62	
9.00-11.00	12.70			6.50-7.00	9.00-10.00	5.625c		12.5	22.00-26.00	16.00-20.00	63	
8.50-10.00	13.50			6.50	8.50	6.50c		10	22.50-28.00	17.50-22.50	64	
9.50-10.50	11.50			4.00	5.50	4.00	30.5	11.6	16.00-20.00	10.00-16.00	65	
9.50-10.50	11.50			6.75	6.75	4.25	28.6	10.3	23.50	20.00	66	
9.75-10.75	9.00			6.50	8.42c	4.77c	32.3	11.3	20.00-25.00	15.00-17.00	67	
7.70-8.20s					5.00		33.7		20.00-30.00	16.00-20.00	68	
12.00-13.50				8.00-12.00i	9.00-13.00i	4.80c	35	12	25.00-35.00	18.00-22.50	69	

f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. n. Houses with conveniences not up. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$20-\$33. s. Delivered from mines.



# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1925	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1927	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1931	Oct. 1932	Nov 1932
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.6	97.7	96.9	94.9	95.7	79.5	70.7	65.0	64.8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	96.3	96.0	87.3	93.5	62.6	58.1	52.2	52.2
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.3	97.9	104.0	110.3	108.4	93.4	67.4	59.3	57.5
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	112.5	96.5	95.1	92.2	89.8	77.5	71.7	69.1	68.6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	98.8	98.5	98.6	93.1	85.8	76.3	64.5	64.6
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	104.5	99.3	94.1	92.8	93.4	89.3	87.0	85.8	86.0
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.9	97.0	89.8	94.1	96.7	73.5	63.8	57.7	58.2
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	100.3	99.4	94.7	92.8	92.8	89.4	86.5	85.9	85.7
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.6	99.5	97.3	94.3	95.1	90.9	85.5	83.4	83.9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.2	97.5	95.5	95.1	94.3	84.5	73.9	71.4	71.0
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.7	97.5	99.5	99.1	100.3	83.9	66.2	60.7	60.1
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	96.5	97.5	92.9	92.4	90.3	84.9	79.0	78.6	78.3
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	104.9	97.2	97.3	93.4	95.1	73.4	68.1	60.3	59.9
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	99.2	100.8	99.1	92.8	94.5	90.9	89.2	86.8	86.0
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	105.5	96.8	97.1	93.5	95.2	71.4	65.7	57.4	57.0
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.9	97.9	95.5	98.3	98.2	85.7	79.2	77.1	77.1
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	106.2	96.5	97.5	92.4	94.5	68.2	62.7	53.0	52.5
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.3	95.9	96.5	86.5	91.1	63.5	58.7	53.0	53.0
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.6	97.7	103.1	107.5	105.2	90.6	67.7	60.5	58.7
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.4	98.0	102.2	96.1	101.5	66.3	56.4	44.9	44.2
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	103.4	102.1	109.6	109.7	92.0	73.9	60.7	60.2
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	98.8	98.4	98.6	92.9	85.5	76.3	66.2	66.3
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.6	98.8	92.7	91.7	92.1	85.7	62.0	80.9	80.9
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	100.8	97.4	100.0	94.4	97.2	70.4	61.4	52.6	52.3
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.8	97.4	59.9	94.2	93.5	82.8	72.7	69.2	68.7

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 1343)

GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes

twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But, as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was

# CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1932\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	135
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel 2%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

estimated when the budget was first published in 1912, in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to permit the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1921, quarterly from 1922 to 1930, and monthly since January, 1931. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

## Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.6; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3;



1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1931. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1930 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices were considerably lower in practically all localities, sirloin being down in the average from 24 cents per pound in October to 22.7 cents in November, rib roast from 17.9 cents to 16.4 cents and shoulder roast from 12.5 cents to 11.9 cents. Mutton was also generally lower, averaging 18 cents per pound in November as compared with 19.2 cents in October. Fresh pork declined from an average price of 15.7 cents per pound in October to 14.5 cents in November. Decreases were more pronounced in Ontario and the Western Provinces. Lard was up from an average price of 12.6 cents per pound in October to 13.3 cents in November.

Eggs were substantially higher in practically all localities, fresh averaging 38.6 cents per dozen as compared with 30.3 cents in October

and 25.6 cents in September, and cooking averaging 29.4 cents per dozen in November, 24 cents in October and 20.5 cents in September. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 9.4 cents per quart. Increases were reported from Hull, Ottawa, Cobalt and Victoria, while prices were lower at Sherbrooke and Brockville. Butter prices were slightly lower, dairy being down from an average of 23 cents per pound in October to 22.7 cents in November and creamery from 26.9 cents per pound to 26.4 cents.

Bread was fractionally lower at an average price of 5.7 cents per pound. Potatoes were little changed at an average price of 81 cents per ninety pounds. Evaporated apples declined from 16 cents per pound in October to 15.7 cents in November, while prunes also were fractionally lower at an average price of 10.7 cents per pound. Bituminous coal declined from an average price of \$9.47 per ton in October to \$9.42 in November, while coke was down from \$12.16 per ton to \$11.96. Both hard and soft wood were lower, the former in stove lengths being down from \$12.78 per cord in October to \$12.49 in November and the latter from \$9.54 per cord in October to \$9.37 in November. Reduced quotations for rent were reported from a number of localities.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was down from an average price of 48.2 cents per bushel in October to 46.7 cents in November. The high price for the month was 48 cents per bushel reached on November 12 and the low 44.8 cents per bushel reached at the end of the month. The decrease in the latter part of the month followed the appearance of the new crop from Australia and the Argentine, and the sharp decline in sterling exchange. Coarse grains for the most part were higher, western barley advancing from an average of 25.7 cents per bushel to 30.3 cents, oats from 23½ cents per bushel to 24 cents, rye from 29.2 cents per bushel to 29.5 cents and corn from 68.8 cents per bushel to 71.4 cents. Rolled oats at Toronto advanced from \$2.25 per ninety pound bag to \$2.60 and oatmeal from \$2.48 per ninety-eight pound bag to \$2.86. Shorts at Montreal were 80 cents per ton lower at \$18.45. Raw sugar at New York was down from \$1.28 per cwt. to \$1.25 (Canadian funds), while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.37 per cwt. Ceylon rubber at New York rose from 3.8 cents per pound to 4 cents (Canadian funds). This advance was

due entirely it was said to fluctuations in exchange and not to the market situation. Live-stock prices for the most part were lower, choice steers at Toronto being down from \$4.70 per hundred pounds to \$4.22 and at Winnipeg from \$3.63 per hundred pounds to \$3.51. Bacon hogs at Toronto declined from \$4.50 per hundred pounds to \$3.92 and at Montreal from \$4.84 per hundred pounds to \$4.08. Lambs were lower at Toronto but advanced at Winnipeg. In the former market the price was down from \$4.77 per hundred pounds to \$4.72 and in the latter advanced from \$3.64 per hundred pounds to \$4.08. Fresh eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance, the price at Montreal being up from 39.4 cents per dozen to 49 cents, at Toronto from 37.4 cents per dozen to 46.4 cents and at Winnipeg from 31 cents per dozen to 32 cents. In butter, creamery prints at Montreal were slightly lower at 23½ cents per pound. Raw cotton at New

York was down from 7.2 cents per pound to 7.1 cents, following the publication of the Government crop forecast which placed the crop somewhat higher than in the previous month. Raw silk at New York was slightly lower at \$2 per pound, while wool was unchanged in price. In lumber, prices of red oak advanced from \$73 per thousand board feet to \$75 and spruce from \$19.50 per thousand board feet to \$20. In iron and steel, heavy scrap steel was slightly higher at \$7.25 per ton, while steel tank plates were up from \$1.73 per hundred pounds to \$1.82. Electrolytic copper at Montreal was unchanged at \$7.31 per hundred pounds, while copper wire bars declined from \$6.77 per hundred pounds to \$5.99. Silver at New York advanced from 29.8 cents per ounce to 30.7 cents (Canadian funds). Coke was 50 cents per ton lower at \$7.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1932, page 1126.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 60.8 for October, a decline of 0.9 per cent for the month. Food declined 1.4 per cent and non-foods 0.7 per cent. Among non-foods, coal and iron and steel advanced, but all other groups were lower for the month.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 77.8 at the end of October, a fall of 3.2 per cent for the month. The general decline included all of the six groups, the greatest fall occurring in animal food which amounted to 7.7 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* on the base July 1914=100, was 143 at November 1, showing no change from October. Except for a slight increase in the rent group, all groups were unchanged for the month.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base

1913-1914=100, was 94.3 for October, a decline of 0.8 per cent for the month. Non-ferrous metals, textiles and rubber showed the greatest declines.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 119.0 for October, which is 0.4 per cent lower than for the previous month. Rent and heat and light were slightly higher, but other groups declined.

### India

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Government of Bombay of wholesale prices in Bombay, on the base July 1914=100, was 107 for September, showing no change from August.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the cost of living, Bombay, on the base July 1914=100, was 109 for September, showing no change from August. A decline in food was counteracted by an increase in clothing prices.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 64.4 for October, a decline of 1.4 per cent from the September level, due to declines in farm products, foods, textile products, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities, partly counteracted by advances in hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products and building materials.

*Dun's* index number, which is based on the wholesale commodity quotations proportioned



on the *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included was \$133.898 at December 1, a decline of 0.6 per cent for the month. Declines in breadstuffs, meat and "other food," clothing and metals were partly offset by advances in dairy and garden produce and miscellaneous commodities.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The cost of living index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 124.7 for October, a decline of 0.4 per cent for the month, due to lower food prices (chiefly meats) and decreases in fuel and light and sundries, partly offset by an advance in clothing.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Employer's guarantee of employment for definite period is enforceable

In an action in the High Court of Justice of Ontario certain employees sued individually for wages alleged to be owing by the defendant company by virtue of oral and written agreements. The Company, which carried on a tailoring business at Toronto, desired to conduct what is known as an "independent shop," in which it could employ non-union workmen. Accordingly, some time prior to July 24, 1931, Hillman, a member of the Company, approached several of the plaintiffs, and told them that the company wanted to form an independent shop, and that it would be better for all parties if they worked separately from the Manufacturers' Association and the Workers' Union, respectively, and advised them for their part to break away from the Union, and that if they did the company would give them a year's work.

As a result of the negotiations between the plaintiffs and the defendant company, the following written agreement was entered into on the 24th July, 1931:

Toronto, July 24, 1931.

Agreement, made in duplicate between the Shiffer & Hillman Co., and the Shop Group, acting in the interest of the coat department.

(1) It is hereby mutually agreed by both parties to withdraw from their respective Associations immediately and establish instead a direct contact between the firm and the workers of the shop; (2) The firm hereby recognizes the right of the workers to be organized and deal with their shop committee or elected representative; (3) It is further agreed that the workers in the shop are guaranteed the right to the job; (4) The shop Committee is to supply any additional help needed in the shop; (5) 44 hours to constitute the working week; (6) The existing Union scale of wages to remain in force unless there is a general readjustment of the clothing market; (7)—(11) (inc.) (These clauses deal with irrelevant matters); (12) This agreement is entered into for the period of one year from the above date.

Signed for the Shiffer & Hillman Co. Ltd.—  
"B. Hillman," "E. Shiffer."

Signed for the Coat Shop—"Sam Weinran," and others, including the plaintiffs.

Pursuant to the agreement, the plaintiffs left their union and the defendant company left its association. The plaintiffs were working under the agreement when a strike was called by the union. Some of the signatories were intimidated, others assaulted, and some left the employment of the defendant company, but the plaintiffs continued for ten weeks to work for the company, and were paid for that time. The defendant company then made peace with the union and the plaintiffs were dismissed for no other cause than that they did not belong to the union.

It was submitted, on behalf of the plaintiffs, 1st, that the written agreement standing by itself was an enforceable agreement, whereby the company agreed to employ each of the plaintiffs, among others, for the period of one year; 2nd. That if there was any ambiguity in the agreement, it could be explained by oral testimony; 3rd. That if the written agreement was for any reason invalid, there was a collateral enforceable verbal agreement to the same effect.

Mr. Justice Logie, in a written judgment, said that the agreement was intended to create and did create the legal relationship of master and servant between the defendant and the individual plaintiffs. The plaintiffs left their trade union and this constituted valuable consideration for the defendants' promise to employ them, *Hudson v. Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway* (1913), Ky. 711 distinguished. The learned Justice was of the opinion that the words "it is further agreed that the workers in the shop are guaranteed the right to the job" meant that the signatories would not be supplanted by others so long as there was work to do, and that paragraph 12 meant that this work was to last for the period of one year. Even if the plaintiffs should be considered as members of an unincorporated association, the agreement was not therefore a mere nullity. It could be enforced by or against those members who actually executed it. Reference to *Chitty on Contracts*, 18th ed., p. 297.

In *Young v. Canadian Northern Railway Co.* (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930, page 1474), Lord Russell said, in reference to a wages agreement between a trade union and the railway company, that, "It appears to their Lordships to be intended merely to operate as an agreement between a body of employers and a labour organization, by which the employers undertake that, as regards their workmen, certain rules beneficial to the workmen shall be observed. By itself it constitutes no contract between any individual and the company which employs him." Reference also to *Bancroft v. C.P.R.* (1920), 30 *Manitoba Law Reports*, 401.

The learned Justice observed that the agreement in the present case differed from those under consideration in either of the above cases. It was more than a collective agreement similar to the collective bargains made by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America with employers on behalf of workmen—the only remedy for breach of which is a strike. It was more than merely a memorandum of rates of pay, regulations governing hours of work, and scale of production, and, considered from the viewpoint of the company, it was more than evidence of its intention to be governed in the conduct of its business by the rules set out for the time stipulated. Nor was it solely the defining of a usage that was an established method of dealing adopted in this particular shop by those engaged in the Coat Department which only acquired force because the people signing it made their contract with respect to it.

In the opinion of the learned Justice, the document was just what, on its face, it purported to be, namely, a contract with the individuals forming what was called a shop group, for a year's employment by the company if there was work to do and a year's service on the part of the employees on the special terms contained in the document itself.

Moreover, the learned Justice was satisfied, on the evidence, that there was a collateral verbal agreement on the same subject consistent with the written document. The verbal agreement, in essence, proceeded upon the principle of the Smokeball case, *Carlill v. Carbolic Smokeball Co.* (1892), and the offer by the representatives of the company, in the case at bar, was available to all who accepted it. In effect, it was "to such of you who give up your union and form with us an independent shop, we, the employers, will give work for a year upon the terms of an agreement which we will put in writing."

The learned Justice said that, if he were correct in his interpretation of the written agreement, there was no mutual mistake and

no ground for rectification of the written agreement. There should be judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs, with a reference to the Master to determine the damages.

*Ziger et al versus Shiffer & Hillman Co., Limited*, Ontario, 1932, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, vol. 41, page 392.

#### Union officials not responsible for Mutual Benefit Department

A member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, residing in Manitoba, took out an assurance policy from the Mutual Benefit Department of the Order, the certificate being issued at St. Louis, Missouri. After his death, his widow as the beneficiary named in the certificate, entered an action at Winnipeg to recover from the Manitoba Branch (Division No. 43) of the association the sum of \$1,000 as the amount payable on the death of the assured. Neither the Order nor its Mutual Benefit Department had been incorporated or registered in Manitoba and the head office of each was at St. Louis. Objection was taken by the Referee to the statement of claim on the ground that the defendant named therein was not a legal entity. The plaintiff therefore asked for, and obtained from the Referee, leave to substitute as defendants the chairman and secretary of Division No. 43, who both resided in Manitoba, and the secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Order, who resided at St. Louis. The plaintiff appealed against this decision of the Referee.

Mr. Justice Donovan reversed the decision of the Referee, his judgment being in part as follows:—

"As I view it, neither the general members of the Order nor the officials thereof have a common interest with the general members of the Mutual Benefit Department, and the moneys payable under such certificates or contracts of memberships issued by that Department are not in any way subject to the control of the officials or members of Division No. 43.

"While it is conceivable that the existence of the General Order of Telegraphers may be beneficial or even essential to the development of the Mutual Benefit Department, yet it does not seem to me that the case on that point, and particularly as against the Benefit Department, can be said to come within the terms of Rule 211 of *The King's Bench Act* (Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1931, chapter 6), which provides:—

"Where there are numerous parties having the same interest in one action, one or more of such parties may sue or be sued, or may be authorized by the Court to defend, in such action, on behalf of, or for the benefit of, all parties so interested."



"It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that the judgment in the House of Lords in the case of *Taff Vale Railway v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants* (1901), was authority for the making of the order made by the learned Referee. In that case however the defendant society was a trade union, registered under statutory authority, and Farwell, J., at p. 427, points out that in such a case the defendant was to be considered 'an association of men which almost invariably owes its legal validity to the *Trade Union Act, 1871, ch. 31.*'

"In *Hay versus Union No. 25, Ontario, Bricklayers and Masons International Union* (1928) 63 Ontario Law Reports, page 418, an amendment was sought in a situation which had some points of similarity to this case, and although an issue was not raised on the question, Hodgins, J. A., at p. 419, says: 'The initial difficulty is that the Local Union, being unincorporated, could not be sued, and therefore that the adding at the trial of the individual defendants was incompetent, it being in fact a substitution of defendants for an original defendant against whom no cause of action existed. This was not pressed at the trial or on the appeal; nevertheless I think the Court is entitled to pronounce upon the point, and upon that ground alone the action against the individual defendants should be dismissed.'

"In *Society Brand Clothes Ltd. v. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America* (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931, page 108) Mr. Justice Cannon (page 111), distinguishes that case from the *Taff Vale* case, *supra*, as follows: 'It is therefore clear that the defendants have not the status of quasi-corporations to which the decision in the House of Lords in *Taff Vale Ry. v. Amalgamated Society of Ry. Servants* might be applied.'

"The individuals from Manitoba named as the representatives cannot, it seems to me, be held, under the constitution or contract, to be agents for the Mutual Benefit Department, nor, without showing that they were members of such body, can they be held to have any control over the funds or the procedure required to make the assessment. (See *Walker v. Sur* (1914) 2 K.B. 930, 83 L.J.K.B. 1188, and *Local Union No. 1562 United Mine Workers of America v. Williams*, 59 S.C.R. 240, (1919) 3 W.W.R. 828.

"The certificate does not provide for the payment of \$1,000, as claimed, but only for such sum as may be realized from an assessment to be levied on account of the death of the member named in the certi-

ficate, and such levy is made subject to a proviso that the amount to be paid shall not exceed \$1,000.

"In the *Taff Vale* case, *supra*, Lord Macnaghten, in discussing the question of the form of action against trade unions, says, 'I have no doubt whatever that a trade union, whether registered or unregistered, may be sued in a representative action if the persons selected as defendants be persons who, from their position, may be taken fairly to represent the body. As regards this point, Mr. Haldane relied on the case of *Temperton v. Russell* (1893) 1 Q.B. 435, 62 L.J.Q.B. 300; but *Temperton v. Russell* as I said in *Bedford (Duke) v. Ellis* (1901) A.C. 1, 70 L.J. Ch. 102, was an absurd case. The persons there selected as representatives of the various unions intended to be sued were selected in defiance of all rule and principle. They were not the managers of the union—they had no control over it or over its funds.'

"In my opinion therefore the plaintiff has not established her claim to have the Manitoba representatives added as defendants in this action, and furthermore on the facts, as noted above, the Court has no jurisdiction to make the Mutual Benefit Department, or representatives of it, defendants; or if so made defendants, to have under Rule 290 of *The King's Bench Act* service made out of Manitoba.

"The appeal will therefore be allowed with costs."

On further appeal by the plaintiff from the order of Mr. Justice Donovan the Manitoba Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal with costs, without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff to take other proceedings as she might be advised.

*Timmons vs. Order of Railroad Telegraphers* (Manitoba) 1932, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, page 312.

### City Relief Work is not Subject to Law Governing Contracts of Employment

Relief workers at Regina were required by the civic authority to sign an agreement under which the city was to hold in trust 75 per cent of the wages they earned while engaged on relief work. The legality of this ordinance being challenged by the Unemployed Workers' Council, an action was brought by one of the workers in the Police Court as a test case, it being alleged that the action of the City in reserving part of the wages earned by the relief workers was contrary to the provisions of the Workmen's Wage Act (Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930, chapter 259), which provides as follows:—

2. In every contract for the hiring of a workman in any of the occupations contained in the schedule to this Act the wages of such workman shall be made payable in Canadian currency or in the notes of a chartered bank doing business in Canada or by cheques drawn upon and duly accepted by a chartered bank having a branch or agency at or within five miles of the place where the workman is employed; a contract providing for payment in any other manner shall be illegal and void.

3. If in any contract hereafter made between such workman and his employer any provision is contained respecting the place where or the manner in which or the person with whom the whole or any part of the wages of the workman shall be expended the contract shall be illegal and void.

4. The entire amount of the wages of every such workman shall be paid him in Canadian currency or in the notes of a chartered bank doing business in Canada or by accepted cheque as aforesaid at the end of every seven days if his employment does not sooner cease, or at the time it ceases if the employment is for a period of less than seven days; and every

payment made in respect of such wages by the delivery to the workman of goods or otherwise than as before mentioned shall be illegal and void.

5. Every such workman shall be entitled to recover from his employer in the manner by law provided for the recovery of servants' wages or by any other lawful means so much of his wages as has not been paid to him in the manner authorized by this Act; and in any action, suit or other proceeding hereafter brought by a workman against his employer for the recovery of money due as the wages of labour, the defendant shall not set off nor claim any reduction of the plaintiff's demand by reason of the delivery to him of goods, wares or merchandise on account of wages, or by reason of goods, wares or merchandise sold, delivered or supplied to such workman at any shop or warehouse of the employer or in the profits of which such employer has an interest.

The magistrate held that the City of Regina was not a contractor within the meaning of the Act, and dismissed the case.

















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